

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

HISTORY
OF
ESSEX AND HUDSON
COUNTIES,
NEW JERSEY.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM H. SHAW.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.

1884.

5

N.J.

F142

E855

v.1

PREFACE.

IN presenting these handsome volumes to the many patrons of the "History of Essex and Hudson Counties, N. J.," the author will not waste the time and space usually occupied in a dry and meaningless essay, under the guise of an Introduction, nor weary the thousands of readers with fulsome praise of a work of which they are to be the judges, but simply say, "Here is our work; judge it by its merits."

In the preparation of this work the compiler has been greatly assisted by some of the most prominent citizens of both counties, some of whom are authors of literary works of great merit. Among those who have contributed to the general chapters of this work, we may be permitted to mention Rev. Henry Vehslage, of Irvington, for the first chapter in the first volume; Prof. George H. Cook, of New Brunswick, for article on the Basaltic Formation of First Mountain; Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, of Newark, for the Early Courts and Bench and Bar, and the Medical Chapters of Essex County, Education in Newark, and Medical Chapter of Hudson County; R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, the chapter on Taxes and Money in New Jersey before the Revolution; Henry Farmer, of Newark, for the chapters on Railroads, the Morris and Essex Canal, Old Roads and Bridges and Street Railroads in both counties; Hon. P. T. Quinn, of Newark, for the Agricultural and Horticultural Interests of both counties; Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, for chapter on the Capture of Paulus Hook by Maj. Lee, and on the Affair at Block-House Point, 1780; Hon. Jacob Weart, of Jersey City, for Bench and Bar of Hudson County; Edward S. Peck, Esq., of New York City, for the Educational Interests of Hudson County. For the History of the Revolutionary War we are indebted to Hon. William S. Stryker, from whose "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" it was taken; and for War of 1861-5 to "New Jersey in the Rebellion," by John Y. Foster; and to Samuel Toombs, of Orange, for sketch and roster of the Thirteenth Regiment.

For township histories we are indebted to Rev. John L. Chapman, for history of Clinton; Daniel T. Clark, Esq., for South Orange, and for Early Settlers of Clinton township; Jephth H. Baldwin, for Livingston; Hon. C. M. Harrison, for Caldwell; Rev. Charles E. Knox, D.D., for Bloomfield and Montclair townships; Theodore Sandford, Esq., for Belleville; Henry Farmer, for Franklin; and Thomas Cushing, M.D., Alfred Mathews and C. D. Peck, for the townships of Millburn and East Orange. The educational chapter of Orange was compiled from

MSS. left by the late Alexander H. Freeman, of that city. The Societies of Newark, Jersey City, Orange, Bloomfield and Montclair, and Industries of Jersey City, were contributed by Henry Farmer. To the late William A. Whitehead we are indebted for the chapter on the early settlement of Newark, compiled from his printed MSS. The first chapter on the Industries of Newark was compiled from P. T. Quinn's report to the Board of Trade of Newark for 1881. For the second chapter on the Industries of Newark, and other chapters in this work, we have been permitted by the author, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, to draw largely from his "History of Newark" for many items of interest pertaining to the pioneer manufactories, their location and early ownership. The pioneer history of the Oranges was compiled from the late Rev. James Hoyt's "History of the Mountain Society." The genealogical sketches of the Oranges are the contributions of Gen. Alfred F. Munn and Jotham H. Condit, of East Orange. To Stephen Wickes, M.D., of Orange, are we indebted for an interesting article on the Mountain Colonnades, of West Orange, and to the late John C. Williams, of Newton, N. J., for Reminiscences of Tory Corner. To Judge Jesse Williams, Ezra C. Williams, William Williams, Joseph M. Dodd, Abram Mandeville, Edward Reeve, I. P. Baldwin and others in Orange are we indebted for many items of interest. The city of Bayonne, town of West Hoboken, town of Union, town of Guttenberg, and townships of Weehawken, Union and North Bergen, in Hudson County, were written by the Hon. Anthony H. Ryder, of New Durham, and the city of Hoboken, by Charles B. Brush. Hon. George H. Farrier, of Jersey City, contributed valuable historic material, as well as plates, maps, etc.

We are also indebted to the press of both counties, and more especially the *Centinel of Freedom* and the *Daily Advertiser*, of Newark, for valuable extracts from their files relating to the early and later history of this territory.

To the pastors of the several churches to whom we are indebted for many courtesies, and to all others who have kindly assisted in furnishing material for this work, we return our most grateful acknowledgements.

W. H. S.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

	PAGE		PAGE
CHAPTER I.		CHAPTER XVII.	
Discovery and Occupation of New Netherlands . . .	1	Essex County in the War of 1861-65—(<i>Continued</i>) .	135
CHAPTER II.		CHAPTER XVIII.	
Geography—Topography—Area—Population—Govern- ors	6	Essex County in the War of 1861-65—(<i>Continued</i>) .	147
CHAPTER III.		CHAPTER XIX.	
Climate—Temperature—Rain—Snow of Northern New Jersey	7	Essex County in the War of 1861-65—(<i>Continued</i>) .	166
CHAPTER IV.		CHAPTER XX.	
Something of the Geology of Northern New Jersey .	10	Old Roads, Turnpikes and Bridges in Essex County .	184
CHAPTER V.		CHAPTER XXI.	
Geological Formation of Essex County	12	Ancient Stage Lines and Routes—Morris and Essex Canal—Railroads in Essex and Hudson Counties —Street Railroads in Essex County	187
CHAPTER VI.		CHAPTER XXII.	
Freestone and Sandstone Quarries in Essex County .	13	Legislation Relative to Educational Interests in New Jersey	205
CHAPTER VII.		CHAPTER XXIII.	
Water Supply of Essex County for Domestic Use . .	17	County Societies	209
CHAPTER VIII.		CHAPTER XXIV.	
Schedule of Warrants of Lands in Newark when the Township covered the whole of what is now Essex County—Surveys of Lands on Warrants— Patents for Lands in Newark	20	Civil History	211
CHAPTER IX.		CHAPTER XXV.	
Taxes and Money in New Jersey before the Revolution	23	The Press of Essex County	218
CHAPTER X.		CHAPTER XXVI.	
Essex County in the Revolutionary War	28	Bench and Bar of Essex County	230
CHAPTER XI.		CHAPTER XXVII.	
Essex County in the Revolutionary War—(<i>Continued</i>)	31	The Bar of Essex County	256
CHAPTER XII.		CHAPTER XXVIII.	
Essex County in the Revolutionary War—(<i>Continued</i>)	32	The Medical Profession of Essex County	302
CHAPTER XIII.		CHAPTER XXIX.	
Essex County in the Revolutionary War—(<i>Continued</i>)	38	The Medical Profession of Essex County—(<i>Continued</i>)	318
CHAPTER XIV.		CHAPTER XXX.	
Essex County in the War of 1861-65	54	The Medical Profession of Essex County—(<i>Continued</i>)	329
CHAPTER XV.		CHAPTER XXXI.	
Essex County in the War of 1861-65—(<i>Continued</i>) .	61	Hospitals of Essex County	347
CHAPTER XVI.		CHAPTER XXXII.	
Essex County in the War of 1861-65—(<i>Continued</i>) .	93	Essex County Agricultural Interests	349

	PAGE		PAGE
CHAPTER XXXIII.		CHAPTER XLII.	
CITY OF NEWARK.		Societies of Newark	540
Correspondence Leading to its Settlement—Pioneer Settlers, with Genealogical Notes.	355	CHAPTER XLIII.	
CHAPTER XXXIV.		Pioneer Merchants of Newark	550
Historical Account of the Circumstances Leading to and Connected with the Pioneer Settlement of Newark—Indian Bill of Sale—Indian Deed—Deed from the Proprietors—Record of Warrant and Survey—Pioneer Town Patent and Charter—Pioneer Boundaries	372	CHAPTER XLIV.	
CHAPTER XXXV.		Industries of Newark	560
Town History from 1666 to 1714	386	CHAPTER XLV.	
CHAPTER XXXVI.		Industries of Newark—(Continued)	570
History from 1714 to 1833	443	CHAPTER XLVI. *	
CHAPTER XXXVII.		Newark's Noted Visitors	621
History from 1834 to 1884	453	CHAPTER XLVII.	
CHAPTER XXXVIII.		Banking and Insurance in Newark	625
The Fire Department and Associations	458	CHAPTER XLVIII.	
CHAPTER XXXIX.		Street Illumination by Gas and Electric Light in Newark	638
Religious Interests of Newark	463	CHAPTER XLIX.	
CHAPTER XL.		Education in Newark	645
Freemasonry in Newark	524	CHAPTER L.	
CHAPTER XLI.		Newark's Noted Celebrations	660
Odd-Fellowship in Newark	533	CHAPTER LI.	
		New Jersey Historical Society—Parks—Cockloft Hall—Ship-building—Moral Epidemic—County Asylum—Collectors of the Port of Newark	664
		CHAPTER LII.	
		Necrology of the City of Newark	669

HISTORY

OF

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION OF NEW NETHERLANDS.¹

THIS honor has been variously claimed and assigned, but it is not necessary to discuss the point here or to decide whether the claim of England, on account of Cabot's voyage, or Hudson's venture under Dutch authority is most firmly established. We readily see that very early in the sixteenth century, influences were at work which showed that the fame of the discoveries by Columbus, and the rich cargoes brought to Spain would stimulate other efforts. The desire for new territory was a strong motive for the rulers, and led them to encourage every such movement. Besides this, the latter part of the fourteenth century had established the Turks in Europe and Africa, so that Western Europe found itself almost entirely shut out from direct trade with the Indies. The finding of a new way thither, so as to share in that rich trade, was the dream of the day, under which various expeditions were equipped and sent forth. In this search for a north-west passage, one after another touched this country, and set up a claim to discovery. But no advantage was taken of these discoveries for a long time. In 1606 King James, without regard to Sir Walter Raleigh's patent received twenty-two years before from Queen Elizabeth, made a grant of a large portion of land, in which New Jersey was included, which led to the fitting out of several ships, with artificers of every kind, and everything necessary for a new settlement, but it does not appear that any large part of the tract was settled.

In 1607 and 1608 Henry Hudson, an English sailor, went out, and being disappointed, returned and engaged himself to the Dutch East India Company, at Amsterdam, who became interested in his representations, and put him in command of a vessel, with twenty men. He entered Delaware Bay, but finding the navigation somewhat difficult, he turned, and, following the eastern shore of New Jersey, anchored at Sandy Hook, September 3, 1609. Here he first fell in with the Indians, and his journal says "the people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad at our coming, and brought green tobacco, and gave us of it for knives and beads. They go in deer-skins, loose, well dressed. They desire clothes, and are very civil." A subsequently sent out crew sounded what is now called "The Narrows," and discovered the Kill von Kull, through which he came to Newark Bay, which he called the *Achter Cull*, or after-bay, because it lay behind New York Bay. On his return, he was attacked by the Indians, and one of his men was killed, and two were wounded. He familiarized himself with all the bays and inlets, and finally sailed up the river which bears his name, as far as eight or ten miles above Albany, returning on the 2d of October to Weehawken Cove, and immediately sailed for Europe. The report of his discovery created intense excitement. Dutch merchants saw opened to them a new field of trade which they could not only occupy, but monopolize. In 1610 a ship was sent out by the Dutch West India Company, for the purpose of trading in furs, which continued for a number of years to be the principal object of commercial attraction. Five years later, purchasing Hudson's charts of the coast and river, the Company obtained a grant of the exclusive trade on Hudson's River, and built forts and established

¹ By Rev. Henry Vothlage.

trading-posts at New Amsterdam, Albany, and the mouth of Rondout Kill. When the grant expired, the States-General refused to renew it, but continued the trade with Indians, who came from Quebec, overland, to deal with them. In other portions of the New Netherlands the expeditions were not as successful. In 1621 liberal advantages were offered to those who would settle in what is now called the lower part of the State, and charters were given to individuals, conveying the exclusive right to large portions of land, subject only to the claim of the Indians. Large tracts were secured, and an association of the settlers was formed, having in view a permanent residence. But when De Vries came in 1630, he found none of the Europeans who had preceded him. He built a new fort, in place of that which the Indians had destroyed, and returned to Holland. During his absence, a feud arose with one of the Indian tribes, which ended in the extermination of the colonists. He returned with a new company, and continued to trade with the natives, and being in need of provisions, would have gone to a place they named for a supply, but he was restrained by an Indian woman, who assured him that he would not escape the fate of the entire crew of a vessel who had been destroyed in that place. Disheartened by repeated disasters, he finally gave up the attempt to establish a colony.

In the meantime, during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedes settled in the New Netherlands in considerable numbers, and for a long time the country was held by them and the Dutch, both agreeing to resist the pretensions of the English. But difficulties arose between them, which culminated in deeds of violence, until in 1655, the Swedes were compelled to give up all their possessions, and the country upon the Delaware passed into the control of the Dutch, who commissioned directors by appointment from the Governor at New Amsterdam.

The claim of the English, founded on Cabot's discovery, had never been abandoned, though the Dutch and Swedish settlers resisted every endeavor to locate an English colony, even as early as 1640. But the time was approaching for the overthrow of the Dutch supremacy in the New Netherlands. For about fifty years a colony had been maintained whose industry and thrift promised wealth to the individual, and at the same time secured glory to the Fatherland. But in 1660 Charles II. recovered the throne of his fathers. Circumstances occurred at a very early period to disturb the amicable relations which had subsisted between England and Holland. Charles was displeased because the States-General refused to elect the young prince, his nephew, as Stadt-holder; and the French, disliking the growing friendship between Spain and Holland, endeavored to prejudice the interests of the latter by fanning the displeasure of the English king. Besides this, the animosity of Charles was strengthened by State reasons. England

and Holland were rivals in trade, and in the pursuit of their interests, were sometimes placed in direct opposition. Matters were rapidly assuming such a shape that he feared evil consequences should a Dutch colony be allowed in his possessions. He therefore gave a patent to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, giving him the entire territory and power to govern the same. In the same year the Duke conveyed a portion of this territory to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in an instrument dated March 20, 1664, which appears to be the first document that gives anything like an accurate description of the bounds of New Jersey. The province was called Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, in honor of Carteret, who had been Governor of the island of Jersey. To make this grant effective, Sir Robert Carr and others were sent with a small fleet and some land forces, and the Dutch, wholly unprovided for successful resistance to this unexpected attack, soon surrendered, and the whole of the New Netherlands became subject to the British Crown. The two proprietors found a constitution securing equal privileges and liberty of conscience to all, and appointed Philip Carteret governor. This was the first constitution of New Jersey, and continued entire until the province was divided in 1676.

Indian Occupation.—In Hudson's journal we find the record of friendly Indians, who came from the west side of the Hudson, and that those on the east side were more fierce. Another account tells how "the Indians from the west side came daily on board the vessel while we lay at anchor in the river, bringing for barter, furs, the largest and finest oysters, Indian corn and various vegetables." He soon discovered that the Iroquois, and especially the Mohawks, dominated the lower tribes, and, therefore, his effort was to gain the friendship and trade of the Iroquois, so averting the collisions and complications that would have arisen with the settlers, and enabling him to erect a trading-post at Manhattan. It is impossible to give a detailed account of all the different tribes of Indians that inhabited New Jersey, numbering as they did many divisions, probably a tribe for every ten or twenty miles, and taking their names from the streams near which they severally located. They were probably not very numerous in New Jersey. In 1648 they were governed by about twenty kings, which might seem to warrant the belief that their numbers were great: but the insignificance of this regal sway is seen from the fact that in one case twelve hundred were under two kings, and some kings had only forty subjects, so that these rulers might, with greater correctness, be called chiefs.

The Indians in this portion of the State were of the general stock of Delawares, or Leni Lenapes, who were fierce and warlike. They occupied domain along the sea coast from Chesapeake to the land bordering on Long Island Sound, and from the Susque-

hanna Valley to the foot of the Alleghany Mountains. The different nations frequently engaged in war, and in many parts of the State arrow heads and other articles of flint have been found even within the last few years. The Delawares were eminent for valor and wisdom, and held a prominent place in Indian history, but on the rise of the Iroquois power, they lost their independence, and fell under suspicion because many of them applied themselves to agriculture. It is well known that the Delawares were overcome by the Iroquois, who exacted an annual tribute and an acknowledgement of subordination, on which conditions they were permitted to occupy their former hunting grounds. The victors, however, kept some of their own bands intermingled with the Delawares, probably as a precautionary measure. The Delawares naturally regarded their conquerors with a bitter and hardly concealed hatred, and took great satisfaction in affirming their own superiority, by reason of their more ancient lineage and further removal from barbarism; while on the other hand, the Iroquois maintained their haughty feeling of superiority to the Delawares, of whom they always spoke as *women*. While it is needless to recount here the controversies in which both sides endeavored to prove their excellence, it is but fair to say that the victory of the Iroquois was diminished of much of its glory by the fact that the conflict was so unequal. When Hudson first landed, he found them gaining the ascendancy, and while securing their friendship, he at the same time gave them the means of completing their hold, by selling them gunpowder and lead, and that settled the question of supremacy. So was prepared the way for the treaty council in Philadelphia, in which, with insult and stinging contempt, the Delawares were commanded to leave the council house, and prepare to leave their hunting grounds on the Delaware and its tributaries, and were forbidden to sell any lands, or to interfere in any matter between a white man and an Indian. They had no alternative, but removed to the banks of the Susquehanna, and gradually continued their emigration westward, resuming their habits of war and hunting, and finally settled on a fertile tract on the Kansas River, a small portion going to Texas, where they have an excellent reputation as guides, hunters and woodsmen.

It is unnecessary to say much of the general characteristics of the Indians, or their habits, as in these respects they differ but little from the well-known description of the various tribes. They always insisted very tenaciously on the common right which they had in the soil; even their chiefs were denied the right to convey it without the consent of the tribes, and such consent was, in some cases, refused, when the chiefs were willing to make the transfer. Usually the treaties for such sales were made by selected representatives of the tribes, who met the white men in council, and transacted the sale as representatives. In the first conveyance to the Dutch of the

land where Jersey City and Hoboken now stand, five of these Indians represent themselves in the deed as "inhabitants and joint-owners of the lands named."

The conciliatory policy of Hudson was continued, and in general, the aim was to avoid everything that would irritate them. In this State the Indians were always paid for their lands, and so was removed every excuse for inroad or assault upon the settlers. There were, of course, exceptions to this general course of procedure, and as a consequence, outbreaks occurred. In some instances, the traders, disregarding the exclusive rights of the company, sold arms and ammunition to the natives, and then, on a slight provocation, either in the heat of debate or stealthily, for revenge, the Indians would use them. Besides this, the injudicious and reckless administration of Director Kieft tended to provoke hostilities. In 1639 he exacted the tribute of maize, furs and wampum. In 1643 the storm broke out, and ended in the destruction of the whole settlement. In that year, the Indians in the vicinity of Albany having commenced a war with some of the tribes further South, the Director Kieft gave permission, and a detachment of troops was sent over to Pavonia, and eighty Indians were murdered in their sleep, or in attempting to escape. So little did they suspect their foes, that some of the Indians fled to Fort Amsterdam, imagining that the attack had been made by their enemies, the Maquas. As soon as they learned that the massacre was by the whites, they killed every man they could find; but more humane than the whites, they spared the women and children. Houses and barns, hay and grain were destroyed, and the war lasted a month or more. Then a peace was concluded, which lasted only seven months, when a new rupture was caused by an attack upon some soldiers stationed at Pavonia for the protection of a family, but after a time peace was restored, and we hear of no further disturbances.

Ancient Settlements.—The oldest European settlement in New Jersey was at Bergen, dating back to 1616. The village is supposed to have been founded by Dutch Colonists, and the name is variously ascribed to the preference of the Danes for Bergen in Norway, and to the remembrance of the Dutch of the Bergen in the province of North Brabant, in Holland. It means "the hills," and to the Hollander, accustomed to look upon the low, level land in his own country, reclaimed from the sea, such a ridge as that on which Bergen stands would seem of great magnitude, and naturally suggest the name. This would be more likely still because the Dutch Bergen, like its modern namesake, is located on elevated ground, and surrounded by low, marshy lands. For several years it was merely a trading post, to which the Indians resorted for the sale of their game and fur. In 1658-9 the Indians sold to the Director, "Peter Stuyvesant and the Council of the New Netherlands," a tract lying on the west side of the Hudson, "begin-

ning from the great Cliff (or Palisades) above Wiehackan, and from thence right through the land above the Island Sikakes, and there from thence to the Kill van Coll, and so along to the Constables Hoeck, and from the Constables Hoeck again to the aforesaid Cliff above Wiehackan," which included all the lands lying between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers and the Kills; for eighty fathoms of wampum, twenty fathoms of cloth, twelve brass kettles, six guns, two blankets, one double brass kettle, and one half barrel of strong beer, and agreed to remove at the first opportunity.

The settlement at Communipaw, under Jan Evertse Bout, the agent of Nicholas Pauw, was in 1634. Bout continued in charge for his principal till Pauw sold out to the West Indian Company, and then in 1638 rented the Company's farm. It included all of the uplands lying between Communipaw Creek on the south, and the meadow on the north, and he was fortunate enough, after a time, to secure the land as a gift.

Ahassimus, and others were of an early date, but they were all destroyed in the Indian hostilities of 1644.

July 12, 1630, Michael Pauw purchased of the Indians all the land lying along the west side of the Hackensack and New York Bay, and in November of the same year, the lands on the west shore of the Hudson between Communipaw and Weehawken, and gave it the name of Pavonia. He promised to locate a colony of fifty persons, upwards of fifteen years old, within four years, but he did not, for some reason, keep his pledge, and this made trouble with the Dutch West India Company, and led to the transfer of all his interests in Pavonia to the Company. It has been supposed that there was a trading post at Pavonia as early as 1618, and there is a record of two frame houses thatched with flags, one at Communipaw and the other at Ahassimus. But this may be considered doubtful, for at this time there were only a few bark huts in New Amsterdam, and it is not likely that the few whites in the country would weaken their power by separate settlements. The difficulties which occasionally arose between the Indians and the settlers naturally led to their keeping close together, and prevented the dispersion into numerous villages.

In 1664, John Bailey and others purchased from the Indians a tract or tracts of land, on part of which the city of Elizabeth now stands, and when Philip Carteret was appointed Governor in 1669, he made his home here, and gave the name to the place in honor of Lady Elizabeth Carteret, the wife and executrix of Sir George Carteret. It was the third settlement made in the State of New Jersey, and the first by the English. At this time there were only four log huts in the town. For many years after the settlement of the province, Elizabethtown was the largest and most flourishing place in it. Here were all the public offices and the residence of most of the Government

officers. The first General Assembly met here in 1668. The first inhabitants were emigrants from New England, Long Island, England and Scotland.

Manners and Customs of the Early Settlers.—The aim of the early settlers was to surround themselves with the same associations and comforts as they had in the places they left. The Dutch Colonists were people of deep religious feeling, honest and conscientious. Under the former Governors who preceded Stuyvesant, there was no trace of persecution or illiberality. Their houses were only one-story buildings with low ceilings, the upper space being reserved for storage and spinning. The kitchens were conspicuous for large open fireplaces extending across the entire width, with chimneys large enough to hang up meat and smoke it. As their means increased the fire-place was ornamented with Dutch tiles, delineating Scripture events, and facts of national history. In the interior of the dwellings cleanliness, order and economy prevailed. Carpets were not known, but the floor, scrubbed and sanded, was an object of housewifely pride. In the absence of stoves, the large fire-place, furnished with ample logs, made an inviting place for the family and guests amid the wail of the storm and the roar of the forest. In the other seasons, there would be groups of neighbors on the side seats of the porch, spending the evening in social conversation.

In family and social intercourse the Dutch language held its place for a long time. The settlers stubbornly resisted every effort to supplant their mother tongue, especially in their religious services. And in the same spirit they retained their frugal and industrious habits, avoiding costly dress and equipage, clothed in homespun garments, and making and laying by large stores of linen and woolen garments. When a daughter married, the proof of this home training was looked for in the full supply of personal garments, and a quantity of bedding of every description. The young men were taught some mechanical trade, or means of earning a livelihood, and in the busy farming season, the females helped both in planting and harvesting.

The settlers were slow to form acquaintanceship, but firm in their friendships, and whatever local or individual difference might arise when any community was wrongfully involved in trouble, all personal variances were forgotten for the time, and all acted as under one impulse. They also had a high regard for education, establishing a school as soon as they founded a church, and there is now in successful operation in New York a school which dates its origin to this spirit in 1663. The first ministers in the Dutch settlements came from Holland, and from their superior learning exercised a great influence in shaping society. It was a special distinction of Newark for a long time that it was the only New England settlement that had a minister solely devoted to the duties of his profession. In the Newark settlement, a large

tract of land was set apart in 1676, for the support of the churches, which was afterwards divided, and has become a steady source of income to some of the ecclesiastical corporations of Newark and Orange. Among the Dutch settlers such provision was not made, but the voluntary contributions were always ready. The current money was the Indian *wampum*, made of different parts of the sea shell into beads and strung on leather strings. These pieces of wampum, the dark kind being twice the value of the light, were collected in black velvet bags on long poles. Each bag had a bell at the bottom, which may have been useful to waken those whom the summer sun had soothed into a comfortable slumber.

Expeditions against the French.—The limits of the respective colonial possessions of England and France being unsettled, gave occasion to many apprehensive and serious difficulties. The national jealousy of the colonists was sharpened by their active competition in trade, and particularly by the desire to gain command of the fisheries on the coast. This trade was of immense importance, and while for some time there had been hostile relations in Europe between England and France, the antipathy was easily transferred to the American colonies by the effort of the French to acquire exclusive possession of the vast revenue accruing from the coast trade. France asserted a right to all the country on the north, to all of Canada, in which had been created a province called New France; on the south they claimed an immense region, in which a province was established, called Louisiana; and they also claimed to have traced the Ohio river, and represented that this stream was the natural communication between their northern and southern possessions; they therefore claimed that all the country watered by this stream, as well as the other streams falling into the Mississippi belonged to them. Great Britain, on the contrary, claimed as far north as the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To maintain their claim, the French erected a line of forts and posts on the lakes, in their advance bringing the native tribes into co-operation either by subjugation or by friendly alliance. The record is a long one which tells of the struggle for the mastery, and in spite of the different treaties made from time to time, the terms were sufficiently vague to give rise to dispute as to the extent of the territories respectively belonging to each country.

In the latter part of the year 1708, Colonels Vetch and Nicholson applied to the court of Great Britain for sea and land forces to overthrow the dominion of the French in Canada. They raised a small force, and in 1709 a fleet of ships of war was sent with full instructions to secure enlistments to the number of fifteen hundred, of which New Jersey was to furnish two hundred. All things were to be in readiness by the middle of May, the arms and ammunition to be furnished from the magazine in New York. As an inducement to fur-

nish the quota of men required for the expedition, assurances were given that such as contributed to the result should have the preference both as to the soil and the trade of Canada, when conquered, to any other of the Queen's subjects. But a long delay occurred, and Colonel Nicholson returned to England for further assistance, and to facilitate his purpose took with him four Indian Sachems. They were introduced to the Queen, and made a speech, in which they referred to their long and tedious conflict with the French, and urged the Queen to push forward the conflict for their protection. In September of the following year, an expedition was fully equipped of thirty-six sail, one regiment of English marines and four regiments from New England, armed and provisioned in part by the Queen, and in part by the colonies, New Jersey contributing three thousand pounds. After a six days sail they arrived at Port Royal, and after some small cannonading and bombarding, the garrison capitulated and the fort was surrendered October 5, 1710. In the following year a second expedition of formidable appearance was fitted out, in which New Jersey bore a prominent part. But the delay of the fleet at Boston, for want of provision, and a series of disasters after they had anchored in the bay on the south side of the entrance of the St. Lawrence river, caused the enterprise to be abandoned at a great cost of men and treasure. Later still, in 1744, after the formal declaration of war by the English, the assembly of New Jersey agreed to raise and equip five hundred men, and the enterprise met with such favor that, in less than two months, six hundred and sixty men offered for enlistment. These troops reached the appointed rendezvous at Albany, but neither general, nor troop, nor orders arrived from England, and in the following autumn the troops were disbanded, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle following in 1748. The project was renewed by the English Minister, William Pitt, during the seven years war, which had begun disastrously for England. He called upon the colonies to aid in destroying the power of the French in America. The quota from this state was five hundred, which was not only cheerfully furnished, but the number was doubled, and in order that enlistments might be hastened, a bounty of twelve pounds per man was offered, the pay of the officers was increased, and fifty thousand pounds were voted for the support of the army. This complement of one thousand men was kept up by the State from 1758-60, and in the two succeeding years they furnished beside six hundred more, in addition to which, in 1762 they raised a company of sixty-four men and officers, designed for garrison duty, for which an average annual expense was incurred of forty thousand pounds. In the final result, by which, after a sixty-nine days siege Quebec capitulated, the provincial soldiers had a large share. While New Jersey persistently refused to accede to some suggestions made by the crown, she expressed a willing-

In 1790, Essex County, (including portions of what is now Morris, Passaic, and all of Union County,) had gone up to 17,785. In 1800, it was 22,269; 1810, 22,981; 1820, it was 30,793; in 1830, it had risen to 41,911; 1840, after setting off a part of Passaic in 1837, the population was left at 44,621; in 1850, it was 73,950. Again, March 19, 1857, the area of the county was reduced by the formation of Union County, yet in 1860, the population had increased to 98,877, and at the close of the war in 1865, it had mounted up to 124,441, and in 1870, it was 143,839. In 1880, the county showed by cities and townships, the following population: Newark, 136,508; Orange City, 13,207; Belleville, 3,004; Bloomfield, 5,748; Caldwell, 3,167; Clinton, including Irvington, 2,742; East Orange, 8,349; Franklin, 1,617; Livingston, 1,401; Milburn, 1,743; Montclair, 5,147; South Orange, 3,911; West Orange, 3,385. Total, 189,929.

Governors of New Jersey.—Chronological List.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret	1680 to 1684
Robert Burkeley	1684 to 1686
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Gov.	1686 to 1687
Green Lawrence	1687
Lord Niel Campbell	1688
Andrew Hamilton	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor	1684 to 1685
John Skene, Deputy	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy	1686
Daniel Coxey	1687
Andrew Hamilton	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor 1699 till surrender to the Crown, 1702.	

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Lord John Cornbury, Gov.	1702 to 1708
John Lovelace, first in office	1708
Richard Ingham, Lieut. Gov.	1709 to 1710
Gen. Andrew Hunter	1710 to 1720
William Burnet	1720 to 1727
John Montgomery	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris	1731 to 1732
William Crosby	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton	1736 to 1738

These have were also Governors of New York at the same time.

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris	1738 to 1740
John Hamilton	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher	1747 to 1757
John Bowling	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hoely	1761 to 1763
William Franklin	1763 to 1766

REVOLUTIONARY AND STATE GOVERNMENT.

William Livingston	1776 to 1790
William Paterson	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell	1792 to 1801
John Lambert, V. Pres. of Council	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield	1803 to 1812
Arthur Ogden	1812 to 1815
William S. Pennington	1815 to 1817
Mahlon Dickerson	1817 to 1820
Isaac H. Williamson	1817 to 1820

Garret D. Wall, Jr.	1820
Peter D. Vroom	1820 to 1822
Samuel L. Southard	1822 to Feb. 1825
Ellis P. Seelye	1825 to 1834
Peter D. Vroom	1834 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson	1836 to 1837
William Pennington	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines	1843 to 1844

UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

Charles C. Stratton	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines	1848 to 1851
George E. Feltus	1851 to 1854
William M. Free	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden	1860 to 1862
Joel Parker	1862 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward	1866 to 1868
Theodore F. Randolph	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bello	1875 to 1878
Gen. George B. McClellan	1878 to 1881
George J. Tilden	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbott	1884 to

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE, RAIN, SNOW OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.¹

THE earliest printed notice of the climate of New Jersey is in "A description of the province of New Albion, etc. published in 1648." The following extract from it is here given.

"Whereas that part of America or South Virginia lying about 30 degrees on Delaware bay, called the province of New Albion, is situated in the best and same temperature as Italy, between too cold Germany, and too hot Barbary, so this lying just midway between New England 28° miles and Virginia 150 miles south, whose now are settled 2000 English, and 140 ships in trade, is freed from the extreme cold and barrenness of the one, and heat and aguish marshes of the other, and is like Lombardy, and a rich fat soil, plain, and having thirty-four rivers on the main land, seventeen great Isles, and partaketh of the best of the air and most excellent commodities of Europe, and replenished with the goodliest woods of oaks and all timber for ships and masts, mulberries, sweet cypress, cedars, pines and firs, four sorts of grapes for wines and raisins, and with the greatest variety of choice fruits, fish and fowl, stored with all sorts of corn, yielding five, seven, and ten quarters an acre."²

From the account of Thomas Rudyard, a deputy governor of East Jersey, written in 1683, we extract the following paragraph descriptive of that province:

"As for the temperature of the air, it is wonderfully situated to the humors of mankind; the wind and weather rarely holding one point or one kind, for ten days together; it is a rare thing for vessels to be wind bound for a week together, the wind seldom holding in a point more than forty-eight hours; and in a short time we have wet and dry, warm and cold weather."

¹Compiled from Cook's *Geology*, 1881.

²That the name New Albion was then applied to New Jersey, appears in a letter of Robert Evelyn which was included in the same pamphlet. We extract: "But nevertheless to satisfy you of the truth, I thought good to write unto you my knowledge and first to describe you from the north side of Delaware unto Hudson's River in Sir Edmund's patent, called New Albion, which lieth just between New England and Mary land, and that ocean sea, I take it to be about 160 miles."—Smith's *History of New Jersey*, pp. 27-28.

This description is as pertinent to-day as it could have been two hundred years ago.

In Thomas Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in America," printed in 1685, there is the following:

"The climate of the western part of the colony is temperate and the summer somewhat hotter than the winter, but the winter is not so cold as the winter of the eastern part of the colony. The Delaware River and Bay is about 100 miles long, and is navigable for ships of 100 tons. The climate is temperate, and sometimes snow, but commonly very clear and sunshine, which soon dissolves it."

Climate has been defined to be that peculiar state of the atmosphere, in regard to heat and moisture, which prevails in any given place, together with the meteorological conditions generally, in so far as they exert an influence on vegetable and animal life. Practically, all its phases may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the sun. It is the great source of all terrestrial heat so far as life on our globe is concerned. In consequence of the earth's spheroidal shape, and the inclination of the plane of its equator to that of the elliptic, the sun's rays do not everywhere fall vertically upon its surface, but at different angles at different places, and at different seasons of the year in the same place. Accordingly as they are more nearly vertical, they traverse a less thickness of the atmosphere and a greater number of them fall upon a given area. Hence, other things being equal, the more such a surface will receive. From this varying inclination of the sun's rays comes our word climate, through the Greek verb which means to *incline*. In the equatorial zone or belt, the sun's rays strike the surface vertically, but as we go thence towards either pole, they are more inclined, and, consequently, the distance from the equator, or latitude, is the most important element in the consideration of the climate of any country. And, if there were no others, we should have what have been called solar climates, that is, parallel zones of the earth's surface decreasing in temperature from the equator to the poles. Any map with isothermal, shows at a glance, however, that the lines of equal heat do not follow the parallels of latitude, but differ widely from them. Thus, the western coast of Norway enjoys a milder climate than that of our middle Atlantic States, although there is a difference of 20° of latitude between them. The Western or Pacific coast of our country has its mild winters and cool summers, as compared with our greater extremes on the Atlantic coast.

The winter temperature of Reykjavik, in Iceland, in latitude 64°, is 29° Fahrenheit, or above that of the Highlands. The northern limit of the beach of Norway is about 60° north latitude, whereas in British America it does not extend beyond the 50th parallel. Examples could be multiplied indefinitely, showing like variations.

The climate of Northern New Jersey, or so much

of it as lies north of a line drawn from the Raritan Bay to the Delaware River near Trenton, is of the continental type. The range of temperature between the extremes of summer and of winter is wide, and the changes in any given month or season are apt to be sudden. Lying between the continent to the west of New York and New England on the east and northeast, it is not directly open to the ameliorating influences of the sea. Its climate is not, however, so severe as that of states in the same latitude to the west of it. The *extremely low* temperatures, frequent in the Ohio valley and the upper Mississippi region, are not experienced in all their severity.

Relative Position of Land and Water.—The well-known capacity of water for heat is so much greater than that of the solid matter of the earth's surface, that the sun's rays do not heat it so quickly as they do the land, nor does it give off its heat so rapidly and cool as quickly. In consequence of this property of water, the effect upon climate is such that places are said to have a marine, or continental climate, according as they are situated near the sea, or the interior of the continents. Water not only absorbs heat, but distributes it also. Ocean currents are mighty agents in this distribution. Thus, the heat carried into the North Atlantic by the Gulf Stream affects the climate of all western Europe, and is felt as far as Nova Zembla and Iceland. The heat of the tropics is, as it were, carried to the Arctic regions. But there are cold currents also which have an effect on the shores along their courses. Our own coast is washed by the arctic current, which flows out of Baffin's Bay and from the eastern shore of Greenland, southward and southwest, passing Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and thence along the New England and our Atlantic coast. The influence of both of these oceanic currents is felt on our shore, although it is much less than on islands which lie in their courses.

The general effect of situation near the ocean or upon islands is the reduction of extreme temperatures and a more equable climate. The cold in winter is less severe, and the summer's heat is not so intense as in the interior of a continent. For illustration, in the Bermuda Islands, in the same latitude as Charleston, S. C., frosts are unknown, and the highest and lowest recorded temperatures are, respectively, 86° and 49°, the mean annual temperature being about 70°. At Charleston the observed extremes are 101° and 13°; and the mean for the year is 66°. The Pacific coast climates show the influence of the sea to a very marked degree. In the San Joaquin valley the summer mean is 84°, while on the coast west of the Coast Range, the mean is but 60°, a difference of 24°, on the two sides of this chain. The southern coast of England is noted for its mild winters, and tender plants

¹ *Climate and Geography of New Jersey.*

² The temperature in Essex and Hudson Counties, see following tables.

blown out of doors the whole year, while at London and in the interior, there are frosts and snows. These are examples of oceanic and insular climates.

It would seem as if in the interior there was an interchange of the torrid and arctic zones, and that our north temperate zone partakes somewhat of the extremes of both of them; or, in other words, we have a sub-tropical summer and an arctic winter, although the general influence of the ocean waters is to produce an equable climate, that at any given locality is somewhat determined by the nature of the currents off the shore and the direction of the prevailing winds. The latter may help in carrying inland the warmth of the equatorial waters, or, if they come from land surfaces, they may counteract and neutralize the moderating influences of warm currents.

The atmosphere, like the ocean, is traversed by currents, and cold air, like cold water, is denser than warm, and consequently there is a constant circulation—air currents which sweep over vast areas of the globe, carrying with them heat from the equatorial to temperate zones, and the warmth gathered from ocean currents, far inland. Wherever the prevailing winds come from water areas, they bring with them the equalizing effects of water, and the equable climate of ocean or insular locations are thus felt further inland than in those islands or coast localities which are on the sides of continents opposite to the prevailing wind quarter. The popular "cold waves" are the transference of great bodies of cold air from west to east across our continent, through the agency of the prevailing land currents. These westerly winds, in the summer, bring us the heated air of the southwest. Thus they serve to intensify our extremes of temperature, by excessive heat in summer and severe cold in winter. The measured effects of these air currents, as recorded by the thermometer in the following tables, are often sudden and very considerable. Changes in temperature of 63° in forty-one hours have been recorded in Texas, and in Essex County recently there was a change in temperature of over 40° in seventeen hours, due to a "cold wave" from the west.

The excellence of some solid bodies, like sand and some rock, to arrest heat, is well known. They are easily warmed, and almost as readily part with their heat. This peculiarity of the solid mass of the earth's surface, as distinguished from the water, explains the intense heat of such surfaces when exposed to the vertical rays of the sun, and the rapid radiation of the heat during the night, produces extreme cold. Hence the alternations of temperature by day and by night are much greater in the surface layers of the land than in that of the waters. But there is a great variation in the nature of the surface, and its effects upon the climate, or upon the superincumbent air stratum, are as diverse as its nature. Hence widespread sandy plains are more heated than rich, fertile lands which are covered by luxuriant crops. This more intensely heated surface heats the layer of air in contact with it, and induces a circulation so as to allow a cooler stratum to take its turn in being heated.

The surface covering of grasses and grains serves to protect it from the fierce rays of the sun, and also to shield it from the cold of winter. Trees intercept by their thick foliage the sun's rays, and by their shade protect the soil. Their leaf-mould and the natural undergrowth still further protect the earth, so that often the ground remains unfrozen in the woods, when in adjacent fields or open spaces the frost penetrates deeply. The covering of trees acts therefore as a screen against sun and wind, and serves to maintain a more even temperature in the soil. The forest also serves as a wind-break or screen, and winds are not so violent as they otherwise would be, and the general influence of the forests is to make the temperature more even; to retain the moisture of the soil longer; to arrest and condense rain-giving clouds, and hold the rains and snow longer in and on the surface, and to produce a more equable and moist climate.

The following tables give the temperature and condition of weather, as kept by the late Mr. William A. Whithead, of Newark, from 1843 to 1880, a period of thirty-eight years.

LATITUDE—LONGITUDE—ALTITUDE—TEMPERATURE.

Station.	Altitude.				Mean Temperatures.				Seasons.				Observations.			
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Feet.	Miles Above English Unit.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range for year.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Beginning.		Ending.	Length.	
															Yrs.	Miles.
Jersey City	40° 43' 24" 02"	74° 02'	20	52.86	59.00	71.75	60.12	46.06	56.00	64.00	61.80	June, 1874	Dec., 1878	6	7	L. E. Howard, Jr. and F. S. Cook.
Bloomfield	40° 48' 24" 12"	74° 00'	140	50.87	56.00	67.14	54.00	40.00	56.00	67.14	54.00	May, 1849	Dec., 1880	32	7	R. S. Cook and A. Merrick.
Newark	40° 40' 24" 10"	74° 00'	40	50.00	56.17	67.17	54.00	40.00	56.17	67.17	54.00	May, 1849	Dec., 1880	32	8	W. Allen A. Whithead.
East Orange	40° 40' 24" 12"	74° 00'	160	50.00	56.00	67.00	54.00	40.00	56.00	67.00	54.00	June, 1877	Sept., 1879	2	1	Thomas F. Howard, Jr.
Orange	40° 47' 24" 12"	74° 00'	180	49.57	56.00	67.00	54.00	40.00	56.00	67.00	54.00	July, 1877	Dec., 1874	2	0	Dr. W. H. Stoddard.
South Orange	40° 47' 24" 12"	74° 00'	140	50.00	56.00	67.00	54.00	40.00	56.00	67.00	54.00	Sept., 1879	Dec., 1880	2	0	Dr. William L. Chandler.

CLIMATE OF NEWARK, 1843-1880, FROM RECORD KEPT BY WM. A. WHITEHEAD.

	Mean Temperature.		Mean Temperature.		Range of Temperature for Period.	Mean Temperature.		Greatest Number of Days on which Temperature Remained Below Freezing Point.	Greatest Number of Days on which Temperature Was 32° and upwards.	Range of Fair Days.		Range Days.		Days of Snow.		Average Number of Fair Days.		Range of Days Per Month.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.			Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Average Number.	Percentage of Fair Days.	Longest.	Shortest.
January	37.00	37.00	15.50	12.50	77.70	37.64	19.33	22	11	21	13	11	1	12	1	17.00	55	15	5
February	38.50	44.70	13.25	8.00	76.50	36.99	21.86	18	11	21	12	11	1	13	2	16.50	58	14	4
March	77.25	50.00	26.00	2.00	75.25	46.17	30.23	7	11	23	13	16	11	11	1	18.00	78	19	4
April	89.00	62.25	40.00	17.00	68.50	59.59	41.48	8	11	25	12	13	9	9	1	17.50	78	16	3
May	96.00	71.00	42.50	31.00	65.00	68.38	54.72	8	11	25	12	17	11	9	1	18.70	60	14	4
June	97.75	84.00	37.50	38.25	58.75	78.70	60.25	11	26	15	15	15	11	11	1	20.50	68	20	3
July	99.75	86.25	62.50	46.25	53.50	78.31	70.23	24	25	14	15	15	11	11	1	19.75	64	15	6
August	99.50	83.75	60.00	46.75	52.25	74.75	67.30	20	26	14	15	15	11	11	1	19.75	64	20	5
September	93.75	76.40	35.00	34.75	58.25	68.64	59.98	36	24	12	14	14	11	11	1	18.75	62	21	3
October	83.00	67.00	35.75	22.25	60.75	59.40	48.91	40	24	12	12	12	11	11	1	18.00	38	20	3
November	73.75	57.25	28.50	8.00	65.75	43.60	39.12	21	22	10	15	4	10	16	1	16.00	43	18	3
December	68.50	42.00	22.75	7.50	76.00	40.31	23.81	28	24	11	13	3	16	1	1	17.00	37	24	3

* September, 1881, maximum was 100°.

† September, 1881, mean was 75.2°.

‡ September, 1881, 56° and upwards on 11 days.

Rain and Melted Snow.¹—The following is a statement of the mean amount of precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the periods and points named in Essex and Hudson counties. The depth is given in inches and fractions of inches for the average seasons, and average per year.

Jersey City, Spring, 11.34; Summer, 13.70; Autumn, 10.37; Winter, 8.81; per year, 44.220; from March, 1871, to March, 1877, by Thomas T. Howard, Jr.

Bloomfield, Spring, 11.34; Summer, 12.37; Autumn, 9.18; Winter, 9.49; per year, 42.380; from March, 1849, to December, 1862, by R. L. Cook.

Newark, Spring, 11.71; Summer, 13.35; Autumn, 10.94; Winter, 10.68; per year, 46.217; from May, 1843, to December, 1880, by William A. Whitehead.

East Orange, Spring, 11.11; Summer, 13.66; Autumn, 13.04; Winter, 9.15; per year, 46.960; from June, 1877, to September, 1879, by Thomas T. Howard, Jr.

Orange, Spring, 11.65; Summer, 15.58; Autumn, 12.47; Winter, 6.78; per year, 46.480; from January, 1872, to December, 1874, by Dr. W. H. Stockwell.

South Orange, Spring, 10.17; Summer, 13.92; Autumn, 10.90; Winter, 10.10; per year, 45.090; from September, 1870, to December, 1880, by Dr. William J. Chandler.

Snow.—The depth of snow is not given in the above statement of rainfall, since it is melted, as so much water or rain. The depth varies greatly from winter to winter in different sections.

The measurements of Mr. Whitehead, at Newark, range between six feet three inches in the winter of 1867-8, and one foot two inches in that of 1877-8; and they give an average depth for thirty-seven winters of forty inches. Referring to Mr. Whitehead's Newark table, we find that the average number of

fair days in thirty-seven years was two hundred and fifteen; of rainy days, ninety-five; of snowy days, twenty-eight. By months, the highest average of fair days was twenty and one-half, in June; and the least, sixteen, in November.

Drought.—Mr. Whitehead further said, "The year 1881 will ever be remembered for its remarkable drought. The fall of rain in July was 1.34 inches, the fall in August only 0.28, the fall in September 0.87, and the fall in October 2.23 inches, making a total for four months of only 5.22 inches. The least quantity for the corresponding months of any year since 1843, inclusive, was 10.08 inches, in 1848; the greatest, 34.28 inches, in 1843, the quantity in August of that year, 22.485 inches, being unprecedented, and the mean of the thirty-eight years, 17.028 inches."

CHAPTER IV.

SOMETHING OF THE GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.²

THAT portion of New Jersey which is of the Triassic or Red Sand Stone Age, is included in a belt of country which has the Highland Range of mountains on its northwest side, and a line almost straight, from Staten Island Sound near Woodbridge, to Trenton, on its southeast. It has the northern boundary and the Hudson River on the northeast, and the Delaware on the southwest. The area within these bounds is entirely free from rocks of an earlier age, and also from any extensive formations of a later period. The strong and decided red color of the prevailing rock of this formation, has given name to the whole, and while most

¹ Geology of New Jersey, by Prof. G. H. Cook.² From Prof. George H. Cook's Reports, 1865, 1881, 1882.

names of the kind have been discarded by geologists, this is so striking and suggestive that it receives the approval of all.

The precise age of this formation, it has been difficult to settle on account of its containing very fine organic remains. It is undoubtedly older than the cretaceous, for that overlies it at Woodbridge and Perth Amboy. It lies upon the magnesian limestone at various places along its northwestern border. The stems of plants are found fossil in this rock in the quarries at Newark, Belleville, or Franklin, and probably at many other places. The plants found evidently belong to orders higher than those of the Carboniferous Age. And the foot prints are those of air-breathing animals, probably of the Reptilian Age.

There is a renewed interest in the geology of this district, in connection with the issue of the first topographical map of New Jersey. This map was entitled a map of "a part of Northern New Jersey," and nearly all of the area which it represents is included in the red sandstone district. The red sandstone is represented not only in New Jersey, but also in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and it is marked by many characters, which are common to it, in all these States. Its brownish red color strikes the eye of every stranger who crosses it. And the well-known brownstone, so much used in building, is all obtained from this district.

Its geological age, structure and origin, have been the subjects of study by some of the ablest American geologists for nearly fifty years past, and many questions connected with it are still unanswered. Prof. William B. and Henry D. Rogers, in 1839, demonstrated that it was not as old as the coal formation, and Prof. Ed. Hitchcock, in the same year, with W. C. Redfield, presented strong evidence to show that it was older than the lowest member of the Jurassic formation. At a later period some evidence was brought forward by Lyell and others, to show that some of the upper portions of the red sandstone were of the Jurassic formation. The extreme scarcity of fossils found in this rock has hindered geologists from reaching settled conclusions in regard to its precise geological position and age. At the present time most geologists designate it the Triassic formation.

The structure of the formation is remarkable. Its strata in New Jersey generally dip towards the northwest, as do those in Pennsylvania, and those most westerly in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. On the contrary, the red sandstone in Massachusetts, Connecticut, eastern Virginia, and northern North Carolina, all dip towards the southeast. There is very little curvature to the strata, or bending or folding in any way. Thus, in passing across the belt of this rock which lies in New Jersey, the geologist going from the southeast towards the northwest will find generally the strata dipping towards the northwest at angles of from 15° down to 5°, or less, but no strata dipping

towards the southeast. Neither has the rock been fractured or much disturbed by any later changes. A very few faults have been found, but they are of only a few feet in extent. Taking these data for a basis of calculation, it would make the formation not less than 25,000 feet in thickness. This peculiar structure and enormous thickness have given rise to much speculation and study as to its origin, or the source whence all this material was derived.

Its origin was attributed, by Prof. Rogers, to a broad stream or water channel extending from higher grounds in North Carolina, and descending in its course across Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, to its outlet on the ocean. And this stream, in the course of time, brought down and deposited in its channel or trough, the materials in the position in which we now find them. The difficulty in accepting this explanation is, that the strata dip towards the northwest side of the stream, and not up or down it, as we should expect them to do. Various other explanations have been attempted, depending on changes of level due to the enormous weight of a mass of rock five miles thick upon a limited portion of the earth's surface; or to the internal changes effected by the rupture of the earth's crust and the escape of the great mass of eruptive rock which are now piled up in the numerous trap ridges of this district; but none of these fully meet the difficulties of the case.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, in his "Geology of North Carolina," 1875, p. 145, says:

"There is no way of accounting for the present position of these Triassic beds with their apparent unconformity upon the older rocks, and the interesting fact, such as we have seen, that the same strata were now reversed, it would seem that small of nearly one hundred miles in length, into a depression much below the present level of the triangles in which these fragments fringed by so that there has been an ascent and subside for a twenty thousand feet of the rocks, and that the Triassic beds over this time, but also of a considerable thickness of the granitic rocks on which they had been deposited."

Prof. Oswald J. Heinrich, Mining Engineer, read a paper on "The Mesozoic Formation in Virginia," in February 1878, in which he took the ground "That the destruction of a connection formerly existing between all the mesozoic depositions along the Atlantic States might therefore be attributed to a slow and unequal rising of the eozoic rocks, after the deposition of the former upon the uneven floor of the latter, noticed in the anticlinals of the latter, and producing an unequal denudation of the mesozoic deposits. The rising of these older rocks upon one side may also have produced subsequent partial depression of the section along the Atlantic."

Prof. Israel C. Russell, read a paper in May 1878, before the New York Academy of Sciences, "On the Physical History of the Triassic Formation in New Jersey and the Connecticut Valley," in which he said "that the facts which we have gathered as to the physical history of the Triassic beds of New Jersey and the Connecticut Valley, tend strongly to show

that these two areas are the borders of one great estuary deposit, the central portion of which was slowly upheaved and then removed by denudation. * * * * That the detached areas of Triassic rocks occurring along the Atlantic border, from New England to North Carolina, seem fragments of one great estuary formation, now broken up and separated through the agency of upheaval and denudation."

Prof. Dana, in the *American Journal of Science*, Sec. 3, vol. XVII., pp. 328-30, presents strongly the difficulties for which the above hypothesis is insufficient.

There are a large number of other articles in geological reports and scientific journals which have been written upon this formation, but the peculiarities of its origin and structure are still demanding observation and study.

CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF ESSEX COUNTY.

First and Second Mountains.¹—Prominent in the Triassic district are the two long and parallel ranges of trap-rock, known in Essex County as the First and Second Mountains. The easternmost or outer ridge, we shall call, for convenience of description, the First Mountain, while the inner parallel range may be termed Second Mountain. The former, rising at Pluckamin in Somerset County, has an east-southeast trend, for seven miles, to the gorge through which passes Middle Brook. The continuous ridge runs thence on an east and northeast course to Millburn, in Essex County, a distance of sixteen miles, where the gap between the two ends of the disconnected range is about one and a half miles. From Millburn to Patterson, a distance of fifteen miles, its course is a little east of north. The whole length of this mountain from its rise at Pluckamin, to its terminus near Siecomac, is forty-eight miles, and its general trend is north-northeast.

The prominent and characteristic feature of this mountain is the great difference between its inner and outer slopes. That towards the Second Mountain is gentle, while that towards the red sandstone country is steep, and in many places precipitous. The former corresponds to the dip of the shale or sandstone which forms the basis upon which the trap rests, and at nearly all points, trap constitutes the rock of this declivity. The steep outer slope shows sandstone or shale at the base, and up to the precipitous bluffs of trap, covered however, in places, by the debris from the rocks above. The breadth of this range is quite uniform, from one to two miles. The height is also remarkably uniform, ranging from three

hundred to six hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

Everywhere the trap forms the crest and upper portion of this slope, under which is the sandstone, generally covered by trap debris. The top of the sandstone is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet below the top of the mountain. The located line marks the base of this steep face, and is at the same distance from the top of the mountain. It is plain on all the roads crossing the ridge, *e. g.*, on the old South Orange Turnpike, the mountain road, Mount Pleasant Turnpike, near the Llewellyn S. Haskell place, also in the Park, in West Orange Township.

The western boundary line of the trap of the First Mountain follows the general direction of the valley included between the First and Second Mountains. The drift here, also, renders the tracing of a geological line quite difficult. But from the known uniformity of the trap slope, and an examination of the surface configuration of the county, and a few points of outcrop, the line can be quite accurately fixed and described. Generally it follows the line of least elevation, or at the bottom of the valley, and this in most cases at the foot of the First Mountain slope. Beginning at the northern end of this range, the Oldham Creek is coincident with a line almost to the pond north of Haledon; thence, running east of this village, and on the same side of the creek, it meets the Passaic River west of the mouth of Oldham Creek, and follows the river for a mile to the Morris and Essex Canal, which constitutes the west boundary of this range to the Little Falls and Notch Road. The trap appears at several points along the river from the mouth of the creek to the bend in the former, where the line leaves it. East of this, the First Mountain is made up of several rocky ridges, separated by narrow valleys.

From the Notch Road southward, the trap boundary follows the same general direction as the mountains; crosses the county line, the crest forming the boundary line between Caldwell and Montclair townships, to the east of Verona Village, to the water shed of the Verona Valley, near the upper side of Llewellyn Park, west of Eagle Rock; thence down the valley of the west branch of Rahway River as far as the old South Orange Road. Approaching the stream, it at length crosses it, and intersects the Morris and Essex branch of the D. L. & W. R. R., about three quarters of a mile west of Millburn Village. Along the line just mentioned, drift knolls and beds rest upon the lower portions of the trap slope; near the crest of the main and subordinate ridges the rock is frequently seen. Nearer Millburn the slope is less obscured by drift, although west and southwest of the village, it hides all rocks.

In the east face of the Watchung or Orange Mountains, (as it is often called) in West Orange Township, trap-rock is quarried extensively for road material, by George Spottiswoode, John O'Rourke and General

¹ From Cook's *Geology of the State*, 1868.

John G. Wright. These three quarries have each a cracker for breaking up the stone, and they supply a large amount annually for the construction of Telford roads in all the Oranges, Montclair, Bloomfield, and other localities.

Second Mountain. As in the case of the First Mountain, the trap-rocks occupy the inner crest and inner slope of this range, while the shale and sandstone form the base on which they rest. The latter rocks occupy the gentler slope from the bottom of the valley to the base of the trap, which is from one hundred to two hundred feet below the top of the range. While the inclination of the sandstone slope is about 5° , that of the trap above it is about 20° , and in some places it is almost vertical, although there are not such mural walls here as the Palisades or in the First Mountain. This line of demarcation between the steep and gentle slopes almost invariably marks the respective limits of the two rocks.

The boundary line between them is therefore of the same general course as that of the mountain itself, and also parallel throughout with the First Mountain. The prolongation of the range, at each extremity beyond the ends of the outer range, makes this mountain longer than the other by five miles.

This mountain continues the same general course as the First, and runs close to the M. & E. branch of the D. L. & W. R. R., and crosses it near the Chatham and Millburn Road. The cuts on the Morris and Essex Railroad show some trap that is rarely seen elsewhere. West of Millburn this boundary is obscured by the hills of drift that here abound, and until the old South Orange Road is reached, there is nothing decisive to indicate its location. It crosses this road a little west of the Hollow Road, and thence on a north-easterly course passes west of Verona Village in Caldwell township, and crosses the Pompton Turnpike to Little Falls. So far the Second Mountain presents a great deal of uniformity—the trap crest and steep slope, and below the gentler descent to the valley. The latter is covered with earth, gravel and boulders to such an extent that the sandstone and shale can be seen at only a few points on the old South Orange Road, and at a couple of quarries out on the Centreville Road. At Verona the valley is quite broad, and the trap outcrop is half a mile west of the village.

The accurate delineation of the inner border of this trap range is made very difficult by the unusually large amount of drift which nearly everywhere reposes upon the slope. Throughout a portion of the range, its structure is apparently complicated by one or more subordinate ridges, quite similar to the main or outer one. There can scarcely be a doubt that the whole mass is one unbroken body of trap-rock. The location of this inner boundary has been determined by the surface configuration wherever the rocks could not be seen in place. With these principles for guidance, the boundary through Essex County is as follows. From the Passaic, the line runs south-

west, near Franklin, Westville, Livingston, east of Summit, and then in a southwest direction, east of New Providence to the Union County line. For three miles south of the Mount Pleasant Turnpike, Canon Brook coincides with the assumed trap limit. North of this, to the county line, the border of the lowlands is put down as its extent towards the west. While the rock shows itself frequently near the top of the mountain, it is seen but at a very few points along this described line. Deep ravines and wells disclose no fast rocks, showing that the foot of this slope is completely hidden by the enormous beds of northwestern drift.

CHAPTER VI.

FREESTONE AND SANDSTONE QUARRIES IN ESSEX COUNTY.

QUARRIES were opened in Essex County as early as 1700, and probably at an earlier date, and many of the substantial old farm-houses built of these reddish sandstone long before the time to which the memory of any one living runneth back, are still standing, and to all appearances are good for another two hundred years, thus testing the durability of this kind of stone for building purposes. It was used for grave-stones and monuments during the early settlement of Newark, and gravestones set then are still perfect.

Quarries for marketing stone are worked at Belleville, (or in the bounds of Franklin Township), Newark and Orange.

Belleville Quarries.—The so-called Belleville quarries, are located in what is now Franklin Township, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and about a quarter of a mile east from Avondale Station on the Newark and Patterson Railroad. The first opening made here for building stone was nearly or quite a century and a half ago, but only since 1857 have these quarries been vigorously worked. The production has been greatly increased since 1879, and at present there are between three hundred and fifty and four hundred men employed in the quarries and adjoining yards dressing stone. "Cook's Geological Report for 1881" says, "There are four separate parties at work, although but three distinct quarries, as Robison's and Philips' are practically one. The workings move in a general westward direction, extending from within a few rods of the river road into the gently rising ridge. All of them descend below the tide level of the river. The overlying earth is glacial drift, containing much red sandstone, and in places imbedded sands and gravels. The strata of rock near the surface are generally much broken up, and yield small-sized stone only; as they are followed

down the beds become more solid and of better quality. The descent or dip of the strata is towards the northwest, and at an angle of 10° to 12° . One of the most interesting geological features is a fault, which can be traced across Joyce's, Robison's and Philips' quarries. It is beautifully exposed in Robison's, where the displacement amounts to five feet, and its dip is from 65° to 70° westerly. Its general course is North and South, or, more accurately, South 3° East (magnetic). The west side appears to have slipped down, as the corresponding beds on either side of it would indicate."

In working, all of these quarries move with the dip, hence the stone have to be raised up out of their beds, as there is no advantage of gravity. The stones, after being quarried, are hauled by teams to wharves on the river, whence they are loaded and shipped by boats to points of destination. Blocks of great size are quarried, and larger than can be conveniently handled. The United States census schedule returns from these quarries reported an aggregate product of 45,000 cubic yards, valued at \$225,000, for the last half of 1879 and first half of 1880. The product for 1883-4 no doubt exceeds this total very considerably. The "Belleville stone" command a wide market and bring good prices. The light colored, grayish stone sell at one dollar per cubic foot, while the finegrained, reddish stone, suitable for rubbing, bring one dollar and fifty cents per foot. The new Mills building corner of Broad street and Exchange place, New York City, absorbed a large amount of stone quarried here during the years 1880 and '81.

JOYCE'S QUARRY.—Beginning at the south is that of William J. Joyce, the excavated area of whose quarry is over two acres, and has an average depth of over sixty feet. This quarry has been worked rather more into the hill or ridge than the others, and, at the present heading, is about ninety feet deep. The drift earth at the southwest side includes a number of thin layers of sand and gravel imbedded in the glacial unsorted mass. The phenomena of glacier action are plain in the glaciated ledges of sandstone, the striated and large boulders and the heterogeneous mixture of earth, pebbles and boulders. The thickness of this drift earth is, at most, twenty feet. On the west side there are about thirty feet of red, fine grained sandstone strata, which furnish considerable stone for foundations, walls, etc. As followed down they will, no doubt, become more solid and improve in quality. Under them there is a grayish sandstone in thick beds, and, at the bottom, a finer-grained red and reddish-colored stone is obtained, which can be rubbed and polished. The joints in this quarry run vertically, west and north. As the beds are very thick, stone of the largest size required can be quarried here. Blocks containing one thousand cubic feet have been broken out. Three steam derricks are used and a steam pump, all worked by one fifty-horse power engine. Stone from this quarry can be

seen in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor; Duncan & Sherman's banking house, New York; Garden City Cathedral, and in many other like places.

ROBISON'S QUARRY.—The quarry of J. B. I. Robison is three hundred feet north of Joyce's, and constitutes, with the Philips' quarry, one opening which is over five hundred feet square in its extreme dimensions. The average depth is fifty feet, and the dip of the beds is 11° north, 45° west, and there is a well marked system of joints running vertical, south 85° west, while the other is not continuous throughout. The stripping varies considerably in the thickness; on the south side the beds are solid, quite to the drift, whereas, at the west, they are more broken up. Excepting one layer, which is three feet thick, there is no good building stone to be had in the sixty feet from the surface down. Under it, however, there are twenty feet of thick-bedded stone, the lower half of which is fine-grained and of superior quality for rubbing, and brings a high price. On the south the stripping does not exceed twenty feet. The strike of the strata in these quarries seems to prove that they are the same, that is, the quarries of Joyce and of Robison are working the same beds, although Mr. Robison thinks that he is working in a lower horizon. He reports also having sunk fourteen feet beneath the bottom of his quarry, or forty-nine feet below tide level, through shaly beds only, without finding any solid rock. Two engines are employed to work the derricks and do the pumping. As in the other quarries, large blocks are broken out, and then cut up into the desired forms for market. This quarry has been vigorously worked since 1880, and a large amount of stone has been taken out for the Newark, New York and Brooklyn market, besides the sales made in other places.

A. PHILIP & SONS' QUARRY.²—As already mentioned, is in the same opening as that of Robison, and joins the latter on the north, and south of the Bloomfield Road; and the average thickness of the glacial drift is ten feet; then there are about ten feet of shaly beds, making a total of twenty feet of stripping. The dip is 10° to northwest, and the main joint has a course south, 85° west, vertical. There is at the west end a fine-grained, chocolate-colored stone; further east the stone is of a grayish shade, and varies from a coarse granular to a fine granular variety. As in the other quarries here, the gray stone contains fine grains of a whitish feldspar, distributed sparingly among the quartz. The mixture has a pleasing appearance, and the stone dresses easily and true, and the finer-grained variety can be rubbed. The strata worked by the Messrs. Philip are above those opened by Robison. One steam derrick and two steam pumps are in use, as there is a large amount of water issuing from the rocks at the west end. The stone for foun-

¹ Cook's Geology of New Jersey.

² Cook's Geology of New Jersey.

dation walls sells at twenty-five cents per cubic foot, and from that the price ranges upwards to two dollars for the finer grades, suitable for monumental work.

In all these quarries *malachite* occurs near the east end and near the outcrops of the bed, in thin seams lying between the strata. Bituminous coal, in thin layers, is also found; and conly stems and impressions of leaves and trunks are occasionally found. Robison and Joyce both report finding large stems several inches in diameter.

BELLEVILLE STONE COMPANY.¹ North of the Bloomfield road, and but a few rods from Philip's quarry, is the quarry opened by this Company in 1880, and work fairly begun in the summer of 1881, when a large amount of work was done in uncovering and stripping the upper inferior stone from the more solid and merchantable stone, as is found in the other quarries. The company fully developed and are satisfactorily working their quarry.

Newark Quarries.—There are four stone quarries in the city of Newark, all located on the crest of the hill or ridge, west of Fifth Avenue, and near Bloomfield Avenue, and all within less than half a mile from the Passaic River, and the Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad stations, and only one mile from the Pennsylvania and Central New Jersey depots. They are all favored by comparatively light stripping, little water, and a good thickness of excellent stone. The pleasing shades of color, evenness of grain and durability, as shown in old buildings in Newark and other cities, attest its value; and it commands a ready market. The rapidly increasing demand and value of the land for building sites, and the unsightliness of quarries in cities, will soon compel them to give way to the advancing city. The total product of these quarries, for 1881, was \$120,000. The principal market for the stone is found in Newark and New York, while large quantities are sent to Albany, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., and Princeton, N. J., and other surrounding towns.

THE NEWARK QUARRY COMPANY, whose works are located on the south of the Avenue, is one of the oldest in the State. The working face, running from North to South, is over four hundred feet long, while the quarrying now moves westerly and southerly, and the stripping is used to fill the excavated area on the east, as all this ground is valuable for building sites. The stripping varies from ten to twenty feet thick, and appears to be rather less at the southwest, and work is being pushed in that direction. The order of the stratification in the west face of the quarry is approximately as follows:

1. Glacial Drift	12 ft.
2. Shaly rock, here termed "Gallies," in which is workable strata	15 ft.
3. Shaly beds	100 ft.

¹ Cook's Geology of New Jersey.

4. Dark colored sandstone	6 ft.
5. Dark colored sandstone, the upper portion of which is workable	10 ft.
6. Light colored sandstone, the upper portion of which is workable	80-100 ft.
7. Gallies, very thin	10 ft.
8. Dark colored sandstone and limestone	100 ft.

The dip is 5° north, 65° west, and the joints are very irregular, and no general direction is apparent in them. The stone of "6" in the section as given above, is most largely quarried, while the bottom rock is less used. Very little powder is used in quarrying here, and that in blowing down the top or stripping. Large sized blocks are obtained by wedging off, following the planes of joints and of bedding. A small steam pump, working only a part of the time, raises the water from the bed of the quarry, while a larger engine works the derricks for hoisting the stone. A large force of men are usually employed, and large quantities of stone quarried, which sell for an average price of seventy cents per cubic foot. The market for the stone is Newark, New York, New Haven, Albany, Princeton and other places.

WILLIAM A. RIGHTER'S QUARRY.² Formerly worked by Robert Mathees, and now worked by Philip Hühnle, is on the northeast side of Bloomfield Avenue, and northeast of that of the Newark Quarry Company. The quarry is old, and the area worked over must be as much as seven hundred feet long, by three hundred feet wide, and the estimated contents are said to be 300,000 cubic yards. The lowest place in the quarry is over sixty feet. The approximate figures of the vertical sections are given as follows:

1. Glacial Drift	15 ft.
2. Shaly rock, here termed "Gallies," in which is workable strata	12 ft.
3. Shaly beds	7 ft.
4. Thick bedded strata	12 ft.

W. D. PATTERSON'S QUARRY³ was opened in 1880-1, and is on north side of Bloomfield Avenue, a few rods west of Righter's quarry, and the excavation only about fifty feet deep; the glacial drift is from five to eight feet thick; then come shaly beds with some red sandstone, from ten to fifteen feet thick; next below is a drab-colored stone about twelve feet thick. The dip is 8° north, 60° west. The stone is uniform in texture, fine grained, and of a good color.

Orange.—**BELL'S QUARRY**⁴ is in the eastern face of the First Mountain, in West Orange Township, about one mile from Orange City, and is worked by James Bell & Co., of Orange. The present quarry is south of the earlier ones opened here, and is about two hundred yards from the Orange and Northfield Turnpike. The excavated area measures over three hundred by seventy-five feet, and at the back of the quarry is over forty feet deep. The dip of the strata is about 15° west northwest, while the joints are north and south, and east and west. There is

² Cook's Geological Reports.

³ From Prof. G. H. Cook's Reports.

⁴ Cook's Geological Reports.

a fault traversing the quarry from north to south, and dipping steeply to the east, though the amount of displacement is only a few feet. The stripping consists of about ten feet of earth, about twenty feet of shaly beds, and the total thickness of the quarry bed is fourteen feet. The stone is of a reddish color, coarse grained, and dresses smooth. The quarry is so situated that there is no water to interfere with the work-

ing, thus lessening the expense of quarrying. The stones from this quarry are nearly all used in Orange and vicinity, and prices range from five cents a cubic foot for foundation stone, to ninety cents for cut stone for sills, etc. Stones from the old quarry in Llewellyn Park were quarried in 1867-8, for building St. John's Roman Catholic Church, in Orange.



O'ROURKE'S QUARRY.
Orange, Essex County, New Jersey.

O'ROURKE'S QUARRY.—The following sketch of Mr. John O'Rourke's quarry is from a letter of Prof. George H. Cook, published in the "Orange Journal" of Sept. 27, 1884:

The quarrying for trap-rock on the face of Orange Mountain has brought to view a most remarkable and interesting exposure of basaltic columns.

The workings have been extended along the mountain for seven hundred feet, and the face worked over is about thirty feet higher at the ends, and in the middle it is nearly the same level. The whole of this surface is made up of columns of rock as perfect in form as if cut by a workman and packed in regularity as the hexagons of the honey-comb.

The columns are mostly six-sided, though there are some with only five sides, and those with still other numbers of sides are occasionally met with. Along the two extremities of the quarry are perpendicular, and perhaps thirty feet high, while the higher portion in the middle is made up of columns which are more or less inclined as if directed towards a central line.

The columns in the same part of the quarry are quite uniform in size and appearance, but those at the perimeter are much the largest, some of them being ten feet across a single side; those at the southeast are smaller but still very large, being five or six feet two-sided and four across the sides, while those at the middle are perhaps half of more of the same measurement.

These rocks rise to the very crest of the mountain, and make all of its higher and rougher parts, but underneath them is a great platform of red sandstone extending back and shoring downwards on the mountain. At the quarry this rock is only from four to eight feet below the working bottom, and these gigantic pillars seem to stand upon it.

The trap rock is of igneous origin. It has been melted beneath the surface and then forced through fractures or between the inclined layers of the overlying rock out to the surface. The peculiar and characteristic structure of the rock has been developed in its cooling and solidification. The difference in the appearance of the rock structure in different parts of the quarry suggests the thought that the rock here has not all been forced out at once, but that it has come out in at least two or three successive eruptions.

The character and fine exposure of the rocks here make a suggestive subject of study for geologists and naturalists, and as a natural curiosity, it is well worth a visit. And while most interesting geological phenomena are found in remote, unexplored and rough places, this is near to excellent roads, and the working of the quarry has cleared off all the loose rubbish from the surface and left the rock of the mountain clear and perfectly open to view.

It belongs to the same class of rocks, both in material and structure, with the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, but is on a much larger scale, as will be seen by comparing the dimensions given above, with the following taken from a description of the noted curiosity of Ireland which says: "In diameter the pillars vary from fifteen to twenty feet, and in height some are as much as twenty feet."

The first discovery of a natural spring of Mr. Bennett's was in the first of the year 1881. It was found in a small stream, and was found to be the same as the one which was found in the year 1880. It was found to be the same as the one which was found in the year 1880.

George H. Cook.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24, 1884.

Mr. Tompkins, editor of the *Journal*, has this to say of this natural geological curiosity:

The discovery of a remarkable exhibit of basaltic columns, on the Orange Mountain, is attracting wide attention, and it is indeed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the country. Visitors to Europe go out of their way many miles to view the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, and this new discovery reveals a curiosity superior in the size of the columns and in beauty of formation.

Pleasant Valley.—F. W. SHREVE'S QUARRY, located between the First and Second Mountains, near the township line, between Caldwell and West Orange, also in the face of the Second Mountain, was opened in 1871, and about two acres have been worked over. At the northwest it is fifty-five feet deep, and at the top there is a sandy earth and then a shaly rock, in all, twelve to sixteen feet thick, which has to be removed to get at the workable beds. These are a grayish-colored, rather coarse-grained stone, in thick beds, and under them there is ten feet of red, fine-grained sandstone, suitable for rubbing and polishing. The same rock is in the bottom lead where the quarrying stops, and the same kind of rock is reported to have been met with in sinking a well thirty-five feet lower, at a house a few rods from the quarry. The dip is 10° westerly; the joints are clean, and one system, very regular and continuous, runs vertical, with 70° west; the other at right angle to it, and also vertical, is not continuous throughout. By means of these divisional planes or *backs* and *headers*, the stone is easily quarried, and large-sized blocks are obtained. Blocks thirty feet long, eleven-and-a-half feet wide and ten feet thick, have been taken out, and stone twelve feet six inches long, eight feet six inches wide, and two feet eight inches thick have been removed.

The hoisting and loading is done by a ten horse power engine working a derrick, when the stones are carted to the Morris Canal, two-and-half miles distant, and to the railroad at Montclair and Orange, points about equally distant. New York is the principal market, though much stone from this quarry has been put into churches and other buildings in the vicinity. The Caldwell Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church, in East Orange, and the additions to Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, are built of stone from this quarry. The prices range from ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per cubic foot, according to quality.

Cook's Report, 1884.

CHAPTER VII.

WATER SUPPLY OF ESSEX COUNTY FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Newark Water Supply.—Aqueduct water was introduced into Newark as early as the year 1800, being supplied to houses through wooden pipes. The Newark Aqueduct Company was incorporated November 17th, 1800. The first directors were John N. Cummings, Nathaniel Camp, Jesse Baldwin, Nathaniel Beach, Stephen Hays, James Hedden, Jabez Parkhurst, David D. Crane, Joseph L. Baldwin, Luther Goble, Aaron Ross, John Burnet and William Halsey. In 1828 steps were taken which resulted in the substitution of iron for wooden pipes. Under an act of the Legislature, approved March 20th, 1860, "The Newark Aqueduct Board" was constituted, and by that authority the transfer was made to the City of Newark "of the capital stock and all the rights, franchises, lands and property, real and personal, of the Newark Aqueduct Company," the consideration being \$100,000. (*Atlantic's Hist. Newark*, p. 120.)

Driven wells were also tried by the Newark Aqueduct Board, near their pumping station above Belleville, in the alluvial sand and gravel on the west bank of the Passaic. A large number of them, about forty, were driven to depths varying from forty to forty-eight feet, and they yielded to steady pumping nearly one hundred thousand gallons each per twenty-four hours. The tubes reached between thirty and forty feet below tide level, and the water in them rose and fell with the rise and fall of the tide, though not to the same extent.

The water was probably Passaic River water that had filtered through the sand and gravel. It was clear, and much more satisfactory to the eye than the unfiltered river water, and was no doubt much safer for domestic use. A very large amount of water could be obtained there by such wells, when driven down so far below the tide level.

The water is raised by means of steam pumps, and forced into reservoirs in the city of Newark, whence it is distributed throughout the city, through about one hundred and forty miles of cast iron pipe, ranging in size from four inches to twenty-four inches in diameter.

Of this water, (Passaic River) the State Geologist, in his report for 1882, says: "The quality of the water in the Passaic above Patterson is good. After it receives the sewage of that city, of Passaic and the smaller towns along its banks, and the filth, impurities and waste from the numerous manufacturing establishments in those places, it cannot but be polluted and rendered undesirable for use. In addition to this, the whole of the sewage of Newark City is poured into the river, and some of it is carried by the flood-tide up

the stream and directly in front of the pumping stations of Jersey City and Newark. Much uneasiness has been felt in regard to the quality of the water supplied to these cities, and careful analyses of it have been made at various times.

Prof. Henry Wurtz analyzed it, and his report, made to the Jersey City Water Board, was published in March 1873. The report of Prof. Albert R. Leeds, upon the same subject, was made at the same time.

In 1876 analyses were made in the Geological Survey Laboratory of the water taken at various places along the river from Newark up to the smaller branches, of which we give the two in question.

Sources.	Solid matter.						
	Dred at 42 fms.	Aft. filtering.	V. dilute and 0-2000 matter.	Chlorine.	Sulphuric Acid.	Lime.	Magnesium.
Jersey City pump works, high water.	15.89	12.21	3.58	5.35	1.03	1.24	0.79
Jersey City pump works, low water.	6.52	4.52	2.09	0.58	0.48	1.24	0.54
Jersey City pump works, hydrant.	13.64	10.02	3.02	4.10	0.40	1.19	1.03
Newark pump works, high water.	9.37	7.39	2.01	3.60	0.83	1.17	0.90
Newark pump works, low water.	5.85	4.33	1.50	0.25	0.46	1.17	0.51
Newark pump works, hydrant.	7.52	6.35	1.27	1.46	0.40	1.19	0.70
							1876.
							Aug. 31.
							" 31.
							" 25.
							" 31.
							" 31.
							" 25.

The interpretation of these results of analysis might be made at length, but it is sufficient to say, that from the amount of chlorine, which is the largest constituent of salt, in the waters from the Newark and Jersey City works, it is conclusive that salt water from the ocean comes up with the tide and is mixed with river water at the pumping stations, or else there is an enormous amount of that substance from filth and waste animal matters poured into the stream at Newark. It will be seen that the amount is greater at high water than it is at low water, so that it must, in considerable part, be carried up the stream with the tide.

The unusually large amount of volatile and organic matter in the solid substance collected from these waters, together with the knowledge of the sources from whence it is derived, is also strongly against its character and desirability for domestic and household use.

A large number of samples of water from the Passaic at different places from Newark, up to Little Falls, were analyzed in 1881 by Prof. A. R. Leeds. His conclusions were, that much of the filth received into the stream at Patterson, is oxidized and rendered harmless by the oxygen of the air, as the water is flowing from that place to Newark, and that the pollution of the water used for the supply of Jersey City and Newark, was derived mainly from the sewage of

Newark, that is carried up the stream with the salt water at every flood tide, and carried directly in front of the pumping works of both cities."

The following are extracts from the Superintendent of the Water Works' report to the Aqueduct Board, for the year ending November 30, 1883.

The total pumping at Belleville for the past year is 3,539,191 140 gallons, a decrease of 276,432 gallons as compared with the previous year. The highest daily average was 19,784 364 gallons in August; the lowest, 8,398,494 gallons in April. The daily average for the year was 9,672,478 gallons, a decrease of 7,552 gallons as compared with 1882. Amount of coal consumed, 4,579,772 tons.

The total amount of water pumped at the High Service Station is 1,038,420,552 gallons, an increase of 75,080,477 gallons, as compared with the previous year. The highest daily average was 3,488,847 gallons, being an increase of 28,750 gallons; the lowest, 2,376,319 gallons, an increase of 222, 990 gallons. The daily average for the year was 2,844,988 gallons, an increase of 205,709 gallons as compared with 1882. Amount of coal consumed 2,707,664 lbs."

The total amount of pipe laid during the year was 17,599 lineal feet, or 342½ miles, of which 7,209 feet were 30-inch, 285 12-inch, 1,606 feet 8-inch, 2,468 feet 6-inch, and 5,291 feet 4-inch. Stop gates set, 24; five 30-inch, three 8-inch, four 6-inch, and twelve 4-inch. Length of pipe connected with the Works, 143,222 miles.

New hydrants set, 10. Five hydrants in Market street were taken out and replaced by 6-inch, double nozzle, K. D. Wood hydrants."

Officers of the Newark Aqueduct Board, 1884. Henry Lang, Mayor, President; Frank W. Meeker, Secretary; William E. Greathead, Superintendent.

COMMISSIONERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Thomas Harlan, Frederick Heller. Terms expired 1883.

Lott Southard, M. D., James R. Smith. Terms expired 1884.

John Hingsworth, Ferdinand H. Wisner. Terms expire 1885.

Artesian Wells.—In Newark, the large consumption of water by the extensive manufacturing establishments of the city, has stimulated the search for cheap and abundant supplies of water in the underlying red sandstone strata, and several wells have been put down, which are successful in affording the needed quantities. From the Geological reports of 1879, we make the following selections.

"The well of Messrs. E. Balbach and Son's smelting and refining establishment, in Newark, is located near the Morris Canal, and only a few feet above tide level. The well is five hundred feet deep, of which one hundred feet was through sand and gravel, and the rest is red sandstone rock. It has an eight inch tube down to the rock, and the water rises in it to a little above tide level. The water is very clear and a little hard, and has a temperature of 55½ Fah. The well yields five hundred gallons per minute, and when pumped at that rate, the water surface in the well is lowered six or eight feet. The ground around the well is dug away so as to allow the pump set within two feet of the surface of the water.

The water is used for all purposes about the establishment, but is specially valued for its low temperature, and its usefulness in cooling the heating furnaces."

"The well of Messrs. P. Ballentine and Sons is at their brewery on Freeman street, Newark, and not far from the well just mentioned, though the ground is perhaps ten feet higher. It has an eight inch bore, and is tubed through ninety feet of earth and ten feet

into the rock; the remaining three hundred and fifty feet is without tube, being all in red sandstone. The water rises to within twenty-four feet of the surface. The quality of the water is good, being clear and cold. With the pump considerably above the surface of the water, it has yielded two hundred gallons a minute, and will no doubt yield double the quantity when the pump is properly set."

"The well of the Celluloid Works in Newark, is two hundred and fifty feet deep, and yields a satisfactory quantity of water. This water was analyzed by Messrs. Ballantine, and found to contain, in a gallon—

Chloride of sodium—common salt	0.8 grs.
Sulphate of lime—Glauber salts	0.7 "
Sulphate of lime—Epsom	75.3 "
Sulphate of magnesium—Epsom salts	18.7 "
Chloride of magnesium	0.1 "
Silica—sand	2.0 "
Grains of solid matter	121.2 "

"Messrs. Lister Brothers have recently bored a deep well at their works, on the banks of the Passaic, in Newark. It is eight inches in diameter, and six hundred and fifteen feet deep. It was sunk one hundred and ten feet in earth, and five hundred and five feet in rock. The surface is but a few feet above tide, and the water rises to within two feet of the surface. The well is in constant use, and is yielding at the rate of 800,000 gallons of water per day. The water is clear and cold, and the temperature 55½° Fah. An analysis of the water shows it to contain 152.34 grains of solid matter to the gallon. The mineral matter in it is composed of the following substances:—

Sulphate of lime	15.04 grs.
Sulphate of magnesium	12.87 "
Sulphate of lime	13.08 "
Chloride of magnesium	1.45 "
Chloride of sodium—salt	0.47 "
	142.91

"A second analysis of the water from this well, after about six weeks pumping, shows 145 grains of solid matter, and 88.1 grains of sulphuric acid in a gallon, instead of 152.8 grains of solid matter and 89.1 grains of sulphuric acid in the first analysis."

This water was again analyzed at the end of 1882, when it was found to contain 151.79 grains of solid matter to the gallon. After three years steady pumping, it has not changed in quality.

"Sulphate of lime makes a hard scale in steam boilers, and the large amount of it in this water shows it to be unfit for use in steam boilers, or in any apparatus liable to be affected by an accumulation of scale or sediment. Such water is too hard for laundry purposes, and not to be recommended for drinking or household use. In these large manufacturing establishments it is, however, of great value on account of its being always clear and cold, so that it can be used for condensing or cooling hot substances, and for the ordinary washing and rinsing operations where

neither heat nor soap is needed. The amount of sulphate of lime in the water from all these deep bored wells which are in red sandstone, is too much to make it desirable for steam boilers. The amount appears to be greatest in that from the deepest wells."

East Orange.—This township, the smallest in area, and the largest for population and wealth of any in the State, is provided with means for a water supply from three bored wells, located on Grove street, about one and a quarter miles north from Main street. The wells are six inches in diameter, bored about ten feet in earth, and the remainder in red sandstone. Well, No. I, is eighty-six feet deep; No. II, is ninety-two feet, and No. III, is one hundred and twelve feet deep. The distances between them are 125 feet and 200 feet; the water rises to within four feet of the surface in No. I, and four and a half feet in No. II, and seven and a half in No. III. For further particulars, see history of East Orange Township.

Orange Water Works.—These works were built in 1882-83, and on February 1, 1884, Mr. W. B. Rider, the chief engineer employed to construct the works, made his final report to the city authorities, who accepted the works, and February 22, 1884, the capacity and efficiency of the works were tested in the city of Orange to the satisfaction of the "City Fathers" as well as the Fire Department and thousands of spectators.

The works consist of a large storage reservoir, with the necessary arrangement of gates, pipes, screens, gate-houses and waste weir; also, a main supply pipe or aqueduct, and street mains, with gates, hydrants and other fixtures.

The storage reservoir is situated between the First and Second Mountain, so-called, just south of the Northfield road, on lands purchased of Henrietta E. Watkins, John Chappaz, Maria Heller, Estate of William Redmond, W. H. & R. Burnett, Bernard Hirtz and Jean LeClere.

The quantity of land taken for reservoir purposes is 100.65 acres; quantity flowed, 65.647 acres. Table of capacity of the reservoir, for each two feet in depth.

Capacity available 12 feet to Runne	GALLONS
30	237,118.870
28	197,111.989
26	166,208.144
24	138,840.752
22	110,150.750
20	82,280.137
18	57,091.832
16	30,001.762
14	40,730.007
12	10,127.117
10	19,809.127
8	12,001.107
6	7,008.267
4	2,000.007
2	700.000

The capacity of this basin can be increased at a small expense, about two hundred million gallons; making a total storage capacity of about four hundred and seventy millions of gallons.

The dam is eight hundred and thirty-two feet long from the westerly end to the overflow. It is twenty feet wide on the top, with a suitable slope on each side, to insure strength and stability. Through the entire length of the embankment is a cemented wall, ten feet thick at the base, one-and-a-half feet thick at the top and two feet above the flowage line.

The overflow above original bed of brook, thirty-six feet; top of dam above original bed of brook, forty feet; top of flow line above railroad at Cone street depot, one hundred and forty-two feet.

The main pipe is sixteen inches, inside diameter; excepting through the dam. The thickness of the pipe has been graded so as to correspond with the different heads of pressures, in different localities. The whole line is laid so that the top is four feet below the surface of the ground, except at such points where the undulating surface required greater or less depth. At each summit is placed an air valve. Blow-outs have been scattered along the line for clearing the pipe when necessary; and gates have been set at different points, to shut off the water for repairs, etc.

LOCATION OF BLOW-OUTS.

- No. 1. At dam in lower gate-house.
- No. 2. On Mrs. H. E. Watkins's land, 1,050 feet from dam.
- No. 3. On Ezra Gilchrist's land, 5,100 feet from dam.
- No. 4. On Henry Fenner's land, 8,600 feet from dam.
- No. 5. On Campbell land, 10,200 feet from dam.
- No. 6. On L. & W. R. R., near Ridgewood Road, 18,000 feet from dam.
- No. 7. On Edwin H. Wende's land, 28,200 feet from dam.

LOCATION OF AIR VALVES.

- No. 1. At dam in lower gate-house.
- No. 2. On Mrs. H. E. Watkins's land, 1,400 feet from dam.
- No. 3. On Yan Zie land, 3,700 feet from dam.
- No. 4. On Chas. Smith's land, 6,300 feet from dam.
- No. 5. On Isaac Bryant's land, 7,300 feet from dam.
- No. 6. On Campbell land, 9,400 feet from dam.
- No. 7. On Campbell land, 9,500 feet from dam.
- No. 8. On A. R. Nichol's land, 11,900 feet from dam.
- No. 9. On A. R. Nichol's land, 12,900 feet from dam.
- No. 10. On Ridgewood Road.
- No. 11. On Fenner's Road, 26,755 feet from dam.

Hydrants are set near the street corners and along the lines of the streets, so that nearly every point within the city limits can be covered with two hundred and fifty feet of hose.

The hydrants are of the Matthews' patent, superior to any other. All of them have two nozzles; except, in the business centre, or near schools, churches, manufactories or public buildings, where they have three nozzles; and all are provided with a six inch inlet.

All the distribution pipes are of such sizes as to afford protection against fire, at every place where the pipes are laid or to which they may be extended.

The estimate for pipe was 185,645 feet, and only 170,811.15 were found actually necessary to be laid; one hundred and sixteen gates were increased to one hundred and thirty-three, while but one hundred and eighty-three hydrants were put in out of two hundred estimated.

The contractors were Messrs. Freel & McNamee, builders of the dam, and Mr. F. C. O'Reilly, who laid all the pipe.

The total expenditures on the construction amount up to February 1, 1884, was \$388,875.44; for maintenance, \$1,876.84; for experts report, \$378.35.

CHAPTER VIII.

Schedule of warrants of lands in Newark when the Township covered the whole of what is now Essex County.—Surveys of lands on warrants.—Patents for lands in Newark.

- Robert Lyman, May 1, 1675, 120 acres in Newark, and Meadow in proportion.
- Jasper Crane, May 1, 1675, 103 acres in Newark, etc.
- John Ward, Jr., May 3, 1675, 150 acres in right of Henry Lyon.
- Johnson, May 8, 1675, 120 acres in right of Henry Lyon.
- Joseph Johnson, May 8, 1675, 120 acres.
- Edward Ball, May 8, 1675, 120 acres.
- William Camp, May 8, 1675, 120 acres.
- Robert Dalglish, May 16, 1675, 120 acres.
- Thomas Richards, May 16, 1675, 60 acres.
- George Day, May 16, 1675, 120 acres.
- John Curtis, May 16, 1675, 120 acres.
- Abraham Pierson, May 14, 1675, 180 acres.
- Martin Tichenor, May 14, 1675, 180 acres.
- Nathaniel Wheeler, June 9, 1675, 120 acres.
- Widow of Robt. Dennis, June 10, 1675, 160 acres.
- Edward Riggs, June 14, 1675, 120 acres, at Newark and Meadow in proportion.
- Richard Fletcher, June 14, 1675, 60 acres.
- Bartholomew Goodrich, June 14, 1675, 60 acres.
- Samuel Wilson, June 14, 1675, 180 acres, in right of Jeremiah Peck.
- Ebenezer Canfield, May 2, 1676, 120 acres at Newark with Meadow in proportion.
- John Davis, May 30, 1676, 60 acres.
- John Johnston, Oct. 19, 1676, 120 acres, in right of self and wife.
- Parsonage, etc., Oct. 23, 1676, 200 acres, and Meadow for Parsonage, also so much as shall be convenient for Landing-places, School-house, Town-house, Meeting-house, Market-place, etc.
- John Tichenor, Oct. 28, 1676, 60 acres and meadow.
- Michael Tompkin, Jr., Oct. 31, 1676, 60 acres.
- Samuel Dold, Nov. 23, 1676, 60 acres.
- Samuel Harrison, Mar. 13, 1676-7, 120 acres, in right of himself and his brother, John Harrison, deceased.
- Anthony Oliff, Apr. 30, 1677, 60 acres and meadow.
- Thomas Staples, Apr. 30, 1677, 60 acres and meadow.
- John Mackenzie, July 11, 1677, 60 acres and meadow.
- Thomas Lyon, Sept. 6, 1677, 60 acres and meadow.
- Thomas Brown, Nov. 22, 1677, 60 acres and meadow.
- John Catlin, Nov. 22, 1677, 40 acres and meadow.
- John Baldwin, Nov. 22, 1677, 40 acres and meadow.
- Thomas Richards, Nov. 27, 1677, 50 acres and meadow in proportion.
- John Gardiner, Jan. 4, 1677-8, 60 acres and meadow.
- Samuel Potter, Feb. 9, 1677, 120 acres, in right of himself and wife.
- John Ward, Jr., Mar. 12, 1677, 60 acres.
- Samuel Ward, 1679, 60 acres.
- John Cockburn, Aug. 1, 1693, 30 acres, in bounds of Newark.
- John Curtis, Aug. 3, 1693, 220 acres and meadow in Newark.
- A general warrant was issued April 27, 1694, for 2,020 acres of land to John Treat, 60; Day, 100; H. Denison, 160; Samuel Harrison, 120; John Craine, 100; Joseph Johnston, 60; Stephen Bond, 60; Samuel Rose, 60; in right of Abraham Pierce, 180; Tichenor, 60, and each 100, besides 1,000.

Another general warrant was issued same date, 1,000 acres, to Samuel Phung, John Ward, son, right of John Catlin, Edward Hall, right of Stephen Davis, John Morris, right of Richard Harrison, Theophilus Pierce, right of Josiah Ward, Thomas Johnson, William Camp, John Baldwin, son, John Baldwin, Jr., Samuel Huntington, right of Eben Canfield, right of Samuel Canfield, Robert Dalglish, Jabez Rogers and Samuel Kneeland, to each 100 acres within the bounds of Newark.

AZARIEH CRANE, June 9, 1679, 100 acres in Newark.

John Cockburn, and J. Brame, May 18, 1680, 40 acres in Newark.

Zephiah Birch, February 23, 1695, 2 acres in Newark.

A general warrant was issued April 19, 1694, to Daniel Bensen, Francis Landels, Thomas Benson, Jonathan Thompson, Henry Abbott, Samuel Lyon, Samuel Kneeland, Nathaniel Wheeler, Hugh Roberts, Abraham Kitchell, Benjamin Baldwin, Thomas Kitchell and Daniel Dold, to each 100 acres, to Jonathan Severin, Jonathan Seer, and Esther Bensen each 100 acres, to William Moss, Seamus, Hannah Thomson and Edward Kings each 100 acres, to Nathaniel Ward, Ebenezer Lanson and Elizabeth D., each 100 acres, Jasper Crane, 50 acres, George Harrison, 50 acres, Hannah Breen, 50 acres, and Thomas Brown, 50 acres.

Robert Young, February 23, 1695, 200 acres in Newark.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS AND TO WHOM GRANTED

Jasper Crane, Aug. 19, 1679, 100 acres.

Mary Bond, Aug. 19, 1676, 153 acres.

Robert Lanson, Aug. 19, 1676, 100 acres.

Hans Alberts, Aug. 19, 1675, 12 acres.

Stephen Davis, Aug. 19, 1675, 90 acres.

John Ward, Farmer, Aug. 19, 1675, 100 acres.

John Catlin, Sept. 10, 1675, 120½ acres in 9 parcels.

Nathaniel Wheeler, Sept. 10, 1675, 60 acres in 8 parcels, the seventh is four acres meadow by Maple Island Creek.

Edward Ball, Sept. 10, 1675, 78 acres in six parcels.

John Baldwin, Sept. 10, 1675, 78 acres in 8 parcels, the 5th and 6th at Wheeler's Point.

John Baldwin, Jr., Sept. 10, 1675, 44½ acres in seven parcels, the fourth is in his third division, and the fifth is at Wheeler's Point.

Thomas Richards, Sept. 10, 1675, 50 acres in five parcels, the last is two acres for his second division of meadow at Maple Island Creek.

Aaron Blackley, Sept. 10, 1675, 70 acres in seven parcels, the last is four acres for his second division of meadow west Maple Island Creek.

Thomas Huntington, Sept. 10, 1675, 129 acres in 12 parcels, the last is 7 acres of meadow, near Bound Creek for his second division.

Matthew Canfield, Sept. 10, 1675, 197 acres in 15 parcels, the 5th and 11th are at Wheeler's Point, the 12th, 13th and 15th at Maple Island.

Hannah Freeman, Sept. 10, 1675, 92 acres in 10 parcels, the 6th and 7th at Wheeler's Point, the last at Maple Island.

Richard Harrison, Sept. 10, 1675, 152 acres in 13 parcels, the 6th and 8th at Wheeler's Point.

Robert Dalglish, Sept. 10, 1675, 52½ acres in 8 parcels, the 4th is beyond Elizabeth Town River.

John Brown, on warrant,	July 20, 1675, May 8, 1675,	95 acres in 5 parcels, the 6th is beyond the last branch of Elizabeth Town River, the last is near the Bound Creek, 5 acres meadow for his 2d Division.
-------------------------	--------------------------------	---

Michael Tomkins, on warrant, May 23, 1673, 63 acres in 8 parcels, 6th at Wheeler's Point, 7th is bounded with Bound Creek, west.

Abraham Pierson, on warrant, May 23, 1673, 162 acres in 10 parcels, the 6th, 7th, 8th, at Wheeler's Point.

John Brown, Jr., Jan. 9, 1675, 69½ acres in 6 parcels, the last is on Maple Island Creek, on warrant of May 3, 1673.

Samuel Swain, Aug. 28, 1675, 124 acres in 9 parcels, the 4th on the hill near Henry Lyons', on warrant, 23d May, 1673.

Samuel Lyon, Jan. 12, 1675, 81½ acres in 3 parcels, on warrant, 28th May, 1673, the 2d is for 65 acres on his 2d and 3d division, two mile brook on the east, with highway that connects Elizabeth Town on the southwest, and with Henry Lyon northwest; his 3d tract is for his 1st and 2d division of meadow, bounded by the Bound Creek south, and by Wheeler's Point west, and with rear of other lots north.

Henry Lyon, Nov. 9, 1675, on warrant of May 28, 1673, 130½ acres in 7 parcels; the 2d is 65 acres, bounded with Mrs. Bond south, and by Samuel Lyon north; the 6th is 12 acres meadow at Maple Island Creek, the 7th is 12 acres meadow bounded southwest by Bound Creek.

Thomas Staples, Dec. 30, 1677, 80 acres in 7 parcels, the last by Bound Creek, southwest.

Thomas Johnson, June 9, 1679, 160 acres in 10 parcels, the 5th is 10 acres of meadow for his 1st division, bounded south by the Bound Creek, and west by the Two Mile Brook.

John Davis, June 9, 1679, 77 acres.

John Ward, Son, June 9, 1679, 100 acres in 10 parcels, the 10th is 10 acres meadow, his 1st division at Maple Island.

Azariah Crane, June 9, 1679, 100 acres in 10 parcels, the 6th is 20 acres, on branches of Elizabeth Town River.

Anthony Oliff, June 9, 1679, 60 acres.

Elizabeth Ward, widow, of Josiah Ward, decd.	June 9, 1679,	107 acres in 10 parcels, the 4th is 25 acres, the 7th is 20 acres, the 8th is 20 acres, the 9th is 20 acres, the 10th is 20 acres.
--	---------------	--

Daniel Dold, June 9, 1679, 83 acres in 7 parcels, the 3d is 10 acres, the 2d is 10 acres, the 1st is 10 acres, the 4th is 10 acres, the 5th is 10 acres, the 6th is 10 acres, the 7th is 10 acres.

Samuel Dold, June 9, 1679, 71 acres in 5 parcels.

Elizabeth Morris, June 9, 1679, 96 acres in 8 parcels, the 5th is toward 2d River.

Alexander Mennow, June 9, 1679, 36 acres in 4 parcels, the 3d is bounded south by Bound Creek.

Samuel Kneeland, June 9, 1679, 120½ acres in 10 parcels, the 6th at 2d River, the 6th at Maple Island, 8th at Wheeler's Creek.

Margaret Kitchell, June 9, 1679, 35 acres in four parcels.

Thomas Pierson, June 9, 1679, 129 acres in 9 parcels, the 6th at 2d River.

Benjamin Baldwin, June 9, 1679, 71 acres in 8 parcels, the 7th at Maple Island.

Thomas Richards, June 9, 1679, 70 acres.

Seamus Philip, June 9, 1679, 242 acres in 10 parcels, the 8th is at 3d River.

Samuel Ward, June 30, 1679, 70 acres in 3 parcels, the 3d at southeast end Maple Island.

Francis Lindly, June 30, 147 acres in 10 parcels, the 7th is on branch of Elizabeth River, 9th on Bound Creek.

Samuel Wilson, June 30, 1679, 94 acres in 5 parcels, 3d is on branches of 2d River.

Nathaniel Ward, June 30, 1679, 64 acres in 4 parcels.

John Ward, Jr., June 30, 1679, 100 parcels.

John Ward, Jr., Turner, June 30, 1679, 70 acres in 3 parcels, 3d at Maple Creek.

Joseph Harrison, June 30, 1679, 65 acres.

John Mackony, June 30, 1679, 68 acres.

Samuel Potter, June 30, 1679, 134 acres in 7 parcels, the last on Bound Creek.

Alberts Hanne, June 30, 1679, 94 acres in 9 parcels.

John Gardner, June 9, 1679, 138 acres in 4 parcels, the 4th is 12 acres meadow on Maple Island Creek.

John Burwell, June 9, 1679, 68 acres, 2d parcel on Maple Island.

William Camp, June 9, 1679, 182 acres in 9 parcels, the 2d is 12 acres of upland, 9th is 8 acres meadow on Bound Creek, the 8th is Maple Island.

Jabez Rogers, June 9, 1679, 82 acres in 7 parcels.

Edward Kings, June 9, 1679, 128 acres in 9 parcels.

John Johnson, June 9, 1679, 120 acres in 7 parcels, the last is southeast by Club Creek, and northeast by Maple Island Creek.

Samuel Willie, Nov. 30, 1686, 100 acres; his meadow bounded on Bay east, on Sunken Meadow, along Bound Creek south, and on Maple Creek west.

John Carter, on warrant, Aug. 3, 1693, 100 acres.

John Curtis, on warrant, Aug. 3, 1693, 60 acres, said to be sold to Cornelius Raulson.

John Curtis, on warrant, Aug. 3, 1693, 60 acres in 3 parcels.

John Cockburn, on warrant, Aug. 15, 1693, 30 acres, his head land on east side 2d River.

William Camp, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 3 parcels.

John Gardner in right of Abraham Pierson, { April 27, 1694, } 280 acres in 7 parcels.

John Baldwin, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 2 parcels.

John Baldwin, Jr., on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 2 parcels.

John Pridden, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 2 parcels.

John Morris, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 120 acres in 4 parcels.

Samuel Freeman, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 4 parcels, 2d by Elizabeth Town River.

Edward Hall, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 4 parcels.

Robert Dalglish, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres.

Azariah Crane, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 3 parcels.

John Cockburn, May 15, 1697, 100 acres in 3 parcels, the 2d is bounded south by Maple Island Creek.

John Treat, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 60 acres in 5 parcels.

Thompson Pierson, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 3 parcels, 2d and 3d on Elizabeth River.

Samuel Dod, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 3 parcels.

Joseph Johnson, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 160 acres in 9 parcels, the 7th is on Bound Creek, the 9th on Maple Island and Club Creek.

John Treat, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres in 3 parcels, the last goes Elizabeth River.

Hanse Alberts, on warrant April 10, 1696, 100 acres.

Samuel Harrison, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 116 acres on Third River.

Jasper Crane, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 100 acres on branches of Elizabeth River.

Robert Young, on warrant, February 1, 1695, 200 acres in 3 parcels.

Hester Bruen, on warrant, April 10, 1696, 160 acres in 14 parcels.

Martin Tichenor, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 53 acres in 7 parcels, 2d on Maple Island Creek.

Daniel & J. Tichenor, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 106 acres in 9 parcels, 8th on Bound Creek.

John Crain, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 73 acres in 8 parcels, 5th by Maple Island Creek.

Jasper and Daniel Crain, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 140 acres in 9 parcels, 5th by Bound Creek.

Jonathan Sears, on warrant, 10, 1696, 160 acres in 8 parcels, 5th by Maple Island Creek.

Paul Day, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 87 acres in 8 parcels, 5th by Maple Island.

Stephen Bond, on warrant, April 27, 1694, 160 acres in 12 parcels, 4th, 5th and 7th on Bound Creek, 6th by Maple Island.

Jabez Rogers, on warrant, April 10, 1696, 116 acres in 2 parcels, 1st on 2d River, and 2d on 3d River.

Thomas Pierson, on warrant, April 10, 1696, 100 acres in 3 parcels.

Samuel Dod, on warrant, Nov. 11, 1695, 100 acres in 3 parcels.

Parsonage, etc., on warrant, April 10, 1696, 212 acres and upwards, Parsonage, 209; Burial Place, 3; Training Place, 6; Watering Place, Street, High Street, Westward of others, 10000 wds.

Thomas Gurdon, on warrant, April 26, 1699, 115 acres in part of his 2d division on his property.

Nathaniel Wheeler, April 26, 1699, 100 acres.

Samuel Plum, June 9, 1696, 100 acres on west side of 3d River.

Nathaniel Ward, March 25, 1712, 210 acres in right of Dr. Johnston, one of the proprietors.

John Medlish, May 20, 1714, 50 acres.

Jonathan Sayre, June 28, 1715, 115 acres, in right of George Willocks.

Thomas Dodge, June 2, 1712, 115 acres on Bound Creek.

Samuel Lyon, April 10, 1696, 100 acres.

Hugh Roberts, April 20, 1696, 100 acres, the first tract where Tide Pond Creek meets Bound Creek, and along Parsonage meadow, 2d at Maple Island.

John Burwell, April 4, 1716, 100 acres in right of George Willocks, proprietor.

Robert Campbell, April 4, 1716, 150 acres in right of George Willocks, proprietor.

John Brown, April 3, 1712, 22 acres in right of George Willocks, proprietor.

William Moor, (on warrant) April 10, 1696, 80 acres surveyed by John Berkely March 25, 1712.

Benjamin Baldwin, (on warrant) April 10, 1696, 100 acres, surveyed by John Berkely, November, 1712.

Henry Norris, July 5, 1712, 98 acres, joins Daniel Tichenor.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 21, 1717-18, 73 acres, in right of Thomas Warne's property.

Daniel Dod, April 3, 1712, 50 acres in right of George Willocks.

Daniel Dod, Aug. 22, 1718, 40 acres.

James Brown, Aug. 22, 1718, 25 acres.

John Wall, Aug. 22, 1718, 97 acres, John Herriman, surveyor.

Christopher Wood, May 22, 1718, 50 acres.

Dr. John Johnston, Sept. 2, 1718, 407 acres, as proprietor in part of his dividend.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 2, 1717-18, 117 acres, in right of Thomas Warne's property.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 2, 1717-18, 254 acres, in right of Thomas Warne's property.

Adam Blackman, Feb. 2, 1717-18, 21 acres, in right of Thomas Warne's property.

Thomas Lyon, Nov. 9, 1718, 78 acres, John Herriman, surveyor.

James Banks, Nov. 7, 1718, 18 acres, on deed from Dr. Johnston.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 21, 1717, 63½ acres.

James Brown, Feb. 21, 1717, 35½ acres.

Ebenezer Lyon, March 16, 1718, 48½ acres, on Elizabeth River.

Christopher Wood, March 16, 1718, 24 acres on Elizabeth River.

Joseph Thompson, March 10, 1718, 24 acres.

Joseph Crane, March 28, 1719, 92 acres on deed of 700 from N. J. Society.

Thomas Lyon, Jan. 12, 1720, 3 acres.

Thomas Lyon, Jan. 12, 1720, 11½ acres.

John Wall, May 20, 1721, 119½ acres. Deed from Hamilton and Alexander.

John Wall, May 27, 1721, 103½ acres, from Hamilton and Alexander under Garven Lawrie.

John Wall, May 27, 1721, 84½ acres. On Hollinshead's right.

Thomas Lyon, July 18, 1821, 85½ acres from Dr. Johnston.

John Wall, Oct. 9, 1821, 42½ acres in Hollinshead's right.

Arent Schuyler, Nov. 15, 1821, 159½ acres, from Michael Kearny.

Andrew Johnston, Nov. 30, 1821, 90 acres, in right of Walter Riddle.

Thomas Pierson, Dec. 11, 1821, 57 acres from M. Kearny.

John Wall, Dec. 11, 1821, 7½ acres on Hollinshead's right.

Jacob Arents, Dec. 15, 1821, 67½ acres on Warne's Property.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 16, 1720, 75½ acres on Warne's Property.

John Walls, Jan. 6, 1721, 10 acres on Hollinshead's Property.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 13, 1721, 24 acres on Warne's Property.

John Walls, Feb. 19, 1721, 32½ acres on Hollinshead's Property.

Jacob Freedland, Feb. 24, 1721, 57 acres on Dr. Johnston's right.

Jacob Arents, Apr. 27, 1722, 50 acres from Hamilton and Alexander.

John Walls, Sept. 22, 1723, 19 acres on Hollinshead's right.

John Walls, June 29, 1724, 22 acres, Alexander's right.

John Walls, June 29, 1724, 15½ acres, Alexander's right.

Shipman & Ball, Dec. 29, 1724, 45½ acres, Alexander's right.

Josiah Ogden, Dec. 4, 1724, 15½ acres, Alexander's right.

Josiah Ogden, Dec. 4, 1724, 46½ acres, Alexander's right.

Josiah Ogden, Dec. 4, 1724, 10½ acres, Alexander's right.

Hugh Roberts, Dec. 4, 1724, 100 acres on Alexander's right.

John Walls, Dec. 4, 1724, 20 acres on Hollinshead's right.

Thomas Richards, May 4, 1726, 11½ acres, on Alexander's right.

Elizabeth Lyon, Sept. 27, 1726, 6 acres. } In Dr. Johnston's right.

Thomas Lyon, Feb. 3, 1729, 3½ acres. }

John Walls, March 29, 1720, 110 acres, begins at a W. O. in Elizabeth River.

John Walls, Aug. 9, 1720, 3 acres, a piece of meadow, by J. Bonds.

Joseph Thompson and J. Bond, April 20, 1720, 120 acres in right of N. J. Society, interest, Jasper.

Capt. John Morris, May 2, 1720, 59½ acres on bend of 3d River.

Hannah Webb, May 2, 1720, 11 acres on Dr. Johnston's right.

Jacob Vreeland, March 27, 1719, 182½ acres to Eastward of Third River.

Col. Josiah Ogden, April 24, 1724, 10½ acres on Alexander's right.

Col. Josiah Ogden, April 24, 1724, 10½ acres lying on Elizabeth River.

Col. Josiah Ogden, April 24, 1724, 14½ acres on Alexander's right.

Col. Josiah Ogden, June 9, 1724, 7½ acres on Alexander's right.

Col. Josiah Ogden, April 24, 1724, 14 acres on Alexander's right.

Col. Josiah Ogden, April 24, 1724, 61½ acres on Alexander's right.

Col. Josiah Ogden, April 24, 1724, 36½ acres on Alexander's right.

John Walls, June 25, 1724, 12½ acres on Alexander's right under Lawrie.

John Walls, June 25, 1724, 8½ acres on Alexander's right under Lawrie.

John Walls, June 25, 1724, 2½ acres on Alexander's right under Lawrie.

John Walls, June 25, 1724, 1½ acres at Maple Island.

Benjamin Shipman & J. Bond, Dec. 29, 1724, 45½ acres on Ogden's right.

John Ball, J. Bond, Dec. 29, 1724, 45½ acres on Ogden's right.

Jacob Arents, June 1, 1723, 31.16 acres in Warne's Property.

Jacob Arents, June 25, 1724, 81.7 acres in right of Alexander and Ham-

ilton.

John Walls, April 26, 1725, 13.34 acres in right of John Parker.

Joseph Crane, Feb. 27, 1724, 21½ acres in right of Jasper Crane.

John Walls, May 14, 1726, 2.37 acres in right of John Parker.

John Walls, May 14, 1726, 50.74 acres in right of Alexander.

John Walls, May 14, 1726, 8.63 acres in right of Parker.

Joseph Crane, Dec. 18, 1724, 120 acres in right of N. J. Society.

Jacob Arents, Feb. 8, 1727-28, 104 acres.

John Borwin, Sept. 27, 1727, 38 acres in right of Ogden, under Burnet.

Nathaniel Williams, Oct. 12, 1727, 64.9 acres in right of Ogden.

Samuel Davis, May 12, 1727, 10.30 acres in right of Ogden.

Samuel Davis, Oct. 25, 1727, 10.6 acres in right of Ogden.

Jacob Arents, May 9, 1728, 24.65 acres in right of Hamilton and Alexander.

Jacob Arents, May 9, 1728, 1.6 acres in right of T. Warne.

Isaac Arents, May 10, 1728, 130 1/2 acres in right of Hamilton and Alexander.

Jacob Arents, May 9, 1728, 10 1/2 acres in right of Hamilton and Alexander.

Jacob Arents, June 13, 1728, 28 1/2 acres in right of T. Warner.

John Warr, July 1, 1727, 8 1/2 acres in right of T. Warner.

Joseph Ogden, Sept. 20, 1727, 84 1/2 acres in right of Alexander.

Jacob Arents, Nov. 26, 1728, 28 1/2 acres in right of T. Warner.

Jacob Arents, May 10, 1728, 10 1/2 acres in right of T. Warner.

Jacob Arents, monthly, 1741, 1/2 acre in right of part of Newark Deep.

Jacob Arents, Sept. 21, 1729, 10 acres in right of Warner.

Joseph Ogden, Nov. 1, 1729, 10 1/2 acres in right of Robert.

Jacob Arents, May 16, 1729, 101 3/4 acres in right of Warner.

David Bond, April 1, 1729, 1/2 acre in right of the Trustees.

John Warr, Dec. 1, 1727, 1 1/2 acres in right of Rapp.

Jacob Arents, Aug. 12, 1731, 1 1/2 acres.

Jacob Arents, Aug. 13, 1731, 15 8/9 acres in right of Warner.

Jacob Arents, Aug. 13, 1731, 1 1/2 acres.

Jacob Arents, Nov. 1, 1731, 10 1/2 acres in right of Warner.

Nathaniel Camp, June 2, 1733, 6 2/22 acres in right of Alexander.

Samuel and Joseph Baldwin, May 14, 1734, 20 acres in right of George Willcocks.

Joseph Ogden, July 14, 1735, 20 acres in several tracts.

Jacob Arents, Aug. 7, 1735, 1 1/2 acres in Newark Deep Meadows.

John Bond, June 1, 1736, 1/2 acre in right of Alexander.

J. Vandepoel and J. Sept. 26, 1740, 20 acres in right of Alexander.

Alfred Davis, 1/2 acre.

Joseph and David Ogden, July 11, 1743, 7 1/2 acres in right of Alexander.

SOME OF THE PATENTS GRANTED IN NEWARK.

Joseph Crane, Aug. 2, 1673, 108 acres. Hence, 1/2 of 11 acres, 17 1/2 acres.

Division on Great Neck, 11 1/2 acres in part of his second Division on said Neck 8 acres on said Neck. Hence, 1/2 of 11 acres, 17 1/2 acres. 20 acres for his second Division, at Two Mile Brook, 20 acres for his third Division, at Head of New Brook, 20 acres for his third Division, at the Head of the Branch of Second River, 14 acres of meadow for his first Division at Great Island, 12 acres of meadow for his second Division, by the Great Point, 14 acres for his proportion of home. Hence, 1/2 of 11 acres, 17 1/2 acres. 1 acre of meadow at Red Point, 4 acres of meadow near Wheeler's Point, yielding one-half penny lawful money of England, or in such pay as the country doth produce at Merchants Price for every of the said acres, the first payment to begin the 25th of March, which was in the year 1670.

Hanne Albert, Sept. 10, 1675, 47 acres in six pieces.

Mary Bond, Sept. 10, 1675, 10 acres in eight pieces, the fourth piece was meadow, bounded with the Bound Creek for the West.

Robert Lyman, Sept. 10, 1675, 16 1/2 acres in seven pieces, the last is 5 1/2 acres of meadow, on Maple Island Creek for his second Division.

Stephen Davis, Sept. 10, 1675, 99 acres in ten pieces, whereof the last is 2 1/2 acres of meadow, near the Bound Creek part of his second Division.

John Warr, Turner, Sept. 10, 1675, 10 acres, in 10 pieces.

John Giffins, Sept. 10, 1675, 12 1/2 acres, as appears upon survey, with estimate upon resolution Fol. 8.

Nathaniel Wheeler, Sept. 30, 1675, 60 acres, in 10 parcels, as in Fol. 9.

Edward Ball, Sept. 30, 1675, 78 acres, in 6 parcels, as in Fol. 9.

John Baldwin, Sept. 30, 1675, 78 acres, in 8 parcels, as in Fol. 9.

John Baldwin, Jr., Sept. 30, 1675, 44 1/2 acres, in 7 parcels, as in Fol. 10.

Thomas Huntington, Sept. 30, 1675, 129 acres, in 12 parcels, as in Fol. 11.

Matthew Canfield, Sept. 30, 1675, 197 acres, in 15 parcels, as in Fol. 12.

Aaron Blackley, Sept. 30, 1675, 70 acres, in 7 parcels, as in Fol. 11.

Hannah Freeman, Sept. 30, 1675, 92 acres, in 10 parcels, as in Fol. 12.

Richard Harrison, Sept. 30, 1675, 152 acres, in 13 parcels, as in Fol. 13.

Abraham Pierson, March 14, 1675, 162 acres in 10 parcels, as in Fol. 16.

John Brown, March 14, 1675, 95 acres in 8 parcels, as in Fol. 15.

John Brown, Jr., March 14, 1675, 69 1/2 acres in 6 parcels, as in Fol. 16.

Robert Inglish, March 14, 1675, 82 1/2 acres, in 10 parcels, as in Fol. 14.

Michael Tompkins, March 26, 1675, 63 acres, in 8 parcels, as in Fol. 15.

Samuel Swain, March 25, 1675, 124 acres, in 9 parcels, as in Fol. 17.

Samuel Lyon, March 25, 1675, 81 1/2 acres in 3 parcels, whereof the 3d is 10 1/2 acres meadow near Bound Creek, by the side of Wheeler's Creek, bounded by Bound Creek south and Wheeler's Creek west the 3d parcel is bounded northwest by Henry Lyon.

Henry Lyon, March 25, 1675, 130 1/2 acres, in 7 parcels, as in Fol. 18.

CHAPTER IX.

TAXES AND MONEY IN NEW JERSEY BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.¹

It is as hard to realize the infancy of a State, as for a grown man to think of himself as a child. To go back to the time when powers were untrained and habits unformed, and to believe in his childish griefs, quarrels, hopes and fears, weakness and dependence. So, too, in the affairs of a State, it is hard to look back to the days when New Jersey was an almost unbroken forest, with a few inhabitants busy at whaling, tar making, oystering, lumbering, or plain and simple farming; when our cities were hamlets, our roads mere trails; our industries confined to those of the simplest country life; when our Governors were mostly men sent from a distant land, months away in point of communication; when those Governors, in consequence, were entirely out of sympathy with the Quakers, Independents and Dutch Protestants that formed most of our population, and whose jealousies of King and Bishop were as fierce as the wrongs and contempt which they had had to endure; when these jealousies and hatreds, amid new and unsettled colonial governments and land-titles, caused unceasing quarrel; when settlements were confined to the sea coast, when French and Indians made constant advances on the north and west, and when the connection of the Colonies with the home country was endangered in England itself by the strifes of Jacobites and Hanoverians.

But the child is the father of the man, and even in this infant colony can be discerned the growth of the industries that now make the State chief for her size and population in industrial energy. Yet such progress is hard to put into history. We find reams of documents as to quarrels and riots, which, like waves of the sea, made much disturbance, but interfered little with the unseen ocean-currents of industry, of which little record remains. Even the statutes are incomplete. Some of the originals are lost. There is a single copy in the State Library, but that is defective. Much information is to be found in the English records and correspondence as kept by the Lords of Trade and Plantations. A copy of such of these records as referred to New Jersey, or seemed so to do, is contained in some twenty volumes of MSS. in the State Library, and selections are now being published. But in all these materials we find little that is definite as to the condition of the people, except what can be deduced from colonial finances and taxes. Figures are dry work, but it is from figures only that we can read the romance of astro-

¹ By R. M. Wayne Parker, a paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 18, 1883.

money, with its wondrous circles and cycles, and from figures only can we trace the more wondrous and dark circles of human progress.

England is now the commercial power of the globe, but she was far from that when this State was settled. Her colonies were young in the time of Charles II, while those of Spain were old and flourishing. Holland was her more than successful rival in war and peace, sending fleets even into the Thames, and driving her navy from the seas. The East India Company were a small corporation. Her manufactures were contemptible. The Kingdom was impoverished by late civil wars, and broken by factions.

Her finances were in awful disorder. The Crown took presents from France, who then under Louis XIV was the leading power of the Continent. The great credit system of the National Debt and the Bank of England did not yet exist. Spain controlled the gold and silver of the world, and silver was still the chief metal. The English Government was bankrupt. It had confiscated the merchants' funds in its hands, and repudiated its seamen's wages. Fire and plague had crippled London. The coin had been clipped and mutilated till it was often one-half or one-third its true value.

Macaulay has graphically described the brave and terrible measure by which the coinage was reformed in England under William III., and by which all the old clipped coin was ordered out of circulation, and new milled pieces introduced. He has described, too, the consequent distress, difficulty and absence of all circulating medium, and the relief which finally ensued from the new coin. But in the Colonies no such relief was felt. The few shillings that they had could not be called in immediately. Besides, here, as in the rest of the world, the money in use was not so often the English shilling as the dollar, which, under the various names of "Pieces of Eight," "Mexican Pieces," "Portugals," "Peruvian Pieces," etc., was the money of all Europe, and so continued until the French Revolution. But for the debasement of the hard dollar in Germany, Spain and Portugal, and its consequently uncertain value, it would now have been the coin of the commercial world, and was, therefore, selected by the framers of our Constitution. It is since their day that France and Germany have abandoned the debased rix-dollars (worth eighty cents in Bremen, and but a few cents in Portugal), to introduce the franc and mark.

But about the year 1700, in the reign of Queen Anne, the dollar was the coin of the Colonies, exchangeable for shillings at various rates, not, however, as now, for a little over four shillings, but for six, eight and ten; the shilling not having a real currency here, and being clipped, or otherwise mutilated and useless for foreign trade.

It would have done much perhaps for England if she had made herself one with her Colonies by intro-

ducing here the milled shilling and sterling money. But that seemed too radical a measure for the weaker spirits who followed the great William. Accordingly, the foundation of a separate provincial coinage was laid, by a proclamation of Queen Anne, in which our present silver dollar of seventeen pennyweights and a fraction of silver, under seven or eight different names, was ordered to be taken at four shillings and six pence, and no more, under heavy penalties. By this proclamation, however, no real effect was produced. The dollar in silver usually passed for at least six shillings, so that the shilling was equal to sixteen and two-thirds cents, the pound to three and one-third dollars, and the penny to a little under two cents. Thus the colonies were made in trade a foreign country from England.

Of any money, however, there was little in the infant State. It is hard to realize how weak and small we were for a century and a half after the settlement of New England, and for fifty years after that emigration thence of 1660-1680, which gave us the nucleus of our population. In 1673, West Jersey sold for £1,000. Land was plenty, and (1677) seventy acres apiece were given to emigrants. Two pence a year per acre was the usual quit-rent in West Jersey for the best land. Of any money, they had little. Indians were paid in wampum or goods. Between themselves, the Colonists used "beaver" pay (New Jersey Archives, 1685, p. 504), otherwise called "country" pay, and £10 in such pay, or say \$30, would clear a servant of four years' service. Taxes during a hundred years could always be paid in wheat at a small deduction from its price in New York or Philadelphia.

The population was small and exclusively devoted to trapping, lumbering and farming: for lumber, furs and a little wheat were its only staples. In 1701 West Jersey had 832 freeholders. The whole State had about 16,000 inhabitants. The growth was constant until at the Revolution there were about 120,000. But there were no great centres as now. In 1726 there were about 30,000 people, of whom Monmouth had 4,400; Middlesex, Essex, Burlington, Hunterdon and Salem between 3,000 and 4,000 each; Somerset, 1,800; and Cape May, 654. The relative population of these counties was much the same up to the Revolution, though Hunterdon was the growing county, raising in 1766, out of a tax levy of £15,000, over £2,000; while Burlington and Monmouth appear for £1,600 odd; Middlesex and Somerset for £1,300; Essex and Gloucester for £1,100; Salem and Morris for £1,000; Bergen, including the now great cities of Hudson County, for £996; Cumberland, £578 and Cape May, £250.

It was thus a scattered farming population, richest where the land was best. The rest of the country was waste. In 1705 the woods are full of wild horses, and horse hunting is in vogue (Archives, IV., 79). Our "Swinefield" road in our own county, tells of

the old practice of driving swine and cattle in the fall to the woods and meadows of the Great Piece. The Statute-books of that day are full of acts against letting horses run at large, and one curious act concerning rams survives to this day. Only one-fifth of East Jersey lands was located in 1770. In the returns of the Governors to the Lords of Trade it is reiterated again and again that there were no manufactures and no trade except through New York and Philadelphia. A few iron mines were opened. Some potash was made on trial. But the staples reported are always the same—lumber, tar and wheat.

Nor was it a very productive population, measured by the returns of commerce. The sugar and tobacco Colonies did a large trade, and were highly prized by England. In 1718, the Plantation exports to England were estimated at £1,000,000; of which New York sent only £27,000 and New England, £41,000, while St. Christopher sent £88,000; Virginia and Maryland, £37,000; Jamaica and Barbadoes together, £595,000. The imports were in like proportion and amounted to £700,000. The difference of £300,000 went to rich plantation owners in England, and the Lords of Trade represented to the King, as deductions from this table, that "the sugar and tobacco Colonies are of greatest advantage, and deserve most regard. The others are most populous, produce more of what England does, and are capable of subsisting without any dependence on it." Besides, "they supply the sugar Colonies with provisions and manufactures which England had formerly the advantage of furnishing them, and carry back sugar and other produce, which is consumed there, and the benefit is lost." The proportions of trade are now a hundred-fold reversed, and why? Because, though little trade came to New York or New Jersey, or went from them they have a wealth that statisticians and Lords of Trade are wont to pass over, even in our day—a people who tilled their own fields, sat at their own firesides, and doubled in number every twenty-five years. The far-seeing patriot will never be deceived by mere figures as to manufacture and trade. He will look at the homes and the men.

But these people had very little money. Like all agricultural populations, they were in debt. Money goes where it can be turned over and over, not to the woods and fields. Again and again we find complaint of the lack of money, even to make exchanges, banks and capital to lend on mortgage, or invest, were wanting.

Even the humblest home products were made under the constant and jealous inspection of the Lords of Trade and the Governors, who were required to prevent traffic in linen or woollen goods made in the Colonies, and to close all rolling or slitting mills, and forges with trip-hammers, for carrying iron beyond the state of the pig or the bloom. The Governor

actually had to report the homespun of Somerset; for which he apologizes, saying that a few sheep must be kept for good farming, and that the home-made garments really cost more but employed the otherwise idle hands. Indeed, the Colonists needed little money. With game, oysters and fish, free range for cattle, plenty of skins for the universal leather breeches, and wool for homespun, they lived comfortably so long as they could keep clear of taxes.

Those they did keep clear of. We taxed mortals hardly understand the seeming suddenness of the stand taken by our forefathers against British taxation. We submit to innovations and tyrannies enough, —to elevated railroads, underground boilers, electric light wires charged with death-currents, taxes and assessments. It generally takes time and some good reason for the whole community to wake up to a grievance. We understand the Colonial resistance to taxes better when we find that "no taxation" had been the people's war-cry for *fifty years* before the Revolution.

Yet these taxes were very small. The whole expenses of Colonial Government rose slowly from £1,000, in 1702, to £3,000, in 1770, or from \$3,300 to \$10,000. In 1883, with a population only ten times as large, we pay one hundred times as much for State Government and as much more for School Tax, and this for the State Tax alone, which in most places is a tithe of those city and county taxes of which our forefathers had none. *Per capita*, we pay from fifty to one thousand times as much as they did. Of course, this shows increased wealth as well as increased taxation. But by the value of property, their tax was *very* small, as we shall see. At most it was the same percentage on the *income* of improved lands as we now pay on the *value* of all lands.

The real cause of their jealousy of taxation was that, of the whole amount raised, about half went to the Governor or in rent of his house, and that the Governor was often a foreigner, and always, or almost always, the centre of a clique who were odious to the people. He was at best more tolerated than liked. Colonial Government by a favorite of the Crown or of the London trade management,—who was always looking to England for promotion, while he haughtily requested support for his high mightiness from the people here, and at the bidding of his patrons negated the most desired laws,—such government had the advantage of rousing a jealousy and vigilance which were probably more conducive to true freedom than what we now call popular institutions. Certainly, the Governor had no sinecure. Depending for office on the favor of distant English monopolists and grandees, who sent him the most intricate instructions, and looking for his support to a Provincial Assembly who knew their own affairs much better than he, and were determined to have

their way, the best Governors (such men as Burnet, Belcher and Bernard) got along by ceaseless attentions and flattery to both parties, while pressing on each the need of mutual concession. Under the unpopular Governors, whether lordly dare-devils, like Cornbury, or ambitious and self-willed men, like Morris, gifted with temper and uncontrol, letters poured over to London by every vessel, with charges and counter-charges, reproofs, suggestions, defences and suspicions, until the little provincial capital boiled as only a little tea-pot can. A better system to promote jealousies than the colonial could hardly be devised. Communications were regularly ordered to be made to the Lords of Trade, but every member of the Governor's Council was instructed to write directly and secretly to the Secretary on matters of State; and all quarrels in a province became, or were thought matters of State, if not high treason. Communication was so irregular (the monthly packets to New York and to the West Indies not being established until 1755), that it became absolutely necessary to have friends at Court; and at last the Assembly spent about one-quarter of the tax levy in paying a London agent to represent them before the Lords of Trade and the Council. Governor Cosby suspended Lewis Morris as Chief Justice for alleged tyranny over the Bar, inattention to duty and drinking. But Morris went to England, got the Governor's action reversed, claimed the Presidency of the Council on the Governor's sudden death, and actually got the appointment as Governor in his room. No wonder that the appropriation bill for the support of such a government was the battle of each year, and that the question of *taxation* by the Crown became a vexed boundary, on which the whole country-side would rally.

The taxes, as we have seen, were little enough—\$3,300 to \$10,000 a year; half to the Government, \$500 to \$1,000 to the Chief Justice, something to the second Judge, Clerk of Council, Doorkeepers and Clerk of Assembly, and \$250 for printing. The Assemblymen received half a dollar a day and some mileage. The Council had only the honor of the position. Accounts were simple enough. The Assembly were their own comptrollers, and copies of the accounts went to the many records of the English Rolls Office, where they are indexed, recorded and filed in oblivion to this day. There only can we find our New Jersey history or a complete copy of our own laws.

The supply bills of the time are curious reading, and all on a model very different from modern tax laws. Each bill grants a supply for Government, never for over a few years, generally one or two. It fixes salaries and quotas for each county, and names county assessors and treasurers. It then orders rates to be assessed within certain limits, in the discretion of the assessors. For instance, the Act of 1756, raising £3,000, orders rates of—

1—3	shillings on householders.
2—4	" on merchants.
5—8	" on servants.
4—8	" on grist-mills.
4—4	" on fulling-mills.
6—7	" on fulling-mills.
7—7	" on forges.
7	" on glass-houses.
12	" on molasses-stills.
4—8	" on forges.
4—15	" on trading-shops.
6	" on cartmen.
4	" on laboring men.
1	" on a bought servant.
9	" on a such
3	" on a chaise.
1	" on a chair.
61—62	" on peddlers.

The rest of the quota is ordered to be raised by *pro rata* assessment in the county, on cattle (valued at 25 shillings a head, on sheep (at 3 shillings a head), and on all tracts of land of which a part is *improved* or cultivated, valuing such tracts within sums fixed for each county, the lowest lawful assessment being £8, or say \$27, for one hundred acres, and the highest, £40, or say \$133, per hundred acres. The usual valuation, even in 1770, was about \$60 or \$70 for a hundred acres of improved land, which Governor Franklin states was not much more than the rental value at that time. Beyond this, there was no tax except work on the roads and bridges, of which there were very few.

In practical wisdom we have much to learn from our ancestors as to taxation, though we may teach them as to currency and credit. They taxed visibles only, on which the tax was certain to be assessed. They taxed *improved* property only, from which the tax could readily be collected by distraint or otherwise. Such a tax fell lightly on the community, because the yearly value of the land would always pay the tax. They recognized the truth that *a certain tax on any one kind of property is a tax on all property*. We try to tax uncertainties and invisibles, rights, credits, book accounts and unproductive speculative property, and in consequence sharpers dodge our taxes and land-sharks buy up tax-titles, while honest folk are forced to pay for other people, and if poor and unable to advance the money assessed on unproductive property, have to submit to endless interest, forfeitures and penalties. If the old system did nothing else, it got the taxes in, instead of postponing them, as we do, borrowing meanwhile.

In seven years after the surrender of the Crown in 1709, there came a sudden call for an expedition against the French in Canada, and New Jersey, as ever, was at the front, with a vote of £3,000, to be raised on bills of credit. These were to be receivable for taxes, to be sunk in a few years by tax levy, and meanwhile to be a legal tender. Bonded debt, payable in long time, with interest, was then unknown, or, at least, uncommon. Kings usually borrowed of the Jews or issued paper money, and the Colony took the latter course. In 1714 we find the Assembly waking

to protective measures, and they lay a duty on slaves, in order to encourage white immigration, and an export duty on wheat, to benefit flouring mills. But as they waked to a sense of their commerce, so did England, and in 1721, when Governor Burnet is commissioned, he is specially ordered to sign no act for paper money except for support of Government, without a clause suspending its operation till approved by the King, to keep a monopoly of trade to English ships, and to allow no fur or copper ore to go to any place but England.

Meanwhile, with improvement came a strong demand for more circulating medium. There seems to have been a real dearth of silver at the time. England's new trade in the East Indies drew money there, while the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and New York had adopted bills of credit, which were legal tender with them but not in New Jersey, and there was really no money to pay taxes, etc., since the produce of New Jersey sold only for bills of the neighboring States. Accordingly an act was passed to allow the issue of £40,000 of paper money.

The terms of this issue (as of all the ante-Revolutionary bills issued in time of peace) were somewhat peculiar. A loan commission was incorporated by the act in each county, and the proportion of the issue belonging to that county was to be lent by them at five per cent. interest on good first mortgage security, payable in sixteen years, in equal annual installments, the installments of the first eight years being lent out again. *Thus the Government was more than supported on the interest*, while the principal was to be used as it fell due, to cancel the bills of credit. If honestly managed, the whole fund was soundly secured, and the bills would be kept in good standing. Thus the State did not borrow money at all, and a good currency for internal affairs and a sound system of loans on mortgage, at reasonable interest, were at once obtained. Much to the credit of our State, its bills, unlike the Continental currency, were always honestly sunk when due.

The evils of the system were more remote, but were those incident to any inflexible legislative system of banking: namely, that if continued, there was danger of over-issue, such as had reduced the value of New England currency, so that a guinea was worth £5; while on the other hand, if the bills were sunk, the calling in of the loans would cause distress. The system honestly carried out would probably have been unobjectionable, if there had been grafted upon it the device discovered and adopted by modern bankers, of maintaining a coin reserve, which, if kept up continually to a proportion—often a small proportion—of the bills issued, will of itself avail for specie payment, and indicate by its decrease whether the issue is too large for the natural trade of the country, for which alone paper money is adapted.

Faulty though the measure was, however, it was at first a benefit. It gave a sound circulating medium.

It established a bank at which enterprising men, able to furnish good security in property, could raise money at fair interest for further ventures. Besides, it supported the Government for our frugal forefathers without expense or taxation; and this made the measure none the less popular, we may be sure, with an Assembly that, under the property qualifications of the day, was composed entirely of large freeholders.

But this last fact introduced a curious and new element of strength into the ever-recurring contest about supplies. In course of years, as the principal of the loan was called in, and the bills canceled according to law, the interest of the balance became insufficient for the support of Government, while the Colony was distressed by the forced reduction of the loans. Money became scarce, and new taxation became unpopular just when it became necessary. Lands fell in value, and the cry went up for a new issue of loans. But by this time the Lords of Trade had determined that no more acts for the issue of bills of credit should be passed. In some States, not in ours, they had fallen greatly in value, and the English merchants insisted that they would not be paid in depreciated paper. The Colonists were as obstinately determined that their sole banking and credit system should not be destroyed, and refused supplies by taxation unless a bill of credit act should be passed at the same time. The resident Governors usually stood by the Colonists, but dared not disobey instructions, and the records are full of correspondence on the subject, and of petitions and arguments made before the English authorities by the agents of the Colonies. Colonial jealousy of the land-tax grew with that of the Lords of Trade to bills of credit. As early as 1729, Governor Montgomerie was ordered to force a repeal in New York of the application of the interest on loans to the support of Government, and found it impossible.

In 1733, so much of the old issue in New Jersey had been called in that a new act for £40,000 more was passed, but though urged by the Governor was not approved for two years.

In 1737, Lewis Morris became Governor, coming into office after having had a bitter contest with the Assembly while Chief Justice, and determined to carry out the English instructions against further issue of bills of credit. In 1744, an Act of Parliament passed prohibiting any such new issue in New England, where the currency had fallen most in value, and the analogy of this act was pleaded by the Crown in New Jersey. The result was such a bitter fight between the legislature and Governor Morris that all supplies were refused by the Assembly for four years.

It is obvious that this question was not one of mere taxation, although the battle was always over the supply bill, and the people were thus taught, year by year, to regard the question of taxation for the support of English government as a vital issue. The real

grievance was the sudden iron-bound reduction of the whole credit system of the Colony.

Had England remained at peace, a few years might possibly have settled the whole question. There would have been great distress, but the loans would have been paid, the bills canceled, taxes established for the support of Government, and then England might have imposed her excise without much difficulty. But it was not so to be. The struggles against the French and Indians into which the Colonies were drawn, rendered necessary a new issue of currency, and reopened the whole question of support by taxes as against support by interest paid to the Governmental Bank. As early as 1746, expeditions were fitted out for the West Indies and Canada by use of the interest on outstanding loans, and of the bills kept for the exchange of torn currency. In the next year, Governor Belcher took office, and though he did his best to reconcile the conflicting parties, the Colony was as inflexible as ever for a new loan. The amount outstanding did not supply interest enough to support the Government. The Colonists refused to tax themselves for that support in addition to the expenses of the war, which amounted to £15,402.

A proclamation under instructions closing all iron mills aggravated the contest. Only a small part of the expenses of the expedition was paid by England, and in 1754, the Colony stoutly refused all supplies unless they were allowed to loan £60,000.

The Lords of Trade consented on condition that the bills should not be made a legal tender, which the Assembly thought would make them useless. Legislation came to a dead lock. Petition after petition was sent, representing the care with which the State credit had been maintained. But with the outbreak of the French war in 1755-6, the contest ceased. The Colonists agreed that the bills should only be a legal tender to the State, and the tide of currency was let loose, both for war expenses and for loans. In 1755-7, £82,500 were issued; by 1758, £155,151, and by the close of the war, £347,500.

The Colony went gallantly and enthusiastically into the war and the defence of her more exposed neighbors. Her population was largely Quaker in origin, but non-resistance was a dying doctrine and destined wholly to fade away in the sorrows of the Revolution. It is a digression pardonable to State pride to refer to the records as to the mustering, equipment and good service of her troops, and especially to a letter of Governor Belcher reciting that from a population of 75,000, of all ages, including perhaps 15,000 men, reduced by the capture of Louisburgh, or in Canada, of two detachments of 500 each, few of whom had returned from French prisons to their native soil, the Colony had nevertheless sent out 1,000 more men by 1759, thoroughly clothed and equipped, and in a state of efficiency and supply that made them equal to 1,500 from other States, and had raised in two years £140,000 for the service, "a large

sum for a community that has no foreign trade." From that day to the Centennial at Yorktown we have been proud of our militia and their fighting qualities.

Our aid was especially needed in New York, our then weaker neighbor, with a population of only 55,000, scattered along the Hudson and Mohawk; and it was generously given. But after the war the reaction came. Taxes were unsparingly imposed to the amount of £15,000 a year, to sink the bills of credit, and by 1766, the debt had been reduced to about £190,000.

Then the ever-recurring question came up, whether the people in time of distress should be forced to pay off the loans on their farms, or whether new bills should be lent out as before. In the last case the Government would be supported by interest. In the first, taxes only could be relied on, lands being depreciated in price to half their value by the calling in of mortgages.

If England had then assumed even her own share of the expenses of the war, the question of separation might not have arisen. Instead of that, she tried to tax the Colonies. In 1771, the question came up flatly whether New Jersey would tax herself to support regiments of the line here. She refused. The States united, and the Revolution came with its storms of war and woe.

Taxes and money are a dry subject. But it has been interesting to discover that the Revolutionary motto, "No taxation without representation," was not a new cry, but an old grievance kept alive from generation to generation by its curious alliance with the struggle as to State banking and loans and all the evils of money legislation. On the other hand, we can look back at that Utopia when men were not under the tyranny of municipal assessments and debts; while we may congratulate ourselves in the possession of a sounder system of banking and credit, and that our politics, if less pure, are at least less bitterly earnest than those of our forefathers.

CHAPTER X.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

In the great struggle in which the original thirteen colonies were engaged for their independence from British rule, tyranny and oppression, no section of the territory embraced, was more enthusiastic for freedom from the clutches of the British Lion, than was old Essex County, one of the original municipalities of the then sparsely settled commonwealth. Lying as it did between the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia, (for they were considered great then, but in a different sense from their present greatness), it was as it were, between the upper and the nether

millstone, and its products made, to a certain extent, food for which every army had possession, during that long and eventful struggle.

First Call for Troops.—In the following resolutions from the journal of Congress, October 9th, 1775, is the first call on New Jersey for Continental troops.¹

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Convention of New Jersey, that four hundred men, one of those appointed the standard, be detached, one of eight companies each, and a company of sixty, of privates, selected with care, before the first of January, next, to be sent, and their expenses, and their pay, to be paid.

"That the privates be enlisted for one year, at the rate of five dollars per month, bounty, twelve dollars, and one time in allowing them to return to pay their debts."

"That each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, one foot pair of worsted stockings, and a pair of shoes: the men to find their own arms."

"That the pay of the officers, for the present, be the same as that of the officers in the Continental Army: and that the pay of the officers in the army be augmented, the pay of the officers in these battalions shall, in like manner, be augmented from the time of their engagement in the service."

A copy of the above resolutions was laid before the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, October 13th, 1775, with the following official letter of transmittal:

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1775.

GENTLEMEN: Some letter and business, laid before Congress, seems to render it absolutely necessary, for the protection of our liberties and safety of our lives, to raise several new battalions, and therefore the Congress have come into the inclosed resolutions, which I am ordered to transmit to you. The Congress have the firmest confidence that, from your experience and in the great care, you will exert your utmost endeavors to carry the said resolutions into execution with all possible expedition.

"The Congress have agreed to furnish the men with a draught-shirt, not exceeding the value of one dollar and one-third of a dollar, and a blanket, provided these can be procured; but these are not to be made a part of the terms of enlistment."

"I am, gentlemen,

"Your most ob'd't. humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President."

Forty-eight blanks for commissions were sent at the same time for Captains and subaltern officers of the New Jersey Battalions.

On the 26th of October, 1775, the Provincial Congress, then in session at Trenton, provided a form of enlistment as follows, and at the same time fixed the pay of officers and men, and appointed "Muster Masters."

"I ———, have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner discharged; and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army."

"That each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, a felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes: the men to find their own arms."

"That each captain and other commissioned officers, while in the recruiting service of this Continent, or on their march to join the army, shall be allowed two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar per week for their subsistence; and that the men who shall enlist, each of them, whilst in quarters, be allowed one dollar per week, and one dollar and one-third of a dollar when on their march to join the army, for the same purpose."

The Provincial Congress at Trenton, on the same day appointed Elias Dayton, Azariah Dunham, Joseph Ellis or John Mehelm, Esqrs, "Muster Masters," whose duty it was made, to attend to mustering of each company as it was raised, and prepare troops for the service.

All inhabitants of the colony were urgently requested "to be aiding and assisting, as far as their influence extends, in raising the aforesaid levies."

"And it is further resolved that each muster-master shall have for his trouble for reviewing each company, such reward as this Congress or Committee of Safety shall judge proper for his service, which the Treasurer of this Colony for the time being, appointed by Congress, shall pay out of the bills of credit to be issued by direction of this Congress, upon an order or orders to him produced from this Congress or Committee of Safety."

Such was the beginning in New Jersey of a revolution that has made America what it is to-day. One interesting point is the large discrepancy between the pay of men and officers in that struggle for independence, and our war of 1861-65 for the preservation of principles rooted and grounded and gained in 1775-83.

It is to be regretted that the localities in which the several companies making up the several battalions were raised have not been given, or, if ever on record, were far beyond the reach of General Stryker.

In the First Battalion of the First Establishment there are quite a number of Essex County names, such as Matthias Halsted, Aaron Ogden, Joseph Morris, Daniel Baldwin, Joseph Meeker, and others. There are Essex County names in each battalion of the First and Second Establishment, but which company, if either, was raised in what is now Essex County is a mystery that will probably never be solved.

February 9, 1780, Congress called upon New Jersey for sixteen hundred and twenty men to fill up the "Jersey Line" for the campaign of that year, and on March 11 of the same year the deficiency was ordered filled by the Legislature, and the Muster Master for Essex County for that call was Colonel Moses Jaques. June 14th following the law was amended by calling for six hundred and twenty-four men to be raised in the State, forty-five of whom were to be raised in Essex County.

June 25, 1781, the Legislature made another levy of four hundred and fifty men, and appointed Ephraim Marsh, Jr., of Essex County, as one of the recruiting officers, and the bounty authorized at this time to be paid to each recruit was £12 in gold or silver.

In the Third, or last Establishment for troops, Matthias Ogden was commissioned as Colonel of the First Regiment, and Stephen Ball was appointed Surgeon's Mate, but soon after resigned.

State Troops.—October 9, 1779, an act was passed "to embody, for a limited time, four thousand of the militia of this State, by voluntary enlistment." This force was called out on the recommendation of Congress, September 26, 1779, and were to continue in service till December 20, 1779. The quota of enlisted men of each county was made "four times the num-

¹ From Stryker's "Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War."

ber that were apportioned" under the last act. Under this call Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth furnished ten companies of one hundred and sixteen men each, with Asher Holmes as Colonel, Jacob Crane, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Clarkson Edgar, as Major of the Regiment.

December 26, 1780, eight hundred and twenty men were ordered to be raised, to serve until January 1, 1782, and of this number Essex County contributed two hundred and fifty-nine men, in four companies, officered as follows:

Captain, John Scudler; Lieutenant, David Woodruff; Ensign, Daniel Baker.

Captain, James Ward; Lieutenant, C. Victor King; Ensign, Leonard Minthorn.

Captain, Robert Neal; Lieutenant, Anthony Brown; Ensign, John Burnett.

Captain, John Craig; Lieutenant, Cornelius Williams; Ensign, John Miller.

December 29, 1781, a call was made on New Jersey for four hundred and twenty-two men to serve until December 15, 1782, of whom Essex County furnished one company, officered as follows:

Captain, John Craig; Lieutenant, John Spier; First Ensign, Charles Clark; Second Ensign, Leonard Minthorn.

Militia.—Under an amended act of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, passed August 16, 1775, all officers chosen were ordered to be commissioned by the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety. Penalties and fines were then exacted for disobedience and refusal to bear arms or absence at muster. Under this plan Essex County was to raise two regiments. In some counties Minute Men had been raised under this act, and subsequently applied to all counties, and Essex County under this arrangement raised six companies.

These companies of militia, called "Minute Men," were "held in constant readiness, on the shortest notice, to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony." They were to continue in service four months, and they had precedence of rank over the "common militia" of the Province.

August 31, 1775, it is noticed that the "Minute Men" were directed to adopt for their uniform, hunting frocks, as near as may be, to the uniform of riflemen in Continental service.

Stringent Measures.—October 28, 1775, the Congress of New Jersey passed more stringent measures in relation to the militia. Men capable of bearing arms who were "requested" to enroll themselves by the first military ordinance, were now "directed" to do so. They were directed, with all convenient speed, to furnish themselves with "a good musket or fire-lock and bayonet, sword or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, pruning-wire and brush fitted thereto, a cartouch-box to contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack." They were also directed to keep "at their places of abode

one pound of powder and three pounds of bullets." Fines, if not paid, were ordered to be collected by warrants of distress, levied on the goods and chattels of the offender. In case of an alarm the "Minute Men" were directed to repair immediately to their captain's residence, and he was to march his command instantly to oppose the enemy. Companies of light-horse were ordered to be raised among the militia.

Troops Called to New York.—In February, 1776, the Committee of Safety of New York called upon the Provincial Congress for a detachment of militia to assist in arresting Tories in Queens County, Long Island, and on Staten Island, New York, and on the twelfth of that month three hundred men from Essex County were ordered out for that purpose, with the following officers commanding: Colonel, Nathaniel Heard; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Thomas; Major, John Dunn.

Many of the "Minute Men," as such, having entered the Continental Army, the battalions thereof became so reduced that on February 29, 1776, they were ordered to be dissolved and incorporated in the militia of the districts where they resided.

June 3, 1776, the Continental Congress "*Resolved*, That thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed to re-enforce the army at New York."

"*Resolved*, That the Colony of New Jersey be requested to furnish of their militia three thousand three hundred men."

According to this resolve, an ordinance was passed June 14, 1776, by the Provincial Congress, to raise the number of men required. This force was ordered to be divided into five battalions, consisting of eight companies of seventy men each, and the service was limited to December 1, 1776. A bounty of £3 was allowed to each man who should enlist in this brigade.

The first battalion consisted of eight companies, three of which were from Essex County. This battalion was officered as follows: Colonel, Philip Van Cortland; Lieutenant-Colonel, David Bearely; Major, Richard Dey; Surgeon, John Condit; Surgeon's Mate, John Hammett; Chaplain, Andrew Hunter.

Troops Requested for Washington's Army.—

July 16, 1776, Congress requested the Convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand men of General Washington's army who had been ordered to march into New Jersey to form the flying camp. On July 18 an ordinance was passed detaching that number from the militia for that purpose. It was resolved that the two thousand militia should compose four battalions, consisting of thirty companies, of sixty-four men each. They were to be held for one month only from the time of their joining the flying camp. Of this brigade Essex County furnished three of the seven companies composing the first battalion. This battalion was officered as follows: Colonel, Edward Thomas; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ellis Cook; Major, John Mauritius Goet-

William C. DeHart, was a Captain from Essex County, in Continental Army.

Amos Pratt, Captain in Second Regiment, Essex County Militia, commissioned May 28, 1777.

Robert DeHart, was a Captain in the Essex County Militia, Samuel Fleming, Captain in Second Regiment.

Isaac Githam, Captain in Second Regiment, also Captain in State Troops.

Salomon Hartmann, Captain in First Regiment, Essex Troops.

— H. H. Hicks, Captain in Essex County Troops.

Low Hobbs, Captain in Essex County Troops.

Samuel Huntington, Captain in Essex County Troops.

Henry Jarnolman, Captain, Second Regiment, Essex County Militia, commissioned May 28, 1777.

James Jarrold, Lieutenant, Second Regiment, Essex County Troops, wounded near Springfield, N. J., June 7, 1780, subsequently commissioned Captain in the same Regiment.

John Jones, was a Captain in Essex County Troops.

John Ketchum, was a Captain in Essex County Troops.

Robertson Lantz, was a Captain in First Regiment, Essex County Troops.

Eleazer Little, was a Captain of Essex County Troops.

Abraham Lyon, Captain in Second Regiment, Essex Troops, "Heard's Brigade", also Captain in Continental Army, commissioned June 14, 1776.

Christopher Marsh, was a Lieutenant in "Captain Blauhard's Troop Light Horse, Essex County, and subsequently commissioned as Captain, June 2, 1777.

Obadiah Meeker, Cornet in "Captain Marsh's Troop Light Horse" of Essex, June 2, 1777, and commissioned as Captain, October 23, 1782.

Rev. Thomas Morrell, was a Captain in Essex County Troops, "Heard's Brigade," commissioned June 14, 1776; also Major in Continental Army.

Amos Morse, was a Lieutenant, and afterwards commissioned as Captain in First Regiment, Essex County Militia.

— Moss, was a Captain in the First Regiment.

Thomas Mulford, was a Captain in the First Regiment.

Robert Neil, was a Captain in the State Troops.

Robert Nichols, was a Captain in the Second Regiment.

Joseph Patton, was a Captain in the Second Regiment.

Samuel Pierson, was a Captain in the Second Regiment.

Frederick Pitt, was a Captain in Colonel Thomas' Battalion "Detached Militia"; commissioned July 18, 1776.

John Potter, Captain in the First Regiment.

Matthew Patton, Captain in the First Regiment.

Isaac Reeve, Captain in the Second Regiment of Essex Troops; also Captain in Colonel Van Cortland's battalion, "Heard's Brigade"; commissioned June 14, 1776, killed June 7, 1780, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

— Ross, Captain in Essex Militia.

John Scudder, was a Captain in the First and Second Regiments, also in the State Troops.

Thomas Seigler, was Captain in the Second Regiment.

Thomas Smith, was a Captain in the Essex Militia.

Abraham Speer, commissioned as Captain in the Second Essex Regiment, May 28, 1777.

Cornelius Speer, commissioned in same Regiment, same date.

Henry Speer, Captain in same Regiment; no date for commission.

Ernst Speer, and Henry Spier, were Captains in the same Regiment (the second, from Essex).

Henry Van Blommestein, was also a Captain in the Second Essex Regiment.

Joseph Wheeler, was commissioned as First Lieutenant in Captain Allings' Company of Essex County "Minute Men," February 21, 1776; subsequently commissioned as Captain of the same Company.

Cornelius Williams, was a Lieutenant in Captain Craig's Company of State Troops; then a Captain in the Second Essex Regiment, and June 14, 1776, was commissioned as Captain in Colonel Van Cortland's battalion, "Heard's Brigade."

Thomas Williams, was a Captain in the Second Essex Regiment. Benjamin Winters and Daniel S. Wood, were both Captains in the First Regiment, Essex Troops.

Lieutenant Joseph Baldwin, was an Ensign in the Essex Militia, subsequently a Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the same, and also a Quartermaster in the Continental Army.

Joseph Clark, was a Lieutenant in the Essex County Militia.

Isaac Harrison, was a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Essex Militia.

John Haviland, was a Lieutenant in First Regiment, Essex Troops, and was a prisoner of war in August, 1780.

Abraham Marsh, was a Lieutenant in the First Regiment, Essex Militia.

Anthony Price, Lieutenant in Essex Militia.

Herman Spear, was first a Private in a Troop of Essex Light Horse, subsequently a Lieutenant in the Artillery and Militia.

David Tichenor, was a Lieutenant in the Second Essex Regiment.

Eder Vernale, was a Lieutenant in the Essex Troops.

Elias Winters, was a Lieutenant in the Essex Troops.

First Lieutenants. John Fowler, was commissioned a First Lieutenant in Captain Cornelius Speer's Company, Second Regiment, of Essex Troops, May 28, 1777.

Anthony Brown, was commissioned First Lieutenant in Captain Abraham Speer's Company of the Second Essex Regiment, May 28, 1777; and subsequently a Lieutenant in Captain Neil's Company, State Troops.

John Kidney, was a First Lieutenant in Captain Henry Jarrold's Company, Second Regiment, Essex Troops, and was commissioned May 28, 1777.

Second Lieutenants. Caleb Birch, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Captain Allings' Company of Essex County "Minute Men," February 21, 1776.

John Crane, was commissioned May 28, 1777, as Second Lieutenant in Captain Cornelius Speer's Company, in Second Regiment, Essex County men.

Joseph Crane, was made a Second Lieutenant in Captain Dodd's Company, Second Regiment, Essex County Troop, May 28, 1777.

James Speer, was an Ensign in Captain Speer's Company; also in State Troops, and commissioned as Second Lieutenant in Speer's Company, May 28, 1777.

Lewis Woodruff, was a Second Lieutenant in the Essex Militia, also in the Continental Army, and June 14, 1776, was made a Second Lieutenant in "Heard's Brigade."

Ensigns. Daniel Baker, was an Ensign in Captain Sanders' Company of State Troops.

John Burnett, was an Ensign in Captain Neil's Company of State Troops.

Charles Clark, was an Ensign in Captain Crane's Company of State Troops.

Jonathan Crane, was an Ensign in Captain Dodd's Company, Second Regiment, Essex Troops; commissioned May 28, 1777.

Joseph Harrison, Ensign.

Simon Heeden, Ensign.

Seah Johnson, Ensign in "Heard's Brigade," commissioned June 14, 1776; he was also a Captain in Continental Army.

John Miller, Ensign in Captain Craig's Company State Troops.

John Peer, Ensign in Captain Cornelius Speer's Company, Second Regiment, Essex men, commissioned May 28, 1777.

Isaac Pinner, Ensign in Captain Allings' Company of Essex County "Minute Men," commissioned February 21, 1776.

Cornelius Isaac Crane, Cornet in Captain Meeker's Troop of Essex County Light Horse, commissioned October 29, 1782.

Joseph Potter, Cornet in Essex County Light Horse.

CHAPTER XII.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

(Continued.)

ENLISTED MEN FROM ESSEX COUNTY.

Sergeant-Major Andrew Ross.

Sergeants—Obadiah Crane, Sergeant.

Joseph Crowell, Sergeant in Captain Jarrold's Company, Second Regiment, also in same, State Troops and Continental Army.

George Harris, Sergeant.

Amiel Houtman, Sergeant in Captain Abraham Lyon's Company, Second Regiment.

Samuel Jones, Sergeant in Captain Craig's Company State Troops lost a leg at Newark, May 29, 1782.

Private—Isaac Dadd, James Dadd, Jesse Dadd, in Captain Dadd's Company, Second Essex, also in State troops, and in Continental Army. John Dadd, in Second Essex, also in State troops, in Captain Craig's Company. Joseph Dadd, Joshua Dadd, Matthew Dadd, Matthias Dadd, Moses Dadd, Parsonas Dadd, Thomas Dadd, Thomas Dadd, in Captain Dadd's Company, also State troops, and in Continental Army. Udal Dadd, Jasper Dadd, William Dadd, Thomas Doremus, John Dordlarty, Jacob Dorrington, George Doty, James Dow, Samuel Downing, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex Regiment, in Captain Dadd's Company, in Continental Army. Alexander Drake, in Captain Pierson's Company. Francis Drake, Isaac Drake, John Drew, in Captain Horton's Company, First Essex Regiment; also with State troops, and in Continental Army. Timothy Drennon, in Captain Horton's Company; also with State troops and in Continental Army. John Duffee, David Dunham, John Dunham, Briant Duren, Elijah Duren, John Duren.

Thomas Eagles, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex. Aaron Earl, David Earl, Edward Earl, Henry Earl, in Continental Army. Thomas Earl, in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Thomas Eaton, in "Captain Marsh's Light-Horse." Aaron Edwards, James Edwards, in Captain Reese's Company, also with State troops. John Edwards, Joseph Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards, in Captain Credit's Company, Second Essex, also State troops. Thomas Edwards, Jonathan Elmer, Nathan Elmer, Eli Elstone, Samuel Elstone, Joseph Ely, Moses Ely, teamster. Benjamin Emans, John Enesley, John Estill, Bernard Evison.

Abner Fairchild, James Farrand, Enos Farran, James Farran, Joseph Farran, Samuel Farran, Samuel Ferguson, Elathan Fiel, William Fielding, David Fithian, Michael Fitzgerald, in Continental Army. William Flowers, in Continental Army. Isaac Force, James Force, John Force, William Force, in Continental Army. James Frost, Stephen Frothingham, in Captain Lester's Company. Henry Fordyce, Elias Foster, Jacob Foster, in "Captain Marsh's Troop Light-Horse." Samuel Foster, in Captain Lyon's Company; also State troops, and in Continental Army. Anthony Francisco, John Francisco, Peter Francisco, Benjamin Frazer, Jonas Frazer, Matthias Frazer, Abram Freeland, Jacob Freeland, Garret Freeland, Isaac Freeland, Jacob Freeland, Jacob H. Freeland, Marinas Freeland, Peter Freeland, Amos Freeman, Asahel Freeman, in "Captain Marsh's Troop, Light-Horse." Caleb Freeman, Cyrus Freeman, David Freeman, Eliezer Freeman, Matthew Freeman, Moses Freeman, in Captain Lyon's Company. Zenas Freeman, in Captain Pierson's Company. Michael Furman, in Captain Lyon's Company.

Gedonius Gardner, in Captain Squire's Company, also State troops, and in Continental Army. Elijah Gardner, Samuel Gardner, John Garland, in Captain Van Blarcom's Company, Second Essex; also State troops. William Garland, Jacob Garlaw, Peter Garro, Garabrant Garabrant, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex; also State troops; also Matraas, Artillery, and in Continental Army. John Garabrante, Uriah Garabrante, Morenus Garrison, Peter Garrison, John Gelliland, Benjamin Gelloff, Joseph Gibbs, John Gifford, Benjamin Gishenhouse, in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Isaac Gilliam, in Captain Pierson's Company. James Gilliam, Charles Gilliam, Increase Gold, Joseph Gold, Josiah Gold, Timothy Gold, William Gold, Daniel Gray, Second Essex; also in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Isaac Gray, Isaiah Gray, Benjamin Green, Elihu Green, James Green, in Captain Squire's Company. Robert Green, in Continental Army. Enoch Grey, John Grey, David Griffith, John Gromin, in Captain Samuel Pierson's Company, Second Essex; also State troops, and in Continental Army. Ichabod Grommon, Jr., in "Captain Marsh's Troop, Light-Horse." David Grommon, in Second Essex; also in Captain Craig's Company, State troops.

Private—Isaac Dadd, James Dadd, Jesse Dadd, in Captain Dadd's Company, Second Essex, also in State troops, and in Continental Army. John Dadd, in Second Essex, also in State troops, in Captain Craig's Company. Joseph Dadd, Joshua Dadd, Matthew Dadd, Matthias Dadd, Moses Dadd, Parsonas Dadd, Thomas Dadd, Thomas Dadd, in Captain Dadd's Company, also State troops, and in Continental Army. Udal Dadd, Jasper Dadd, William Dadd, Thomas Doremus, John Dordlarty, Jacob Dorrington, George Doty, James Dow, Samuel Downing, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex Regiment, in Captain Dadd's Company, in Continental Army. Alexander Drake, in Captain Pierson's Company. Francis Drake, Isaac Drake, John Drew, in Captain Horton's Company, First Essex Regiment; also with State troops, and in Continental Army. Timothy Drennon, in Captain Horton's Company; also with State troops and in Continental Army. John Duffee, David Dunham, John Dunham, Briant Duren, Elijah Duren, John Duren.

Thomas Eagles, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex. Aaron Earl, David Earl, Edward Earl, Henry Earl, in Continental Army. Thomas Earl, in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Thomas Eaton, in "Captain Marsh's Light-Horse." Aaron Edwards, James Edwards, in Captain Reese's Company, also with State troops. John Edwards, Joseph Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards, in Captain Credit's Company, Second Essex, also State troops. Thomas Edwards, Jonathan Elmer, Nathan Elmer, Eli Elstone, Samuel Elstone, Joseph Ely, Moses Ely, teamster. Benjamin Emans, John Enesley, John Estill, Bernard Evison.

Abner Fairchild, James Farrand, Enos Farran, James Farran, Joseph Farran, Samuel Farran, Samuel Ferguson, Elathan Fiel, William Fielding, David Fithian, Michael Fitzgerald, in Continental Army. William Flowers, in Continental Army. Isaac Force, James Force, John Force, William Force, in Continental Army. James Frost, Stephen Frothingham, in Captain Lester's Company. Henry Fordyce, Elias Foster, Jacob Foster, in "Captain Marsh's Troop Light-Horse." Samuel Foster, in Captain Lyon's Company; also State troops, and in Continental Army. Anthony Francisco, John Francisco, Peter Francisco, Benjamin Frazer, Jonas Frazer, Matthias Frazer, Abram Freeland, Jacob Freeland, Garret Freeland, Isaac Freeland, Jacob Freeland, Jacob H. Freeland, Marinas Freeland, Peter Freeland, Amos Freeman, Asahel Freeman, in "Captain Marsh's Troop, Light-Horse." Caleb Freeman, Cyrus Freeman, David Freeman, Eliezer Freeman, Matthew Freeman, Moses Freeman, in Captain Lyon's Company. Zenas Freeman, in Captain Pierson's Company. Michael Furman, in Captain Lyon's Company.

Gedonius Gardner, in Captain Squire's Company, also State troops, and in Continental Army. Elijah Gardner, Samuel Gardner, John Garland, in Captain Van Blarcom's Company, Second Essex; also State troops. William Garland, Jacob Garlaw, Peter Garro, Garabrant Garabrant, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex; also State troops; also Matraas, Artillery, and in Continental Army. John Garabrante, Uriah Garabrante, Morenus Garrison, Peter Garrison, John Gelliland, Benjamin Gelloff, Joseph Gibbs, John Gifford, Benjamin Gishenhouse, in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Isaac Gilliam, in Captain Pierson's Company. James Gilliam, Charles Gilliam, Increase Gold, Joseph Gold, Josiah Gold, Timothy Gold, William Gold, Daniel Gray, Second Essex; also in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Isaac Gray, Isaiah Gray, Benjamin Green, Elihu Green, James Green, in Captain Squire's Company. Robert Green, in Continental Army. Enoch Grey, John Grey, David Griffith, John Gromin, in Captain Samuel Pierson's Company, Second Essex; also State troops, and in Continental Army. Ichabod Grommon, Jr., in "Captain Marsh's Troop, Light-Horse." David Grommon, in Second Essex; also in Captain Craig's Company, State troops.

John Haines, Henry Halsey, Isaac Halsey, infants, and troop, Light-Horse. Joseph Halsey, Sen., in "Captain Marsh's Troop, Light-Horse." David Hand, Hezekiah Hand, Moses Hand, in Second Essex Regiment; also in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Peter Handenbrook, in Captain Squire's Company; also State troops, and in Continental Army. Michael Handman, in Captain Reeve's Company, Second Essex; also State troops, and in Continental Army. William Harris, First Essex Regiment; also in Continental Army. Warren Harris, Abel Harrison, Abraham Harrison, Abram Harrison, Adonijah Harrison, Amos Harrison, Daniel Harrison, David Harrison, Isaac Harrison, in Captain Williams' Company, also State troops, and in Continental Army. John Harrison, John Harrison, Matthew Harrison, Moses Harrison, Reuben Harrison, Stephen Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Daniel Hart,

John Darby, John Davidson, George Davis, Isaac Davis, Jacob Davis, John Davis, Jonathan Davis, in Captain Wood's Company, First Essex Regiment; also with State troops, and in Continental Army. Joseph Davis, Peter Davis, Robert Davis, in Captain Squire's Company. Joseph Day, Moses Day, also in Continental Army. Thomas Day, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex. Daniel Deegan, David Deen, Jacob Deen, Thomas Deen, James Delop, Jeremiah Delop, in Captain Lyon's Company. Andrew Denman, Isaac Denman, Matthias Denman, in "Captain Marsh's Troop, Light-Horse," also with State troops. Philip Denman, Stephen Denman, Thomas Denno, Bernard Denison, David Dickinson, in Captain Squire's Company, Second Essex Regiment. David Debbins, Abel Dodd, Abner Dodd, Abner Dodd, David Dodd, Deborah Dodd, Ebenezer Dodd, Enoch Dodd, Eliza Dodd, in Second Essex Regiment; also in Captain Craig's Company, State troops. Isaac Dodd,

[illegible][illegible]

Committee of Safety.—During the Revolutionary struggle, it became necessary to appoint a Committee of Safety to look after the interests of the Colonists, and we herewith give a few sample extracts from their proceedings.

From the above it follows that

Agreed, That Major Hayes of the Connecticut Artillery of the Militia, stationed at Newark, be ordered to move from the County of Essex to the South side of Hackensack River, in Bergen County in order to go into the Enemy's lines:—

The following women, with their respective ages, were members of persons lately residing within this State who have gone over to the Enemy to wit: Mary Long with her son, Elizabeth Long with her son, Whence Phelps Binks, Mary W. Long, Mary W. Long, the late of Agate Creek, and make rather than for the cause of the cause of the State.

Agreed, that Joseph H. H. was a component of a Commissioner for the County of Essex for serving and administering the County and Effects of persons going into the Prison, viz. of the County of Essex, Dublin, who perhaps to meet

explained that Isaac Ogden is now at the head of Morris County, he is moved to, find the County of Essex, N. Y. which he occupies.

[illegible]

Pursuant to order, Major Hayes made Return of the Removal of the following persons into the Enemy's lines, to wit: Catharine Longworth, Mary E. Smith, Elizabeth B. , Phoebe Watson, Mary W. , and Phoebe Barnes and gave to New York, the Way to Freedom, a copy of the Order of Removal reached his hands; and that Elizabeth Wheeler was in such Circumstances that it was judged her Removal would Endanger her Life.

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{L}_n be the set of all n -ary functions f such that

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

The petition of Isaac Green, George Watts and Ann Watts was read & settled, vizt: That some persons removed from the said ship, namely to wit Mr Morris to order of this Board, That from the allowance of paying their provisions dressed, from the Stench and filth of the Gaol, the undersigned do hereby certify to the Hon^{ble} the President of the Council, Bloody Flux, and Camp Fever in said town, their lives are in great danger, and praying that they may be speedily tried for the Crimes of which they stand charged, and in the meantime that they may be remanded to the watch of House.

Agreed that Isaac Rogers, George Wales, and Aaron Kirschland be removed to their former place of Imprisonment in the town of Essex; they bearing the expense of such removal.

From the decomposition of J_{eff} , $\gamma_{\text{eff}} = 17.5^\circ$

[illegible]

The second law of the State vests the judicial authority in a Supreme Court, and thus cannot grant the power thereof without surrendering the rights thereof. An Act of the Legislature, which has granted such authority, but that if the said David Ogden can produce sufficient reasons why his power be returned to the disposal of the State, to know should be granted him. Application for that purpose must be made to the Legislature of the State, to which there is vested the power of relieving him.

From Proceedings, September, 12th, 1777.

Whereas John Ogden, Scott, Hottel and John Wills of Essex County have gone onto the Enemy and left their families behind them.

Agreed that Col. F. Freelinghuysen cause the wives of the said John Ogden, Scott, Hottel and John Wills and such of their children as are under age to be removed within the Enemies lines, or some place within their power.

From Proceedings, January, 1778.

His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Board for their opinion therein, a letter from Col. Seely, setting forth that some Tea and Sugar was sent to Mrs. Bourne of Trenton from New York, and begging his direction in the premises.

Agreed that the said Tea and Sugar be sold by Mrs. B. and not

CHAPTER XIII.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.¹

(Continued.)

DURING that memorable European conflict, the end of which virtually eclipsed forever the dazzling French military meteor, the great Napoleon, little Belgium was the chief battle ground. Some forty years before Waterloo was fought, "little Jersey" was the Belgium of the Anglo-American conflict. Saying nothing of the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, here for seven long years was carried on no end of distressing and devastating skirmishing and foraging. No section of the state suffered more from the terrible ravages of war than Newark and its neighboring communities. Here was the Belgium within the Belgium. Indeed, the country in this vicinity fared infinitely worse than the vicinages of any of the noted battle-grounds. When the war broke out Newark and Elizabeth were flourishing places, the homes of thrifty and even wealthy families. The numerous farms were well stocked with horses, cattle, poultry and garden produce. To the troops of King George stationed in New York, where was there a more inviting and convenient raiding and foraging ground than this section? That they appreciated its excellence in this respect, is abundantly susceptible of proof. Nor was it alone the British troops who paid wolfish attentions hereabout. Thieves and plunderers, in the garb of the scarlet-coated soldiery, vied with the latter in lawless *diablerie*. The outrages to which the inhabitants were subjected during the war have never been fully described. Indeed, the records are preserved of but very few examples. Among the noteworthy occurrences of the period, those giving a fair insight into the times, the manners, and the character of the men and women of the Revolutionary period, are the following:

The evening of January 25th, 1780, was marked in Newark and Elizabethtown by exhibitions of wanton

cruelty and malevolence on the part of the British soldiers. It was a bitter cold night, as may be judged from the fact that the North River was frozen solidly, so that a regiment of five hundred red-coats, under command of Major Lumm, crossed over on the ice from New York to Jersey City—then called Paulus Hook—and marched out to Newark. On the same night there crossed over on the ice from Staten Island to Elizabethtown a smaller company of the enemy's troops, sent on the same errand—plunder and persecution. After committing all sorts of depredations, the least of which were robberies of barns and private dwellings, Lumm's party set fire to the Academy, a fine two-story stone building located on the Upper Green, now Washington Park, close to Washington Place and Broad street. Meanwhile their colleagues conducted themselves similarly in Elizabeth, concluding their proceedings by applying the torch to the First Presbyterian Church of that place. The flames of this memorable structure illuminated the horizon for miles around, and alarmed the Lumm soldiers, who, probably, mistook the fire for a movement of the Americans. At all events they beat a hasty retreat from Newark.

As they left the town, they vented their malignity on one of the most prominent patriots of the place, Justice Joseph Hedden, Jr. This gentleman came of a family noted for courage and firmness. His father, Joseph Hedden, senior, who lived to be ninety-six years of age, was wont to speak with pride of the fact that he had eight sons in the service of the country during the long battle for freedom. His son, Joseph, was a man of great nerve. By the proceedings of the State Council of Safety, we find that Mr. Hedden was chosen "Commissioner for the County of Essex for signing and inventorying the Estates and Effects of persons gone over to the Enemy." He was chosen in place of Isaac Dodd, "who refuses to act." The position, as may readily be imagined, was one that demanded in its occupant absolute fearlessness and firmness. So well had Mr. Hedden fulfilled his duties, that he was pointed out by the persons who had "gone over to the enemy," as a Newarker worthy of the bitterest persecution. On the night of the twenty-fifth he happened to be at home—a rather rare family treat for an active patriot at the particular period we write of. As it was, but for illness Hedden would probably not have been home. His house stood on Broad street, near what is now Lombardy street, facing the "Upper Common," (Washington Park.) His married sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, lived on the other side of the "Common," about where the Second Presbyterian Church now stands. She saw the Academy ablaze, but no one dared attempt to quench the flames, even if a single bucket of water could have saved the building. Some one told her that the British were carrying off her brother. Over she ran, and entered the Hedden house by one door, as the soldiers were dragging her brother out by another. They had forced

¹Compiled from Joseph Atkinson's "History of Newark."

him from his sick-bed. Mrs. Hedden was in her night-dress, which was stained with blood. It appears the soldiers—whether from sheer brutality, or eagerness to get on the retreat, will never be known—essayied to drag Mr. Hedden into the street with nothing but his night-clothes on. In her efforts to prevent this, and to get her husband properly clothed, Mrs. Hedden braved the bayonets of the cruel soldiers, and was severely but not dangerously wounded in several places. Such was her noble anxiety for her husband, that she did not know she was wounded until her attention was drawn to her blood-stained garment by Mrs. Roberts. Meanwhile, the soldiers, with Mr. Hedden and other captives, started on the retreat, taking the route down what is now Centre street, and along River street to the old Ferry Road, (now the Plank Road.) While passing the Bruen property—the same which now forms the junction of Market and Commerce streets—Eleazar Bruen is said to have passed to Mr. Hedden a blanket. The prisoner was marched, at the point of the bayonet, to Paulus Hook, and thence, across the ice, to New York, where he was thrown into the Sugar House. Here he was kept a considerable time. In consequence of his terrible exposure and hardships on the night of the incursion, and of the cruel treatment he received in the Sugar House, Mr. Hedden's limbs mortified, and, when it was apparent that he could not live long, his friends were notified, and his brothers, David and Simon, were permitted to remove him to Newark. Hither he was brought and tenderly cared for, but to the effect only of softening his sufferings before death. He died on the twenty-seventh of September. His remains were interred in the old Burying Ground, but exactly where, a grateful and appreciative posterity has not yet taken pains to indicate. Upon Judge Hedden's grave-stone—the whereabouts or existence of which constitutes matter of conjecture—was cut the following inscription:

This monument is erected by the courtesy of Joseph Hedden Esq., who departed this life the 27th of September, 1788, in the 62nd year of his age.
He was a firm friend to his country
In the darkest times.
Zealous for American Liberty
In opposition to British Tyranny
And last fell a victim
To British Cruelty.

It is proper here to state, that the account given of Judge Hedden's martyrdom, widely different as it is from all versions heretofore published, is related on the authority of the martyr's grand-niece and nephew, with whom the author had personal interviews. It may be added, that Simon Hedden, Joseph's brother, was a man of great strength and ignorant of fear. He served three months in what was called "the whale boat service." In an obituary notice of the father of the Heddens, Joseph, senior, the *Centinel of Freedom* said, in November, 1798: "This venerable citizen (he was ninety-six years of age when he died) has from

his youth sustained the character of an honest and upright man, and was much lamented by those who were acquainted with him. He had thirteen children, one hundred and seventy-six grandchildren, one hundred and six great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren."

It is a no less curious than amusing fact that this "father of a host," immediately upon rising every morning, and before dressing, took a generous draught of pure Jersey distilled liquor.

The royal version of the incursions described appeared a few days afterwards, in *Rivington's Royal Gazette*, published in New York, January 29th, and ran as follows:

On Tuesday night the 23rd instant, the rebel forces of Elizabethtown were completely surprised and beaten off by a detachment of the 42nd and 8th regiments.

Edward Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men, from the 42nd and 8th regiments of His Majesty's Service, Staten Island, was 12 dragoons under command of Lieutenant Stuart—moved from Staten Island early in the night, and got into Elizabethtown without being discovered between the houses of 19 and 24. With this detachment there were also some 20 militia, companies and 14 private arms, which were 50 dragoons, with their horses, arms and accoutrements. Four of the rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the dragoons, though they did not escape.

Major Lumm, of the 4th Regiment, received from Powers House, at 8 at night, having under his command the flank companies of that regiment, with detachments from the 42nd and 8th regiments, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st and 2nd regiments, about an hour later than Col. Buskirk's arrival at Elizabethtown. Small parties were instantly posted to guard the principal avenues to the town, and Major Lumm seized possession of the Academy which the rebels had converted into a barracks. A momentary defence being attempted seven or eight of the enemy were killed. The remainder, consisting of 34 non-commissioned officers and private men, were taken prisoner. A rebel, likewise a rebel magistrate remarkable for his persecuting spirit, and another inhabitant. The Captain who commanded in Newark made his escape. The Lieut. is said to be killed.

The names were published in the following list. The following are the names of the rebels who were taken prisoner on Tuesday night, 23rd instant: Joseph Hedden, magistrate and one of the principal rebels; Samuel Newberry, Maj. Robert Napier, one of the rebels; John, Elizabethtown; Maj. Eccles, of the 5th Maryland regiment; Col. Bett, of the 4th Regiment; John Prince, George Co.; Mr. B. Smith, of the 4th Regiment; and Mr. Williamson, one of the rebels.

With regard to the Academy above referred to, it may be remarked that after the ruins had for years served up-town urchinhood as a pleasure place, the stones were removed and used in the erection of a dwelling which now presents a fashionable front on Washington place, a few houses west of Broad street, and nearly opposite the site of the old Academy.

The operations of the Lumm and Buskirk commands appear to have been simply of a piece with the practices which had been carried on for years by the officers and soldiers in the service of King George. Writing from Newark, on the 12th of March, 1777, a few months after the battle of Princeton, a highly respected citizen gave the following report of the local situation to Rev. William Gordon, the Congregationalist minister at Roxbury, Massachusetts:

"The ravages committed by the British, in this part of the country are beyond description. Their footsteps are marked with desolation and ruin of every kind. The murders, ravishments, robbery,

thousand seven hundred and sixty men. He had just received intelligence of the fall of Charleston, under General Lincoln, before the combined forces of the British naval and military commanders, Admiral Arbuthnot and Sir Henry Clinton. Such was the condition of affairs in New Jersey, that refugees insisted that the people, weary of the terrible ravages of war, and of the compulsory requisition of supplies, were eager to return to their old British yoke. The royalist generals wrote to England that so great was the disaffection among the starved and half-clothed American officers and men, that one-half of them were ready to desert to the English, and the other half ready to disperse. The moment for replanting the British standard in the Jerseys was considered opportune. As events proved, nothing was more fallacious; a serious, quiet and undemonstrative attitude was mistaken then, as oftentimes before and since, as a popular willingness to sacrifice the dearest principle of life, human liberty. But the movement to replant proceeded, and under the leadership of a Lieutenant General, the Baron Knyphausen, the Hessian commander.

At Connecticut Farms was stationed the Jersey brigade, under General Maxwell, and at Elizabethtown were three hundred more Jersey militia. On June 6th, Knyphausen's troops, numbering about 5,000, moved from Staten Island to Elizabethtown, the intent being to surprise Maxwell's force, and, this succeeding, to push on to Morristown and attack Washington's camp there. His advance guard met a very warm reception from the Jerseymen under command of Colonel Dayton. By his greatly superior force Knyphausen compelled Dayton to retreat. The latter was joined by the people, who spiritedly flew to arms, and was enabled to seriously harass Knyphausen's troops on their march to the Farms. The British came provided with seven days' provisions and ample *war materiel*. Upon reaching Connecticut Farms, the smiling village was reduced to ashes, the church being given to the torch, likewise every dwelling in the place except one. The houses had previously been rifled and plundered, after the manner already described. Nor did the fiendish spirit of the hiring soldiery stop there. Hannah Caldwell, the lovely daughter of Justice John Ogden, of Newark, and the amiable and beloved wife of Rev. James Caldwell, sat in her room at the parsonage, whither she had some months before removed for greater safety, from Elizabethtown. With her were her children, one a nursing in her arms. The maid apprised Mrs. Caldwell of the approach of a red-coat. "Let me see! let me see!" cried her two-year-old boy, as he ran to the window, followed by his mother. At that moment she was shot dead. The parsonage was fired, and it was with difficulty that the body was snatched from the flames. Mr. Caldwell was then at the Short Hills, near Springfield (now Millburn). Quite accidentally, the night following, he heard of

the wanton and inhuman murder of his wife. By chance he overheard two men speaking of the tragedy. He questioned them and learned the facts. Next morning he repaired to the Farms, and found his worst information realized. It may well be believed that, in the words of a Revolutionary chronicler, the cruel murder of Mrs. Caldwell and the wanton destruction of the village produced a strong impression on the public mind, and "served to confirm still more the settled hate of the well-affected against the British government."

Maxwell retreated from Connecticut Farms to strong ground near Springfield. Here he arrested Knyphausen's approach. A regiment of Hessians, commanded by Colonel Wurmb, attacked him repeatedly. Thrice did Maxwell's men charge upon the Hessian yagers with fixed bayonets, and retreated only upon the arrival of British reinforcements. Fifty of the yagers were killed or wounded. Washington, meanwhile, having been promptly advised of the enemy's movements, advanced with the main body of his troops to Maxwell's aid. Upon discovering this, though his command was nearly double that of the Americans, Knyphausen turned back to Elizabethtown Point, leaving the Twenty-second English regiment at Elizabethtown. An American detachment followed in pursuit next morning, drove the Twenty-second from Elizabethtown, and returned unmolested. The gallant Colonel Dayton "received particular thanks" in general orders, and the bravery of the Jersey troops was liberally praised by the Commander-in-chief himself.

Battle of Springfield.—We come now to the battle of Springfield. The movement of some British troops up the Hudson River excited Washington's suspicion that the design of the enemy was to get in his rear. He, therefore, moved his camp to Rockaway Bridge, where it arrived on the twenty-second of June. The post at Short Hills he confided to the care of two brigades under command of Major-General Greene. Early on the morning of the twenty-third, Knyphausen's command, consisting of two compact divisions, and numbering about six thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery, moved from Elizabethtown Point to Springfield. Such now was the American *esprit de corps*, that the King's troops had to fight their way almost inch by inch. The enemy's right column, before it could drive Major Lee's dragoons from one of the bridges over the Passaic, was compelled to ford the stream. His left column was stubbornly resisted by Dayton's Jersey regiment, and by its overwhelming numbers alone was Knyphausen's force able to press on. General Greene prepared for action, but Knyphausen feared, or at all events failed, to engage him, though Knyphausen's troops were drawn up and had begun a heavy cannonade. At Springfield they made a stand of several hours' duration, and, after reducing the town to ashes, and plundering its people of their effects, began their retreat to Elizabethtown Point.

and other leaders in the field and council. While the army was in camp in Morris County, Chaplain Caldwell acted as Deputy Quarter-Master General with quarters at Chatham. Such was the respect in which he was held by the people, that his appeals for provisions for the troops were never made in vain. His activity was proverbial in and out of camp. One day he was preaching a sermon to the troops, a sermon teeming with love of country as well as love of God; another he would be collecting or distributing stores as commissary. Denoting the manner of man he was, as well as the character of the times, is the fact that oftentimes the warrior-priest placed a pair of pistols on his desk beside the Word of God, so as to be ready for any sudden appearance of the enemy. Over his office door at Chatham were the letters "D. Q. M. G." It is stated that on one occasion he found his friend, Abraham Clark, a New Jersey signer of the Declaration of Independence, looking wonderingly at the letters. Mr. Clark said he was striving to comprehend their meaning. "Well, what do you think they mean?" asked Caldwell. "I cannot conceive," replied Clark, "unless they mean *Devilish Quarrel-Master of the Gospel*!"

And now to the part Chaplain Caldwell bore in the battle of Springfield. Throughout the engagement he displayed great ardor and conspicuous courage, which, it is safe to assume, lost nothing of its determination by his recollection of the wanton slaughter of his wife a few weeks previously, as already described. In the midst of the fight, while the men of the Jersey Brigade were contesting every inch of ground with Knyphausen's troops, the gun wadding gave out. At this moment, upon being apprised of the situation, Mr. Caldwell hastened to the Presbyterian Church, near which the Americans were stationed, and soon returned, as the well authenticated tradition states, with his arms full of Dr. Watts' hymn-books. He hastily distributed these to the soldiers, saying: "Now put Watts into them, boys! give 'em Watts!" With such a spirit and such an example on the part of the man of God, it is not surprising that the laymen fought with a degree of gallantry richly deserving the commendation of Washington and Greene; or that the loss on the British side that day was out of all proportion to that of the Americans.

The fate of the knightly priest was equally tragic with that of his lamented wife, and if possible more wantonly cruel in its enactment. He was intimately acquainted with the Murray family, residing in New York. The Murrays had endeared themselves to the Jersey people by their kindness to Jersey prisoners held in New York. Under protection of a flag of truce, on November 24th, 1781, Miss Beulah Murray visited Elizabethtown, to spend a season with some relatives there. Mr. Caldwell met her with his carriage at the Point. After seating her in it, he returned to the ferry-boat for Miss Murray's small bundle. While it was being examined, a brutal soldier named

James Morgan, who was off duty, ordered Mr. Caldwell to stop, and, leveling his musket, deliberately fired. Mr. Caldwell dropped dead, shot through the heart. Two days afterwards he was buried in Elizabethtown, in presence of a large heart-wounded congregation. Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, of Newark, delivered the funeral oration. All New Jersey wept bitter tears over the bier of the "rebel high-priest." Morgan, the murderer, was arrested, tried, and hanged by Noah Marsh, High Sheriff of Essex County. The execution took place at Westfield, then in Essex County. Morgan was a hard-hearted wretch, as shown by his calling, with an oath, to the sheriff to hang him quickly, and not keep him "shivering in the cold"—the day of execution being a bitter cold day in January, 1782. Various motives have been ascribed to the murderer. The most probable one is that Mr. Caldwell had excited Morgan's ire because he had not, as Quarter-Master General, tendered the fellow his pay regularly, and that in a drunken frenzy he saw Mr. Caldwell and murdered him as described. On the trial, a witness named Samuel Hicks testified that he had overheard Morgan say he would "pop Caldwell over," for the reason stated.

In the church which Caldwell served as pastor at Elizabethtown, handsome marble monuments were erected, many years after, in memory of the murdered pastor and his wife. The epitaph on Mr. Caldwell's marble sets forth that he was "the pious and fervent Christian, the zealous and faithful minister, the eloquent preacher and a prominent leader among the worthies who secured the liberties of his country." It prophetically adds: "His name will be cherished in the Church and in the State, so long as virtue is esteemed or patriotism honored." Mrs. Caldwell's epitaph speaks of her as having been "cruelly sacrificed by the enemies of her husband and her country." Caldwell's name has been given to one of the towns of Essex County. Nor has the poetic spirit failed to find in his character a fit theme for versification. The following well-conceived and neatly turned lines are from the pen of Bret Harte:

CALDWELL, OF SPRINGFIELD

There's a spot—look around you—Alas! on the height,
Lies the Hessians' memorial. By that shaft on the right
Stand the first Jersey farmers, and here may you tell—
You may see how and you'll turn up a hill—
Nothing more—Gleams spring, waters run, flowers blow,
Partly mowed, they did a sturdy foe.

Nothing more, let I say—Stay, ye monument, you've heard
Of Caldwell, the pastor, who once preached the Word
In our Springfield. What? No? Come that way, why he had
All the folks' affections? And they gave him the name
Of "The Rebel High Priest." He stuck in their songs,
He loved the Lord God, said in better being George.

He had come, you might say? When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
At "The Ferry," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Said to him the name—How's the goodness now know
Her goodness that was of the Gidding now
Was from the sheet—Enough, that's all—
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband—away.

Just to prove it. He'll say—Think of him as you stand
By the window looking back at the old and that band
Of half-starved, half-dying—See the shadows of the road
Of that red-brown silence, of that struggling, terror
Keep the ghost of that war, and the shadow of your crew
And what could you, what should you, want, would you not?

Why, just what he did! They were not a house, a
But the war had been waiting. He had to be ready.
For the day, stripped to the bone, and then the night
With meeting day at dawn, looking out from the door and
Then, above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice—Put Watts into the bay, give him Watts!"

And they got their gall—crossed spring, water, and flowers below
Pretty much as they are, and then the morning
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball;
But not always a hero like this—and that's all.

Patriot Families. Newark, at the breaking out of the war numbered less than one thousand inhabitants, or about two hundred families. With that number it was necessary for two families to occupy one house in a number of cases, for it is stated that in 1777 there were but one hundred and forty-one houses in the place—thirty-eight in the North ward, fifty in the South ward, twenty-eight in the East ward, and twenty-five in the West ward.

Among the families pre-eminently true to the cause of America were the Allings, the Balls, the Baldwins, the Beaches, the Bruens, the Burnets, the Camps, the Congers, the Condits, the Cranes, the Coes, the Heddens, the Hayeses, the Johnsons, the Macwhorters, the Meekers, the Penningtons and the Wheelers.

ALLING.—The following Revolutionary reminiscence of the Alling family is preserved: John Alling, a great-grandson of Deacon Alling, who came to Newark from New Haven, in 1698, and settled here, was a hearty hater of red-coats. He held the position of lieutenant in a company of Minute Men. Early one morning a detachment of British soldiers was observed moving up Market street. The lieutenant hastened into his house, (which stood in from the northwest corner of Broad and Market streets) and warned his wife to conceal herself with the children. With his gun he returned to the street, and lay in waiting for the approach of the enemy. From his hiding place he popped off a couple of the red-coats; but leaving his position, he drew from the enemy a volley, and fled to the orchard under a shower of whistling bullets. In an upper chamber sat his grandfather, who witnessed the flight. "Run, John!" cried the venerable Newarker, and John did, and escaped. "Shall I shoot the old devil?" said a red-coat to his officer. With more humanity than was wont to possess the natures of his brother officers, when making unceremonious visits to the Jerseys, the officer replied: "No; he's too old to do us any harm." Another of the Allings, Joseph, served with distinction as a captain in the Jersey Brigade.

WHEELER.—Of the Wheeler family, even "if Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise," there still stands a memorial. It is anything but ambitious, anything but worthy the estimable name it recalls.

It is the dilapidated remnant of the once proud Wheeler mansion, situated on the northeast corner of Market and Mulberry streets. It now forms the central part of a group of cheap buildings. The venerable pile has a history. It dates back to 1769, when its erection was begun by Captain Caleb Wheeler, a brother of James. It took seven years to build it. In the summer of the memorable year 1776 it was completed and occupied by the Captain's family. At that time it was accounted one of the great houses of the Province. Captain Wheeler, its owner, was a man of large substance. Soon after the settlement of his family in it, the British began their incursions into New Jersey. Captain Wheeler and a Mr. Williams, a neighbor, whose dwelling stood about where the Central Methodist Church now stands, had agreed that whoever should first learn of the approach of the British should apprise the other. Very early one morning "the beat of the alarming drum" roused Mr. Williams. He sprang from bed, partially dressed, and hurried to arouse the Wheelers. "Run for your lives; the British are coming!" he shouted, adding: "Go to your hiding places, and I will go to mine." Before he could make good his intention he was shot dead; a British spy murdered him. Meanwhile Captain Wheeler secreted himself in the centre of a hay-rick, while his wife and children hid away in a safe part of the house. Along to the hay-rick, which stood on what is now Clinton street, moved several soldiers. Repeatedly they thrust their bayonets through the hay, remarking that "if the d—d rebels are in *there*, they are dead by this time." The Captain's clothing was pretty well pierced, but he escaped without a scratch. His family were unscathed also. The Wheeler house was rifled and despoiled, however, and the beautifully laid out grounds overrun after the malicious manner already depicted. During the war the dwelling, thanks to the sterling loyalty of its owners and occupants, was a house of refuge for many a disgusted deserter from the British ranks. It became noted as such, and more than once was visited by British officers in search of fugitive soldiers. Never once were they successful, however; the runaways always found a secure hiding place where Mrs. Wheeler and her children eluded royalist search on the occasion described. Once a French officer, in the British service, made his appearance at the Wheeler house in search of food and shelter. He had deserted from the British army, he said, having "revolted at the idea of fighting against so noble a cause as that of the American, and against so noble a people as the Americans." He was hid away for several days, and finally made his escape to France. The Wheeler property here referred to was occupied in 1884, by George W. Van Ness, as a news room and stationery store, corner of Market and Mulberry streets, Newark.

CAMP.—Of the Camp family there still exists a memorial which recalls the days of the Revolution. It is in the form of an antique piece of ordnance, a

six-pound iron howitzer. This cannon, according to the well authenticated records of the family, was given in charge of Captain Nathaniel Camp by no less illustrious a personage than George Washington. It was at the time the American army was encamped in New Jersey, and when Newark was subjected to frequent depredatory visits from red-coats and refugees. One day, as the tradition has it, General Washington visited Newark, and stopped and dined at Captain Camp's house, which was built in the year 1737, and stood on the southeast corner of Camp and Broad streets. The General promised to send the cannon to Newark, and he did. In speaking of the subject, the descendants of the Captain dwell with pride on the most trifling incidents of the visit—how His Excellency had his charger hitched to the fine buttonwood tree in front of the Camp house, and how he heartily enjoyed the ham and eggs prepared for him by the Captain's good dame. The chair the General sat in is still preserved, like the cannon, as a most precious memorial, and has been made to serve the cause of Christianity at church fairs, by charging a fee for its momentary occupancy. Captain Camp commanded an artillery company, but whether any active service was performed by the cannon in Newark—beyond firing national salutes upon each recurring Fourth of July—is not certain. During the war of 1812 the cannon was in possession of an artillery company, commanded by Captain John I. Plume, stationed in Newark. Subsequently it was restored to Captain Camp's keeping, and was among the Revolutionary relics exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. Henceforth it will form one of the interesting memorials at the Morristown "Washington Headquarters." Upon its breech "Old Nat"—the name given the cannon by the 1812 military—has the following inscription:

N. C.
1777
1818

[The last four figures on this monument bear hammer, a scepter, and eighteen pounds.]

William, a brother of Captain Camp, was, like Judge Hedden, "a victim to British tyranny." He was an enterprising Newark merchant at the outbreak of the war, and is said to have been the only person up to his own generation who had ever imported foreign goods for Newark's consumption. Pietous coal and gypsum were among his chief staples. During the fall of 1776, having made himself obnoxious to the enemies of his country, he was seized as a prisoner by the British soldiers, carried to New York, flung into the Sugar House prison there, and subjected to such privations and cruelties during the winter, that he died in January, 1777. Protected by General Washington's flag of truce, Captain Nathaniel Camp visited New York and obtained possession of William's body. It was brought to Newark, and interred somewhere in the Old Burying Ground. William Camp was in his

forty-seventh year when he died. Caleb Camp, another staunch revolutionist, was more fortunate. He was an efficient partisan, and lived to the ripe age of over fourscore. Yet another member of the Camp family carried his life in his hand for the land of his birth—John Camp, a nephew of Captain "Nat," and of William. He met a soldier's fate, having been killed during one of the engagements in Georgia, about the year 1780.

CONGER.—The Conger family was worthily represented in the army by Lieutenant Samuel Conger. The type of man the Lieutenant was is revealed by an incident. When the war closed, the country considered the subject of bestowing pensions on its heroes. Lieutenant Conger was asked if he wanted one. Promptly he replied: "No; I want no pension—at least not as long as I can shoot a shuttle." He was a weaver by occupation, and disdained to ask government support.

BRUEN.—Caleb Bruen held a Captain's commission in the patriot army. Like Captain Nathaniel Camp, he possessed the confidence of Washington. He somehow gained also the confidence of the British officers, but, at the risk of an ignominious death on the gallows, turned this confidence to the great advantage of his country. Because of the intense suffering and privation to which the American soldiery of the Pennsylvania line were subjected by the force of circumstances, some of the officers and men conceived the idea of revolting. Hearing something about the matter, the British sought to foster the disaffection. A correspondence was opened between the recreant American officers and the British. Somehow, Captain Bruen became possessed of the secret, and was chosen to carry the traitorous correspondence. Waiting till the plot for revolt was ripe, the Captain secretly placed the important dispatches before General Washington. The treason was nipped in the bud, the Commander-in-chief being enabled, by Captain Bruen's action, to pluck the flower of safety from the nettle danger. Captain Bruen, in the *soi-disant* character of a British spy, next boldly entered the British lines and was arrested. He was charged with exposing the plot. The letters were demanded, but of course not forthcoming. They were accounted for by the Captain in this way: He was suspected, he said, by the Americans, and, in order to save himself and his secrets, he destroyed the letters. His explanation was received with doubt, and he was thrown into the Sugar House at New York, and confined there till the close of the war. He was then brought home, but in a condition as helpless as an infant. After careful nursing, extending quite a long time, he fully recovered his health, and lived to a ripe old age.

BALDWIN AND OTHERS.—The Baldwins, like the Burnets, were represented in the Revolutionary cause by a surgeon—Dr. Cornelius Baldwin.

The Balls, by Stephen, who was hanged by the loyalists because of his "extreme rebel disposition and

conduct," and Samuel, who was killed in the action at Connecticut Farms.

The Johnstons, by Rev. Stephen, a graduate of Yale College in 1743, who removed to Lyme, Connecticut, and, it is stated, "was a distinguished religious and political writer, who did much to advance the cause of freedom in the Revolutionary period."

The Beaches, by Josiah, who was shot in the engagement near Scotch Plains, June 26th, 1777; and by Zophar, who served first as a sailor and then as a soldier.

The Cranes, by Joseph, who was mortally wounded while making a gallant "forlorn hope" assault on Fort Delancey, at Satersville, a post on Newark Bay held by the British.

The Condit's, by Colohels David and Ebenezer.

The Hayesses, by Major Samuel, "a true whig, vigilant and active 'in the times that tried men's souls.'"

The Wheelers, by Captain James, who died on March 12th, 1777, having served with distinction in the Revolutionary army, and who, as a descendant of Newark, was "worthy of a more honorable monument than the edifice stealthily and illegally erected on the burial place of the family."

CAPTAIN LITTELL.—The space from Lexington to Yorktown is dotted with daring and interesting exploits of Jersey militia and minute-men in the immediate neighborhood of Newark. The central figure of quite a number was Captain Littell, who appears to have been a bold, daring, dashing "Son of Liberty," a man of handsome and imposing personal appearance, endowed with great resoluteness, and a stranger to fear. The Captain seems to have been a decided favorite with the fair sex. A volunteer company, thought to have been under his command, was provided by the patriotic women of Newark and vicinity with uniforms of a description which not only distinguished them among their fellow-patriots but which has served to furnish Jerseymen ever since with an appellation of which they are justly proud. The uniforms consisted of tow frocks and pantaloons dyed blue. To these is ascribed the origin of the name "*Jersey Blues*."

On the very day the British force under Cornwallis abandoned Newark, a company of Waldeckers was dispatched towards Connecticut Farms on some particular service. Captain Littell and his brave spirits speedily followed. Dividing his small force into two sections, the Captain placed one in ambush in the rear of the Waldeckers, and then suddenly appeared in front with the other and boldly demanded the enemy's surrender. Not being able, owing to the nature of the ground, and the approach of night, to determine the size of Littell's force, the Waldeckers sought to make a retrograde movement. Instantly they were assailed in flank as well as front, and were so thoroughly demoralized that they surrendered without having fired a shot. Exasperated over the affair, the great inferiority of Littell's force becom-

ing known, the British commander ordered out a large body of Hessians to wipe out the affront. Again, thanks to his thorough knowledge of the ground, his intrepid spirit, his marvellous skill at ambuscading, likewise the *esprit* and gallantry of his Blues, Littell completely discomfited his enemy. After goading and injuring him severely at several points, he finally, by an adroit manœuvre, drew him into a swamp and compelled him to surrender again to greatly inferior numbers. This defeat was still more mortifying to the hiring General, and this time he determined to make short work of "the rascally clever rebel crew." A troop of horse was ordered out; but they were only more successful than their predecessors in that, thanks to their horses, they were able, after being routed, to make good their escape! A fourth attempt was made to put a summary end to the career of the bold Captain and his gallant little band. This time a force of three hundred men was ordered out, and placed under the leadership of a noted Tory, one familiar with the country, and, as supposed, with Littell's movements. He was to receive a large reward for the capture of Littell and the destruction of his band. Guided by their American mercenary leader, the Hessian troops secretly stole to the neighborhood of Captain Littell's house. A large number surrounded it and began a storm of musketry against the dwelling, the design being to destroy the lion in his lair. It happened, however, that the Captain was elsewhere. He appeared presently on the scene, but under circumstances the enemy did not dream of. He had with him his own men and another body of volunteers. He attacked the house-storming party in the rear with such vigor, that, stunned and terror-stricken, the Tory-guided expedition fled precipitately; not, however, until its renegade conductor was picked off by a shot from Captain Littell's own musket, nor until the whole body suffered terribly from Littell's ambushed force. At the time of the march of Knypshausen from Elizabethtown to Springfield, Captain Littell, with a company of artillery, proved a very lion in the path of the Anglo-Hessian commander.

PENNINGTON.—The well known Newark names of Pennington and Ogden are likewise written in illuminated characters across the pages of American Revolutionary history.

The Pennington family were represented in the war by William Sandford Pennington, a great-grandson of Ephraim Pennington, one of the Milford company of original settlers. William Sandford was born in Newark, 1757. He was domiciled with his uncle, Mr. Sandford, a farmer, and was to have inherited his uncle's property. On the breaking out of hostilities, despite the fact of his uncle being a pronounced Loyalist, and of a threat of disinheritance if he joined the Rebels, young William warmly espoused the Revolutionary cause. The gallant stripling—he was still in his teens—flung away his tempting heir-

ship, and entered the patriot army. According to the family traditions, his first service was as a non-commissioned officer in an artillery company. It is stated that in one of the engagements Young Pennington was found by General Knox loading and firing a piece of artillery almost alone, and with such gallantry and signal bravery that Knox procured his promotion on the field of battle as First Lieutenant of Artillery. He was commissioned Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of Artillery, April 21, 1780, taking rank from September 12, 1778. A private journal kept by him from May, 1780, to March, 1781, affords us at once an insight into the character of the young lieutenant, and some interesting incidents of the Revolutionary period. During the greater portion of the seven years' war the Lieutenant was stationed with a park of artillery in the neighborhood of West Point. Once, while visiting his home here, he had to conceal himself in a hay-rick, for fear of being surprised and captured by refugees. He appears to have been an eye-witness, or was in the neighborhood, of the execution at Tappan of the unfortunate Major André, the victim of Benedict Arnold's treachery and the inexorable demands of martial law. In his journal Lieutenant Pennington made this feeling entry:

"MONDAY, 2ND October, 1780. This day at twelve o'clock, Major André, Adjutant-General of the British army, was executed as a spy. He behaved with great fortitude. Although self-prosecution, and the laws and usages of nations justify and excuse the procedure, yet I must conceive most of the effects of the army to be for the unfortunate gentleman."

Within a couple of weeks after making this entry, Pennington made a visit to Newark and took occasion then to pay the fair daughters of his native town a neatly turned compliment; "Wednesday, October 16, I spent a principal part of the day in Newark, visiting my female acquaintances in this place. The ladies in town, to do them justice, are a very sociable, agreeable set of beings, whose company serves to educate the mind, and in a manner to compensate the toils of military life." A dinner party at General Washington's table, at which were present Generals Knox and Howe, is thus referred to in the journal: "Tuesday, December 26—This day I had the honor to dine at his excellency General Washington's table, and the pleasure of seeing, for the first time, the celebrated Mrs. Washington. Instead of the usual subjects of great men's tables, such as conquering of worlds and bringing the whole human race into subjection to their will, or of the elegance of assemblies and balls, and the sublimity of tastes in dress, &c., the simple but very laudable topic of agriculture was introduced by his excellency, who, I think, discussed the subject with a great degree of judgment and knowledge. The wine circulated with liberality, but the greatest degree of decorum was observed through the whole of the afternoon." The mutinying of the Pennsylvania troops at Morristown,

and the similar conduct of the Jersey line, are thus referred to:

"Monday 22d November, after waiting three or four days, we at last moved the example of mutinying in our army, in consequence of which a detachment of artillery consisting of three companies, by command of Captain Stewart, was ordered to the place where the mutiny was committed, to force the deserters to return to their duty."

"The 23d day the detachment consisted of Smith's company, and moved for the night."

"20th—This day we marched to Newark, and gained a victory over Major-General Howe."

Saturday, 25th—This day the above detachment of artillery, consisting of three companies, and attended by the commandant, Captain Stewart, moved to the place where the mutiny was committed. No object was made of the soldiers' resistance, but immediately a parole was given their arms, and they were ordered to march to the front of the British camp. The British General, in five minutes, he would put them all to the sword; rather than run the risk of which they surrendered. Upon this the General ordered a Court Martial in the field to try some of their leaders; three of whom, Grant, Tuttle and Gilmore, were sentenced to suffer death. Grant, from some circumstance in his behavior, was pardoned. Tuttle and Gilmore were immediately executed. The mutineers returned to their duty and received a general pardon."

Again the Lieutenant turns his thought from scenes grave and gloomy to scenes gay and festive—from the fierce and tragic realities of military life, to the charming and delightful associations of a garrison entertainment. He records:

"February 8th—This afternoon an entertainment was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, of the Second Regiment, his excellency, General Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette and families, and the officers of the park of artillery. His Excellency and the Marquis sat next each other, upon which we immediately opened a ball, and spent the evening very agreeably, but lamented the absence of the ladies of our acquaintance who would have graced the ball had they been there, and rendered the entertainment perfectly consummate. Mrs. Stevens was the only lady that graced the assembly."

For farther sketch see Early Courts, or Bench and Bar.

The Lieutenant was present, it is thought, at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and left the service with the brevet rank of Captain. Upon the declaration of peace he carried on hatting and afterwards commercial business in Newark. He was of a very active turn of mind and took a deep interest in public affairs, warmly espousing the political principles of Thomas Jefferson, as did also his brother Samuel. On his tombstone was inscribed a Latin inscription, which, translated, runs as follows:

This marble is erected to the memory of a man imbued with sacred lore and no less experienced in all human knowledge. From his earliest youth he was dedicated to holiness—a strenuous advocate of the Christian faith, and second to none in devotion. Of easy manners—humane in his conduct—an exemplar of every charity—adorned with a thousand virtues his modesty concealed.

OGDEN.—In the opening pages of this chapter, mention is made of the fact that neighbors were arrayed against neighbors, sons against parents, and brothers against brothers, upon the great questions then rocking the cradle of American Independence. The attitude of one Newark family in particular commanded attention then, as it does now at our hands. This was the rich, powerful, influential and cultured Ogden family. Upon the question as to whether America should be for the Americans or for the Anglo-

Guelphs, this distinguished New Jersey house was divided against itself. The head of the family was Judge David Ogden, son of Colonel Josiah Ogden, the chief founder of Trinity Episcopal Church. Judge Ogden was educated at Yale College, whence he graduated with high honors in 1728. He was a man of decided talent, and apart from his wealth, which, for those days, was quite large, commanded widespread influence in the Province. He had long been a member of his Majesty's Council and was also for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court. Just before the opening of the war with the Mother Country he was chosen to succeed Chief Justice Smyth, as the chief magistrate of the highest Provincial bench. Like his judicial predecessor, but unlike Richard Stockton, his fellow-student, David Ogden espoused the cause of King George. What happened after the outbreak of hostilities is described by the Judge himself in a document of rare interest, which has been placed at the author's disposal by the Judge's sole surviving grand-daughter, a venerable and most estimable Newark lady, who to this day proclaims herself a British subject. This document explains itself and preserves to posterity some interesting data. It was printed in London from the Judge's manuscript, in 1784, and is entitled "The Claim of David Ogden, Esq., 1784." It opens as follows:

To the Honorable the Commissioners, appointed by Act of Parliament, for enquiring into the Losses and Sufferings of the American Loyalists:

THE MEMORIAL OF DAVID OGDEN, ESQ., LATE OF NEWARK, IN THE COUNTY OF JERSEY, IN AMERICA:

SHEWETH,

That your memorialist has, for about twenty-five years past, been one of his Majesty's Council, and for several years one of the Justices of

the Supreme Court of Judicature for said Colony, and continued in the exercise of his said respective Offices, until their commencement of the late Rebellion in America.

That your memorialist, by reason of his loyalty to his Majesty, and his attachment to the British government, became obnoxious to the Rebels, and was obliged for his personal safety to abandon his property in New Jersey, and go in the beginning of the year 1777 into the City of New York, to be under the protection of his Majesty's Army.

That your memorialist had his salary, as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, taken from him in the year 1776, and on the 25th day of January, 1777, the day after, he went to New York, a regiment of Continental troops came to his dwelling house, who after searching for your memorialist, and not finding him at home, plundered and destroyed a great part of his most valuable effects; and some time afterwards, all his real and the remainder of his personal property was seized, confiscated and sold by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, in virtue of laws, made and enacted in New Jersey, excepting such parts thereof as are mentioned in the estimate and schedule hereunto annexed, in which, your memorialist has, as far as lays in his power, particularly and accurately described and valued, the property he has lost and the services he has been deprived of.

Your memorialist therefore prays, that his case may be taken into your consideration, in order that your memorialist may be enabled, under your report, to receive such aid and relief as his losses and services may be found to require.

DAVID OGDEN.

Bathbone-Place, No. 5.

March 15, 1784.

THE ACCOUNT AND ESTIMATE of the real estate of the Hon. David Ogden, Esq.; late one of his Majesty's council for the Province of New Jersey, and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said Province: who abandoned his estate in said Province, in consequence of his loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government, and his obedience to various Proclamations issued by his Majesty's Commissioners, Generals, etc. And joined his Majesty's Army, in the city of New York, on the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. The whole of which estate has been confiscated by virtue of a law of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey; some parts thereof since the said confiscation have been sold, and some part yet remains unsold as is particularly hereinafter mentioned, viz.:

Confiscated, sold, and now held under the State of New Jersey.

Number of Acres of Land, and Improvements thereon.	Where situate.	Value	
		New York Currency.	Sterling
No. 1 One mansion house, out houses, garden, coach house, harness, granaries, stables, and about three acres of land.	At New Ark, in Essex County, and Province of New Jersey, in the main street, between the church and Presbyterian meeting-house.	2000	1125 0 0
No. 2 One other smaller stone house, forty feet by twenty feet, and one quarter of an acre of land.	Adjoining to the above mentioned lot.	350	196 17 6
No. 3 One lot of land of eight acres in high cultivation, with some orchards thereon, and a large barn.	At New Ark aforesaid, in the same street, nearly opposite to the County Court House.	850	478 2 6
No. 4 One other lot of land called Crane's Lot, in high cultivation, containing nine acres, besides the usual allowance, no buildings thereon.	At New Ark aforesaid, in a back street about one-quarter of a mile from the said County Court House.	340	181 5 0
No. 5 One other lot of land called Holden's Lot, in high cultivation, with some orchard thereon, containing seventeen acres besides the usual allowance. No buildings thereon.	At New Ark aforesaid in a back street about one-quarter of a mile from the church and as far from the said Court House.	1650	860 12 6
No. 6 One other lot of land, called Camp's Lot, of improved upland and meadow in grass containing nine acres and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre of land, besides the usual allowance. No buildings thereon.	At New Ark aforesaid to the Eastward of the Court House, and within about half a mile of the same.	180	270 0 0

[Then follow descriptions of twelve other lots of land, improved and unimproved, in and around Newark, some "at a place called Over the Swamp," some "on the road leading from Newark to Boonton," some "at Horseneck, thirteen miles from Newark," some "on the road leading to New York," some "on Passaic River, New Ark Bay and in the great meadows," also two lots "confiscated but not sold," making eighteen lots in all, the whole valued at]

£27,078 0 0 15,231 7 6

sessed, even their lives, for what they considered to be right. For conscience and opinion's sake they suffered much, sacrificed much. Who, indeed did any more? The Macworths and the Cadwells on the American side had their counterparts in sacrifice and suffering on the other side.

The Ogden blood told on both sides of the Revolutionary struggle as we have intimated. Strictly speaking, neither Matthias nor Aaron Ogden was a Newarker, but, like Caldwell, they were closely related to the Newark Ogdens. They were grandsons of Jonathan Ogden, one of the original associates of the Elizabethtown Purchase, grand-nephews of David Ogden, who removed from Elizabethtown to Newark, about the year 1676, and nephews of Judge David Ogden. As already stated, at the breaking out of hostilities they espoused the American cause, Matthias, as early as December, 1775, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the first regiment of the Jersey line, and, with Aaron Burr, was with Montgomery at the storming of Quebec. There he was wounded. Throughout the war he displayed great bravery and military capacity, and became colonel of his regiment and brigadier-general by brevet. The epitaph on his tombstone, in the First Presbyterian church-yard of Elizabeth, reads as follows:

Sacred to the memory of General MATTHEWS OGDEN, who died on the 25th day of March 1791, aged 36 years. In him were united these various virtues of the soldier, the patriot, and the friend, which entitle him to society. Distress failed not to find relief in his Country, unfortunately, arriving in his generosity.

If manly sense, and dignity of mind,
If social virtues, liberal and refined,
Nipp'd in their bloom deserve compassion's tear,
Then, reader, weep; for Ogden's dust lies here.

Weed his grave chain, ye men of letters, for he was your Kinsman!
Track lightly on his ashes, ye men of feeling, for he was your brother!

Aaron Ogden, the General's brother, was born at Elizabethtown, in the year 1756. Before he reached the age of seventeen he graduated from Princeton College and became assistant teacher in Francis Barber's grammar school, the pupils of which included William Livingston and the brilliant but ill-fated Alexander Hamilton. Early in 1777, teachers and pupils joined the Continental army. Ogden became lieutenant and paymaster in the first regiment, and continued throughout the war as aid-de-camp, captain, and brigade-major and inspector. Previous to this, in the winter of 1775-6, he joined a volunteer company organized at Elizabethtown, which took part in several dashing and successful exploits. He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth and Springfield, behaving in each, and particularly the last named engagement, with great gallantry. He was also with Lafayette, in Virginia, when Cornwallis made his ineffectual attempt "to catch the boy," as he sneeringly termed the youthful hero-marquis. At Yorktown his conduct was such as to win the per-

sonal commendation of General Washington. Upon being mustered out of the army at Newburg, in 1783, he returned to Elizabethtown and began the study of law. He was called to the bar in due time, and in 1787 married Elizabeth Chetwood. While suffering from a bayonet wound received during the war Miss Chetwood had nursed him. The fair girl healed him in one sense, but wounded him afresh in another, with a shaft from Cupid's quiver.

Like Pennington he entered the political arena, but, unlike Pennington, became a leading Federalist. In 1801, he was chosen by Legislature a Senator of the United States to fill an unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Senator Schureman. At the time of his election he held the position of Clerk of Essex County. In 1812 he was chosen Governor by the Legislature in joint meeting, his opponent being William S. Pennington. He had thirty votes to Pennington's twenty-two. The year following the vote was reversed and Pennington was chosen instead of Ogden. In 1797, when a provisional army was raised, in consequence of the belligerent attitude of the French, Ogden was appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment—a title he ever afterwards retained. During the war of 1812, he was commissioned by President Madison a Major-General, the object being to send him to operate against Canada. The emergency requiring his presence there did not arise, however. Princeton College complimented him with the honorary degree of LL. D. It appears that instead of devoting himself to the practice of law, he entered into a steamboat speculation and lost his fortune through unscrupulous opposition and ruinous litigation. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt was once employed by Colonel Ogden as captain of one of his boats. The loss of his fortune broke the Colonel's spirit. He died in 1839, aged eighty-three, holding at the time of his death, under President Andrew Jackson, the position of collector of customs, at Jersey City. As a patriot, a statesman and a professional man, Aaron Ogden was an honor and a credit to his name, his State and his country.

CUDJO.—Nor should the Revolutionary annals of Newark omit mention in this patriotic connection of yet another name worthy of local fame—that of Cudjo. Cudjo was a black man, a slave owned by Benjamin Coe. He entered the army as a substitute for his venerable master, and it is possible may have been one of the seven hundred black American patriots who imperilled their lives for their country at the battle of Monmouth—bravely fighting side by side with the whites. For his services in the field Cudjo was given, by Mr. Coe, his freedom and nearly an acre of ground on High street, near Nesbitt. There was a something about the bearing of Cudjo which gave strength to the claim advanced by him that he was of royal African lineage.

WADE, CARTER AND MOOREHOUSE.—There were other bold and daring spirits besides Littell and his

near, belonging to this neighborhood. Matthias Wade, Barnabas Carter and Mr Moorehouse—names still familiar in the immediate vicinity of Newark—were the heroes of a grand exploit at Lyons Farms. A house there had been taken possession of by a party of twenty-five Hessians. In it they rendezvoused. Wade, Carter and Moorehouse resolved to surprise and rout them. They agreed upon a night and a plan. Wade was to shoot down the sentinel, while the others raised a tremendous shout and discharged their muskets through the windows, in among the Hessians. The plan was completely successful. The terrified soldiers, supposing that a large force surrounded the house, instantly took to flight, not stopping to pick up their arms or accoutrements.

HOLDEN.—While searching among the descendants of early settlers and Revolutionary patriots of Newark for material with which to garnish these pages, the author discovered a curious business memorial of General Washington, which now sees the light of print for the first time, and which will serve here as the introduction to an interesting bit of Newark family history, possessing general interest. It is the dim, faded, almost worn-out remnant of a receipt given by Washington to Captain Levi Holden, of the General's life or body-guards. Time and neglect have eaten away the upper part, and all that remains is a scrap of dingy paper about the size of an ordinary human palm, bearing the following, in the neat, plain and well-known chirography of the Commander-in-chief:

5 Guild's yesterday	27.4	the same
10 half dollars	50	do do
2 doubloons	10.00	do do
2 Pistoles	10.00	do do
		40.00
		100.00
		140.00
		140.00

General Washington

The possessor of the relic, though a grandson of Captain Holden's, could give no explanation of the receipt. On it is marked the date 1784, in characters drawn by some other hand than Washington's. That was the date of the disbandment of the American army at Newburg. It seems probable, therefore, that it is part of a receipt given the Captain in settling up his accounts. He may have become possessed of the money receipted for through the mutations of war. Some royalist treasure may have been seized or captured, and a portion been placed in the official charge of Captain Holden. The money, it will be observed, is a curious mixture of Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch. These coinages were largely in circulation among the Colonies prior to and at the time of the war. The guilder (Dutch) represents one shilling and eight pence sterling, or about forty cents American money; the half Johannes (Portuguese) or "half Joes," as they were colonially called, about sixteen shillings, or four dollars; the pistoles (Span-

ish) about the same, and the good ones (Spanish and Portuguese) about from fifteen to sixteen dollars of American money. Altogether, according to present standards, the whole amount of guilders, half Johannes, doubloons and pistoles, in the Washington-Holden paper, would represent only about eighty-one dollars and a half, or less than sixteen pounds sterling. The pounds used by Washington in his computation were not sterling but Colonial pounds.

Captain Levi Holden early enlisted in the American cause. He came of the same stock which produced boys in Boston whose liberty-loving spirit is said to have touched the heart and won the admiration of the British commander, General Gage, prior to the evacuation. He was a native of the suburbs, but was hemmed in in Boston when the British landed there in force. He made several unsuccessful attempts to escape from the city by secreting himself in scavenger boats. In the same house with him, on friendly terms, stopped a British officer. The latter displayed a deep interest in Holden's business, that of chocolate dealing, and seemed disposed to engage in it. One day he procured a horse and chaise and started with Holden for a drive in the outskirts of the town, beyond the line of the British sentries. Holden saw that his time to strike for liberty had come. Commanding all his resolution, he seized the reins, and told the officer in tones admitting of no doubt as to his determination that he must alight and allow him (Holden) to pursue his own way. Courteously, but with great firmness, he informed the officer that he was going to fight against him, was going to take up arms and join the American forces under George Washington. Taken wholly by surprise, the officer made no resistance, and did as directed. He walked back to Boston and Holden pushed on to his native village. Before nightfall Holden had begun to enroll a company of brave young spirits like himself. Within two weeks he had a band of seventy-four, the youngest being but fourteen years of age, and the oldest not yet out of his teens. Captain Holden's company is said to have borne a reputation for gallantry second to none in the service. With their spirited commander they served in nearly every battle of the Revolution except Bunker Hill. When that was fought the Captain was still in Boston. The Captain's name is regularly down in the official roster of the Jersey line as compiled at Trenton, in 1872, and is credited to Essex County; but his family state that he did not come to Newark to settle until about the year 1800. They are also our authority for mentioning him as of Washington's Life or Body Guard, whose commander at one time was Captain William Colfax, of Pompton, and whose motto was "CONQUER OR DIE." For twenty-five years after settling with his family in Newark, Captain Holden conducted a profitable business here. He died in 1825, and was buried in Trinity church-yard at the rear of the chapel

in Rector street. The tooth of Time has eaten away much of the legibility of the inscription on his marble head-stone, so that it was with difficulty the following lines were deciphered:

SACRED

To the memory of

DAVID HARRIS.

Who died on the 15th of April 1830 in the 70th Year of his age.

He was a man of a noble, a true and gallant officer, a devoted husband, a father, a friend, a temperate, steady and benevolent, industrious, active and conservative. His amiable character shone most conspicuous in the domestic circle. He adorned the several relations of husband, father, and friend. Through a life of unobscured industry, he met his necessities, and lived in truth, undisturbed by wealth. These qualities, united with faith in the Redeemer, upon whose merits he alone placed his whole dependence, supported him in his last moments, affording persuasive evidence that his spirit has entered that mansion of the blessed, and that in the morning of the resurrection his body will rise to immortal life.

Returning again to the main thread of our narrative, we find that as regards the effects of the war on the material interests of Newark, no fact could be cited showing the inroad made on the prosperity of the place more suggestive than this: The people—that is to say, the major portion of them, the Presbyterians—were unable to properly provide for their esteemed and greatly loved pastor. The records of the Board of Trustees of the First Church, under date of March 11th, 1779, contain this minute:

Resolved, That the Board do, on the 11th of March, 1779, present Joseph Alling, President; Caleb Wheeler, Samuel Pennington, Benjamin Coe, Jr., and Samuel Curry. It was decided as follows:

We do hereby certify that we have been out of the Passengers for the use of the Troops and no regular account kept thereof, and whereas the present high price of every article of life renders it very difficult for our worthy minister to subsist, it is agreed by this Board that the Rev. Dr. Maewhorter be authorized to agree and compound with the Quarter Master for the said wood or take such other steps as he thinks proper for the recovery thereof and apply the money to his own use.

The good man's means of support had become entirely inadequate to his wants.

To prevent surprise by British incursionists, during the war, and secure some measure of protection, Dr. Maewhorter was obliged to have a sentinel almost constantly in front of the parsonage when he was there. In the year above quoted he accepted a call from a congregation at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, the North Carolina "rebel hornet's nest," whence emanated a Declaration of Independence earlier even than that adopted in 1776 at Philadelphia. Thither with his family he proceeded in October. Singularly enough, he had scarcely become settled in his new quarters when he was forced again to fly from the approach of the British, and under the same Cornwallis before whom he had fled with Washington from Newark in 1776. Lord Cornwallis took possession of Charlotte, and Dr. Maewhorter lost his furniture, library, and almost everything he possessed. With-

in a year he made his way back as far as Abington, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1781, when, in accordance with an urgent invitation from his old flock, he returned to Newark, where he remained until his death.

It may readily be imagined from such a general outline of popular character as this, as well as from the closer knowledge we already possess of the manner of people inhabiting this community, that they were the reverse of indifferent to the important events which occurred at home and abroad, during the period immediately forerunning the Revolution. While, as has been made apparent, the people here were thoroughly British in their governmental ideas and aspirations, even to the liberal and voluntary expenditure of their means, and the shedding of their blood in England's service, it is unquestioned, nevertheless, that the temper and spirit of the settlers of 1666 were by no means extinct. The forefathers were almost if not quite as willing to be subjects of Holland as of Britain, provided they were protected in their originally guaranteed rights and liberties, civil and ecclesiastical. Doubtless their descendants felt with James Otis, one of the earliest and ablest of Massachusetts' patriots, that "it would be of little consequence to the people whether they were subjects of George or Louis, the King of Great Britain or the King of France, if both were arbitrary, as both would be, if both could levy taxes without Parliament."

As regards the public opinion of this community touching the passage and repeal of the odious Stamp Act, an exciting scene is said to have taken place at the November (1774) term of the Supreme Court, held in the Court House here in Newark, which indicates accurately how the popular pulse throbbed, and which, at the same time, furnishes an interesting moiety of local and State history. In charging the Grand Jury of Essex county, Chief Justice Smyth referred to the questions then agitating the British Empire, and, as tradition informs us, said: "The imaginary tyranny three thousand miles away, is less to be feared and guarded against than real tyranny at our own doors." With a spirit and patriotism worthy of American freemen, the jury thus addressed made reply—presumably through their foreman, Uzal Ward—in the following brave and manly words: "No bias of self-interest, no fawning servility to those in power, no hopes of future preferment would induce any *man* to lend his helping hand to the unnatural and diabolical work of riveting chains forging for them at a distance of three thousand miles!" With such a Grand Jury Roland as this for the ermined Oliver, it is risking little to say that Newark mingled her sentiments, her sorrows and her joys in common sympathy with those of her New England sister, Boston. This, certainly, was the case in 1774, when the foolishly advised George crowned his tyrannous conduct toward America, by the enactment of that bill of iniquity and abominations known as the Boston Port-bill. In

common with the towns and villages of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, and, indeed, of all the colonies. Newark felt that the blow dealt Boston was noted in all America; that the insidious staff of the freedom of one section was a venomous thrust at the rights and liberties of all. On June 1, 1774, the *Ben-Hall* went into effect. Massachusetts having proposed the meeting of a General Congress in Philadelphia, in September, Governor Franklin was vainly requested to convey the New Jersey Legislature for the purpose of appointing delegates thereto. His refusal incensed the people, and here in Newark, soon after, a meeting of the people of Essex county was held, which directed the issuance to the several counties of a circular letter, requesting delegates to be chosen to meet a general committee at New Brunswick, on the twenty-first of July ensuing. The meeting likewise passed resolutions in strong disapprobation of the aggressive acts and spirit of the home government. When, a year later, an appeal to arms was forced, and the memorable affair of Lexington and Concord precipitated the Revolution, a Committee of Safety was organized in Newark, the members of which were Dr. William Burnet, Justice Joseph Helden, and Major Samuel Hayes. The committee held daily sessions and was presided over by Dr. Burnet. The doctor was a grandson of the distinguished English Prelate, Bishop Burnet, and, like the grandsire, was a man of great decision and force of character. To serve his country, he promptly relinquished a lucrative medical practice, and abandoned the pleasures of a delightful home-life. After establishing a military hospital in Newark, he became Surgeon-General of the American army and was stationed at West Point at the time of the discovery of Benedict Arnold's treasonable compact with Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander. It is also related, on good authority, that when the news of Major Andre's capture at Tarrytown was brought to the Point, the Doctor sat at table while Arnold read the note from Lieutenant Colonel Jameison announcing the fact. Arnold preserved his countenance, but immediately excused himself and withdrew "to attend upon an urgent and important service." Very soon he was hurrying with all speed to the ship of refuge which lay at anchor in the Hudson, below the Point, and which, with singular appropriateness, happened to be named the "Vulture." The Doctor's son, Major Ichabod Burnet, was an aid on General Greene's staff, and was selected to bear to Andre, after his conviction as a spy, the official announcement of his fate. He also attended the brave and handsome, but unfortunate British Adjutant-General upon his execution at Tappan. Dr. Burnet gave to his country, besides his service as a true and valued patriot, a posterity distinguished for its public and private worth. Jacob, one of his sons, settled in the North-Western territory when it had but 15,000 inhabitants, and when Cincinnati, where

he made his home in 1796, contained but fifteen rough finished houses. Jacob served as a magistrate, a legislator, and, ultimately, as a United States Senator. Another son, David Burnet, achieved even greater distinction. After filling many important public trusts, he, finally, became the first President of the short-lived Republic, Texas, now a brilliant star in the constellation of American States. Dr. Burnet, himself, upon the close of the war, resumed his practice, likewise the pursuit of husbandry. He also filled the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was President of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He died suddenly, in 1791, in his sixty-first year.

Daring Adventure.—One cold, dark, wintry night towards the close of the war, another small party of dauntless fellows figured in an incident which further illustrates the mettle and dash of the Jerseymen of '76. The ground was covered with a deep snow. Captain John Kidney, Captain Henry Joralemon, Jacob Garland and Halmach Joralemon started from their homes in Bloomfield, (then within the town limits of Newark), in search of adventure. A pair of swift steeds and an ordinary wood-sled soon brought them into the neighborhood of Bergen Heights. Here, at the time, was stationed a British garrison. On the night in question, it happened that the officers and men of the garrison were enjoying themselves in a dancing and drinking frolic. Having dismounted from their sled, and tied the horses to a fence, the adventurous Bloomfield spirits proceeded to reconnoitre, and discovered the state of affairs with the garrison. Each of the four was fully armed. A plan was quickly arranged for capturing a portion, at least, of the British soldiery. Stealthily Captain Kidney and his men approached the schoolhouse where were gathered the royalist roysterers. After the manner of the men at Lyons Farms, who surprised the Hessians, Kidney and his companions suddenly made all the noise possible. Orders were given by the Captain in a loud voice, as though he was manœuvring a large force. He then sprang to the door, forced it open, and cried out to the surprised and terror-stricken soldiers within: "Every one of you are my prisoners; surrender or you die!" Kidney's associates were behind him, so arranged with bristling bayonets that those inside could not tell but that a whole regiment was outside. Kidney ordered the red-coats to fall in line and pass out one by one. He picked out an officer first, then a refugee, and had them muffled and hurried to the sled, warning all that "the first one who attempted to escape was a dead man." The Captain and his daring companions next made a dash for the sled, started off at the swiftest pace, and baffled the pursuit which promptly followed. The prisoners were secured in the Morristown jail. The chagrin of the captives and the garrison on discovering how they had been so cleverly outwitted may readily be imagined.

CHAPTER XIV.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.¹

THE causes which led to the great Slave holders' Rebellion of several of the Southern States in the very early part of 1861, have been so often repeated, that it is unnecessary at this time to go into the details of that accused suicidal act of a few disappointed political aspirants of a once powerful system of oppression, conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and whose final overthrow was brought about by the indomitable energy and perseverance of a free and independent people, guided by the hand of Him who created all men free and equal, and who gave to each the inalienable right of free thought, free speech and a free and pure ballot.

From the earliest period of our history as a nation the principles of slavery and freedom had been in conflict, each silently but desperately struggling for the mastery.

Civilization builds itself up slowly, but the law of its growth is sure, and so it came to pass, that out of the long, dismal years of feudalism, "in which there had been but little talk of human right, but little obedience to divine reason," the Republic was slowly emerging at last into a nobler life and a grander destiny. The Hand of the Supreme, wheeling forward with stately purpose the chariot wheels of Progress, and beating down whatever opposed the elevation of man and the enlarged recognition of his rights, would not stay at the bidding of any class, or lords of such hellish misrule.

He who established us a people, and laid broad, deep and strong the foundation of universal freedom, did not mean that the nation's life should remain forever wrapped "in the ancient cerecloths and stiffening in the stony sarcophagus of a by-gone age of tyranny." The Free States, with their schools, colleges, churches, manufactures and agriculture, their active and intense thought; with their deepening culture, their concentrated population, and their appreciation of the principles under which they had grown and flourished, grew steadily in strength and in influence in society and in the government; while the states, that under their feudal and sin-cursed institutions would dam the currents of national freedom and human progress, were hopelessly declining in power and respectability. At length, in 1860, the dominance of the Free States became politically, complete, and the key to the portal of power, so long worn at the girdle of the slave power, was transferred absolutely to other hands. Then, seeing their downfall at hand, realizing that the government could no longer be em-

ployed to shield or promote a system of involuntary servitude; that it would be administered for the good of all, rather than for the advantage of a few slave-holders, the minority, burning still with a lust of power—inflamable, petulant, audacious, eager to assail—rose in rebellion against the voice of the majority, threw off their allegiance to the constitutional authority, and madly attempted the dissolution of the Union, to the end that some fragment, falling to their share, might give them a new lease of power, and a foundation for a new empire dedicated to the perpetuation of those doctrines and ideas which, though rejected by all the world, were by them cherished as divine. This was the slave-holder's tendency and condition, seen and known of all men, tending more and more to barbarism, which cannot possibly share the destiny of civilization; vigorous and healthy life cannot be bound to disease and decay.

These principles—principles of misrule, of discord and death, embodying intrinsically all the perils of anarchy—had long been in possession of the Southern mind. The whole Southern people had been educated in this faith, and Southern society everywhere was permeated by its influence.

It was but natural, therefore, that when, in the inevitable attrition of these hostile principles, those who recognized no restraints of law or fealty demanded the dissolution of the Union, the people of the North, educated to regard that Union as the embodiment of the national aspirations and the safeguard of the national interests, and as necessarily by the organic laws of its structure perpetual, should resist resolutely, even as one resists an attempt to strike down those of his own household.

New Jersey Brigade.—Thus, when on the 12th day of April, 1861, the first shot of the slave power was fired upon a feeble garrison of Federal soldiers in Fort Sumter, the hearts of the people of Essex County, New Jersey, were fully aroused to such a pitch as never before in the memory of man.

The population of the whole state at that time amounted to only six hundred and seventy-six thousand, and of this number, ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and six were liable to military duty, though without military experience, and to a great extent ignorant of the use of arms. But when the call came for men to defend the nation's capital, there was no delay or hesitation in the people's response. New Jersey, from her Revolutionary battle-fields, answered the nation's call with eager pledges of help. The old flag, displayed aforeside only on fair holidays when no storms beat, flung out its folds in every town and hamlet, and over secluded country homes, and became a perpetual sign of covenant-keeping faithfulness, a pledge to all the world that the cause it symbolized should be maintained at whatever cost. It had gone down torn and soiled at Sumter, but it should be raised again, some day, triumphant and with new stars shining in its azure field. In every town and

¹Compiled from John A. Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion," and "Records of the General Assembly of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-65," by Gen. W. S. Strickler.

village of old Essex County, the people assembled in public meetings, and pledged their utmost resources in behalf of their imperiled Government. The Banks of the County came forward with liberal offers of money; leading citizens proffered their assistance to the authorities; every fireside shone with the lustre of patriotic feeling. It was a carnival of patriotism all through the county, and in fact all through New Jersey.

Upon the first call of President Lincoln for troops, made April 15, 1861, the people became thoroughly aroused to a sense of their danger and duty, and everywhere responded with an alacrity and enthusiasm unequalled in any age of the world. The then existing military companies, though few in number, at once opened recruiting offices, and in a brief period of time were enabled to march forward in defence of their homes and firesides.

This first call of troops required four regiments from New Jersey; Essex County furnishing its full share,² were soon mustered into the service, and awaited orders to move forward. The brigade organization was completed by the appointment of Theodore Runyon, of Newark, as Brigadier-General, with Major Alexander V. Bonnel as Brigade Inspector, and Captain James B. Mulligan as Aide-de-camp.

General Runyon was a prominent lawyer of Newark, aged about thirty-eight years, and had for some years manifested a deep interest in military affairs, laboring earnestly to establish the militia system upon a vigorous and efficient basis. He was, however, without experience in the marshalling of troops, having never "set a squadron a-field," or participated in active service. But he possessed fine executive capacity and marked firmness of character; understood the value of discipline, comprehended the gravity of the situation, and was, by virtue of his identification with the military of the State, peculiarly entitled to the distinction of the supreme command of the volunteer contingent from this State. His commission was dated April 27, 1861, and he at once took command of the brigade, thus giving Essex County the honor of furnishing the first General officer from this State. The task before him was by no means an easy one, as it involved the whole business of organizing, disciplining and equipping three thousand troops, many of whom had never handled a musket, most of whom were totally ignorant of drill, and none of whom knew anything, practically, of the rigors and discomforts of service in the field. These volunteers, though inexperienced, had the spirit of veteran soldiers, and to the development of this, General Runyon promptly

directed all his energies, which were warmly and ably seconded by all the regimental commanders. The troops came gradually to understand the necessity of subordination, and when the order came to move, the brigade was in all respects well calculated to reflect honor upon the State, as well as the several localities individually represented.

Hostilities Commenced.—Before the first of May, communication with Washington by way of Baltimore had been cut off by the burning of bridges and the destruction of sections of the railroad running through Maryland, and it became necessary, therefore, that the New Jersey Brigade should proceed thither by way of Annapolis.

It was determined, after consultation, to employ the propellers plying on the Delaware and Raritan Canal in their transportation by this route, no other means of conveyance being available.³

Accordingly, on May 2, an order was issued to General Runyon, directing the embarkation of troops "as soon as possible;" and on the same day, final instructions were issued to the Commandant for his government while *en route* to the field. In these instructions, General Runyon was directed to proceed by way of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to Annapolis, and there report to the officer commanding, for further orders. As soon as possible, he was directed to ascertain, by careful inspection, any deficiencies which might exist in the arms, equipments, and hospital stores of the brigade, and to notify the State as to what was needed, if the deficiency could not be supplied by the Government. The instructions closed with this injunction: "The honor of New Jersey is in your keeping." The day following, the fleet (Captain R. F. Loper in command), left Trenton, and on the night of the fourth, arrived off Annapolis, having been greeted all the way along the route with manifestations of pleasure. The arrival of the brigade was at once reported to General B. F. Butler, who, after some ceremony, ordered its advance to Washington,⁴ and on the fifth, the First Regiment, with six companies of the Second and nine companies of the Third, started forward in two trains of cars. The first of these trains reached Washington about midnight, and the second at eight o'clock the next morning. The same evening, the Fourth Regiment and the remaining company of the Third, reached the capital. The four companies of the Second, left at Annapolis, were detailed, by order of General Scott, to the service of guarding the telegraph and railroad between Washington and Annapolis Junction.

On May 6, the arrival of the brigade was reported to General Scott, and, no camps being provided, the troops went into such quarters as were available in

Newark Bankers' Company	\$50,000
State Bank of Newark	50,000
Mr. James' Bank of Newark	50,000
Newark City Bank	50,000
Essex County Bank	50,000

² The first regiment of this pioneer brigade was raised at Newark, at the expense of the State.

³ Mr. John G. Stevens is said to have first suggested the adoption of this convenient method of transportation.

⁴ See Cassius M. "Civil War in America," vol. 1, chap. 18.

Washington. On all sides, the arrival of the troops was hailed with pleasure, and men felt that now the capital was safe.

These three thousand Jerseymen, thoroughly armed and equipped as no regiments previously arrived had been, could be relied upon to repel all assaults. New Jersey never stood higher in the estimation of the loyal people of the country than at that time, when she sent to the nation's defence the first full brigade of troops that reached the field. Two days after its arrival in Washington, the brigade paraded the city, and was everywhere hailed with the liveliest demonstration of enthusiasm by the people.

May 9, the Fourth Regiment was ordered to go into camp at Meridian Hill, and within a few days the entire brigade was encamped at that point; and on May 12 was honored by a visit from the President, who warmly complimented the appearance of the troops.

At this point, the army life of the volunteer commenced in earnest, the utmost exactness being required in all points of discipline. All the hard routine of camp duties was daily observed. The work of the soldier was found to be something more than mere festive employment, and demanded every energy, the fullest devotion, the loftiest self-sacrifice.

The brigade remained at Camp Monmouth, perfecting its drill and soldierly accomplishments, until May 22, when an order was received from General Mansfield, commanding the Department of Washington, directing that immediate preparations be made for a movement. The day following, definite orders from the same authority supplied the needed information as to the objective of the proposed movement, and the camp was accordingly abandoned. There were then in and around Washington some thirteen thousand national troops, under command of General Mansfield, and May 22, orders were issued to him, to occupy the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and also the city of Alexandria, nine miles below the city of Washington.

It was to participate in this movement that the New Jersey brigade struck their tents on May 23, and abandoned their camp on Meridian Hill.

The order issued to General Runyon required him to have his brigade at Long Bridge at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th. Accordingly, at the evening parade, the Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments were paraded in heavy marching order, and being supplied with one day's rations, at about midnight took up the line of march in silence for Long Bridge, which was reached at the hour appointed.¹ The bridge being crossed, the Second Regiment was posted at Roach's Spring, and the Third and Fourth, about half a mile beyond, on the Alexandria road,—the Third being located near Abington House, the mansion of Bushrod W. Hunter, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S.

Navy. Immediately upon the arrival of the brigade, details were made to construct a fortification which had been staked out by the Government engineers, at the junction of the Columbia and Alexandria roads, the remainder of the troops remaining under arms until daylight. The brigade head-quarters were established near Columbia Springs, and tents being supplied by the Government, the troops went into camp along the Heights, which had been by this movement saved from the rebel clutch.

Thus, at last, a secure lodgement of national troops was effected on the soil of Virginia. Alexandria had been captured, and the enemy for the time being was driven from the line of the Potomac. No point occupied by our troops was of greater strategic importance than that held by the New Jersey Brigade; and this fact, while illustrating the confidence of the Commander-in-chief in their trustworthiness, also imposed extraordinary responsibility as well as unexpected labors. Immediately upon the establishment of the lines on the 24th, details from all the regiments were put to work in constructing intrenchments and redoubts,² and it was, and is still, among the chief honors of this brigade, that the first regular work constructed by the national troops at the beginning of the war, and the first over which the nation's flag was flung out was completed by the brawny arms of Jerseymen, many of whom were altogether unaccustomed to manual labor, but all of whom worked with unflagging vigor and industry with the tools at their command.³ During the whole period of the war these works stood as monuments of the muscular activity and vigor of our volunteers; and it was only just that the principal fortification having been built exclusively by Jerseymen should be named, as it was, Fort Runyon, and so known ever after. This name was selected by the troops under authority of a letter from E. D. Townsend, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the army, directing that the troops employed on the intrenchments be permitted to name them.

On the 18th of June an order was received from General McDowell (who on May 27 had notified General Runyon that he had taken command of the department), directing that the head-quarters of the brigade be changed, and two regiments moved to a new position about three miles from Camp Princeton. Accordingly the First and Third Regiments were advanced to a point near Roach's Mill, on the line of the Arlington and Loudon Railway, leaving

¹ These defenses extended from Roach's Spring, on the Washington and Alexandria road, across Arlington Heights.

² The whole of the New Jersey Brigade have been actively employed upon the fortifications. Their labors have been increasing from six a.m. till seven p.m., every day since the work began. The men work three hours at a time, and every company in the brigade has to do its share of the labor, headwork or other kind of guard, &c. There is very little, if any complaint of the labor, as far as I can learn, the men do it cheerfully. It is a work of considerable magnitude, and covers many acres of ground. It will command all the approaches to Washington from this quarter. *Extract from a letter dated June 1, 1861.*

³ The First Regiment did not cross until the next day.

The better to reach a just judgment, let us examine for a moment the true position of Newark towards the two great geographical sections of the nation previous to the opening of the conflict.

Newark, though situated at the North, was essentially a Southern work-shop. For about two-thirds of a century the shoemakers of Newark shod the South, its planters and its plantation hands, to a large extent. For generations the bulk of the carriages, saddlery, harness and clothing manufactured in Newark, found a ready and profitable market south of Mason and Dixon's line. And so it was to a greater or lesser extent with all our other industries. Newark, therefore, was substantially interested in the South. Indeed, the defeat of Governor William Pennington for Congress in November, 1860, was attributed to that interest by some of his partisans. A publicist of the day, who sorely felt the Governor's defeat—he was then Speaker of the National House of Representatives—went so far as to declare that "his (Governor Pennington's) friends wish to express their thorough and hearty contempt for that band of mercenary and unprincipled men, engaged in Southern trade, who have been foremost in producing this result." "If," continued the same writer, with the emphasis of italics, "*they had been slaves themselves, and every morning had been lashed into humility, they could not have worked more heartily to carry out the wishes of their Southern masters.*" While this decidedly vigorous language had for a basis, doubtless, more partisan chagrin and disappointment than fact, it is not unlikely, nevertheless, that bread and butter, like blood, proved thicker than water, and that Newark's interest in the South cost Mr. Pennington the comparatively few votes which defeated him. Be that as it may, the undoubted fact remains that Newark had material reasons for being kindly prejudiced towards the South. When called upon to act her part in the dreadful drama then about to be enacted, did she allow these kindly prejudices to warp her judgment and enervate her patriotism? We shall see presently.

As may be imagined from the relationship existing between Newark and the South, as above set forth, nowhere was there taken a deeper interest in the political campaign of 1860, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, than here. The same is true as regards the events quickly following. Every breeze from the feverish South was felt in Newark. On Thursday, December 20th, 1860, South Carolina passed her Ordinance of Secession. Two weeks later, on January 8th, the anniversary of Jackson's victory over Pakenham at New Orleans, the Mayor of Newark closed his annual message to the Common Council with the following patriotic and statesmanlike references to "the present crisis:"

In closing this communication, I feel it to be my duty to refer to the immediate and calamitous of the present crisis in the political affairs of our country, the first effect of which has been a general prostration of its

industrial interests; and, unless soon adjusted, will cause unprecedented depopulation and suffering. I regard the Union of these States as indispensable to the liberty, peace and prosperity of our people, and the great source of happiness at home and honor and respect abroad. When compared with the question of its preservation, the transitory issues of party should be regarded as mere "last in the balance." The great problem is now before us. How can it be solved? Our Constitution was formed to perfect and perpetuate it, establish domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, and its noble and patriotic framers laid its foundation in the spirit and principles of compromise and concession, political and social unity, and fraternal forbearance;—and if, in the conflicts of party spirit, around the execution of party passion, we have departed from this spirit, we should hasten to retrace our steps—for if we are to live under one Constitution, with one country and one destiny, we must be one people, not in form and name, but one in affection, and one brotherhood loyal to the rights and institutions of all, and with a union of hearts and hands, sustaining in a sincere and generous spirit the compromises of the Constitution as the only means of preserving the great Ark of our safety—the Union.

Without a prospect of continued and permanent peace there can be no permanent happiness and prosperity; and shall our dearest interests be sacrificed or put in jeopardy by contests about abstractions which the laws of climate, production and immigration, together with territorial position, will practically settle under the Constitution and Supreme Judiciary of the country, to which all are bound to submit? As citizens of New Jersey, and the representatives of her most flourishing and important city, I congratulate you upon her record as a State faithful to the Constitution and loyal to the rights and institutions of all her sisters in the Confederacy. Let us endeavor to extend and perpetuate this spirit within her borders, and in emulation of the teachings and example of Him who "spoke as never man spoke, continued to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," firmly trusting that under Providence our great and powerful Union of States will ever remain like the mighty waters which bound its eastern and western shores—"though distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

Moses Borden

Coming, as did these wise and noble sentiments, from one whose political training and business interests would be apt to lean him toward the South and its views of States' Rights, and who spoke not for himself alone, but for those affiliated with him politically, we are enabled to estimate the general opinion of the community on the same subject. That it was thoroughly loyal to the Union and the Constitution, admits of no question. The evidence thereof is beyond measure. Let us produce some of it.

Soon the opportunity and the necessity arrived for putting to the severest test the patriotism of these "fair women," and the mettle of these "brave men." Within another month the second "shot heard round the world" boomed over the water of Charleston harbor. The Civil War had begun! Four days after the memorable twelfth of April, Horace Greeley said in the great journal founded by him: "We have lost Fort Sumter, but we have united the North." It was even so. It was eminently so here. When, upon the fifteenth of April President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, there were many who sincerely and honestly questioned the wisdom of the policy of " coercion " foreshadowed by the Administration; but nowhere among the great majority masses of the Northern people was there any doubt as to the right and duty of the General Government to maintain at all hazards, and at all cost, the indissolubility of the Union. "The Union must and shall be preserved!" was the sentiment which wholly possessed every free-man's mind. With the men of Newark, when the

Is he invested with the control of the Government? The people have come out to express their fealty to the Government of their choice. We have no feelings of revenge against the citizens of the South; there is but one feeling predominant, and that is, that the Government must be sustained." Cortlandt Parker "called upon all men to give their prayers, their money, their strength to the cause, and the women, too, to give everything for what is great and good." He added: "He that would not fight now is a dastard." Theodore Runyon—who, five days later was commissioned by Gov. Charles S. Olden, Brigadier-General of New Jersey troops—gave eloquent expression to his sentiments. He said they had come together as citizens of the Republic, ignoring all party politics, "to counsel upon the great question of upholding the banner of our country. It was by no act of his that the present incumbent of the Presidential chair was placed in that position; he tried all he could to keep Abraham Lincoln out. He (the General) had but one duty now to do, and that was to recognize him as the legal President of the United States, and to support his Government." In a similar strain of patriotic fervor, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen—a grandson of that Frelinghuysen whose valor contributed largely to the Revolutionary turning-tide victory at Trenton in 1776—then Attorney-General of the State, spoke, and in regard to a national separation insisted that it should not be done without the consent of the Government, and in a manner consistent with the honor of the national ensign, and consistent with the Government and its laws. Anthony Q. Kearsbey, who had just been appointed United States District Attorney for the District of New Jersey, "spoke exultantly of the manifestations all around of loyalty to the Government." Speeches were also made by Joseph C. Jackson, F. Scriba and Samuel H. Baldwin. As the unanimous sentiment of the great gathering, resolutions were adopted setting forth "that it is the firm, unanimous and unalterable determination of the citizens of Newark, first of all, and above all other duties, laying aside all party distinctions and associations, to sustain the Government under which they live"; and, furthermore:

That we, the said citizens of Newark, will give our united strength and unwavering support to the President of the United States and the general government in its endeavor to enforce the laws, preserve the common property, maintain the integrity of the Government, and crush the treacherous conspiracies and insurrections which are rampant in various parts of the land, leaving to them, as the constituted authorities, the exercise of their rightful discretion within all constitutional limits, and to the most complete manner in which it is to be done, at the same time deploring the necessity which compels us to array ourselves in opposition to them; of those blood and who pass, in common with the true friends of the Revolution, solemnly declaring that nothing but the highest and most unimpeachable duty to our country and our God could lead us to risk the shedding of our brothers' blood.

A resolution was also passed authorizing the chairman to appoint a committee of citizens "to take in charge and carry forward all measures needful for the equipment of troops, and to take such measures in

co-operating with the authorities for the general security and protection as may be deemed advisable." This committee consisted of the following well-known citizens:

MARION L. WARD,	PETER H. HAVANANTINE
JOSEPH T. BRADLEY,	JAMES F. BURN
ALFRED L. DENNIS,	THOMAS FROCKMANN
HENRY VAN DYKE,	JACOB LANGWITZ
STUART H. KETTERELL,	STEEDEN H. CONYER
JAMES M. QUINCY,	THEODORE P. HORRELL
JOSIAH N. TUGGLE,	WILLIAM RANKIN
GEORGE PETERS,	JOSIED H. HULSEY
JACOB VAN ALSDALE,	FREDERICK H. LEIST
C. L. C. GORDON,	DEA M. HARRISON
NICHOLAS MURDER,	S. R. W. BEACH
JACOB STECKY,	JAMES T. GOSNOLD

To this committee were added the Mayor and Aldermen John C. Littell, James Smith, John Remer, Charles S. Macknet and W. A. Whitney. It organized the day following the mass-meeting, under the name of the "Public Aid Committee of the City of Newark," and with the following officers:

MARION L. WARD, Chairman.	JACOB VAN ALSDALE, Secretary.
BEACH VAN DYKE, Treasurer.	JAMES F. BURN, Assistant Secretary.

How thoroughly the great Court House meeting voiced the sentiments of the entire community was speedily made manifest. Soon came the actions which spoke louder than words. Upon the Wednesday following the meeting, the women of Newark set a noble example to their sisters throughout the State—an example which was generously emulated everywhere in New Jersey. Under the lead of Mrs. William Pennington, the patriotic wife of the ex-Governor, they organized an association, "to co-operate with the authorities and citizens in relieving the families of those who from this city go to uphold the laws." The active committee chosen represented the various religious denominations, as follows: Mrs. Dr. Wilson, South Park Presbyterian Church; Mrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, North Dutch Church; Mrs. Dr. H. C. Fish, First Baptist Church; Mrs. R. L. Dashiell, Central M. E. Church; Mrs. McKenzie, High Street Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Dr. William O'Gorman, Roman Catholic Church; Mrs. Edward Wright, House of Prayer (Episcopal); Miss Fanny Rowland, Park Street Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Dr. Craven, Third Presbyterian Church; Mrs. W. T. Clough, Trinity (Episcopal) Church; Mrs. W. B. Brown, Congregational Church; Mrs. Dr. C. M. Nichols, Central Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Crockett and Mrs. A. Q. Kearsbey, Grace (Episcopal) Church. Also prominent in the movement were Mrs. A. P. Whitehead, Mrs. J. F. Stearns, Mrs. J. P. Jackson, Mrs. Frederick G. Scriba, Mrs. Jane Trimble, Mrs. Peter Duryee, Mrs. S. H. Condict, Mrs. John Rutherford, Mrs. J. P. Bradley, Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, Mrs. E. F. Hornblower, Mrs. S. H. Pennington, Mrs. Captain Gillespie, Mrs. W. H. Steele, Mrs. Daniel Dodd, Mrs. J. P. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Colyer, Mrs. W. T. Mercer and Mrs. William Wright. To recount the services of

these noble women and their associates, to recall their years of love in camp, in hospital, and in the homes of absent heroes, is a task that the imagination can alone faintly attempt. It is no mere figure of speech to say, however, that hosts of suffering soldiers, and other hosts of suffering wives and little ones, were moved to say of such of these genuine Sisters of Mercy:

When part and anguish were the law
A comforting, eager thou.

'Women of all classes of society were almost alike interested in such organizations. The American, the German, the Irish—all brought their gifts and laid them upon the altar of patriotism.' The churches contributed not alone of their means but of their membership. Upon the Sunday following the assault upon Fort Sumter, there was scarcely a pulpit in the city which did not give voice in advance to the great meeting held in front of the Court House. Later, when the call for troops came, none responded with greater promptitude than "those who professed and called themselves Christians." One church alone (the First Baptist) sent into the military and naval service of the country no less than one hundred and seventy-two of its members, of which number about thirty were killed. Many members of the same congregation were represented in the war by substitutes. Other Newark churches were almost as largely represented in the army and navy. Even the schools "shared in the absorbing excitement," and made contributions of money. The attack upon Fort Sumter rekindled the fires of '76. "A carnival" of patriotism prevailed. The day following the Court House meeting Major Robert Anderson (afterwards General) the heroic defender of Fort Sumter, visited Newark—he was to have been present at the Union meeting, but mistook the date—and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, Captain Toler's Montgomery Battalion escorting him from the Market Street station. While passing St. John's (R. C.) Church the hero of the hour was complimented with "Hail Columbia," admirably rendered on the beautiful chimes of the church. Every incident furnished occasion for an outburst of Union feeling.

And thus, within a couple of weeks after the first shot was fired in Charleston harbor upon the ensign of American unity, the people of Newark had grandly answered the slanderous charge made some months before that they included "mercenary and unprincipled men" who cared more for "Southern trade" and "the wishes of their Southern masters" than for the public interests—the indivisibility of the American Union! And thus acts, not words, swept aside the calumny uttered in the sore disappointment and anger of political defeat.

Beauregard's guns aimed not alone at Sumter, but at the heart of the American Republic, and their flash was instantly transmitted to the North, thrilling

every chord of patriotism in the national heart. The effect in Newark was instantaneous. With a common impulse her citizen soldiery sprang to arms and resolved to move in defence of the Union upon the first call. Forty-eight hours had scarcely elapsed before every company of the First Regiment (the chief organization of the Newark Brigade) had agreed to stand by the old flag and maintain it against every foe. This action, though simultaneous, was unpreconcerted. In every company almost there was an American Rouget de Lisle to arouse his compatriots with a soul-stirring Americanized Marseillaise hymn; and speedily

—there was a meeting, a hot one.
The stout, the mustering, operations on the latter day, on,
Went putting forward with impetuous school,
And softly learning in the ranks of war.

CHAPTER XV

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65

Second Regiment (First Brigade).—We have seen by the foregoing chapter that the people of Essex County responded with the most eager alacrity to the first call for troops to defend the nation. So numerous, indeed, were the volunteers for active service, that within two weeks after the first call, April 15th, 1861, several additional regiments might have been furnished. In some cases, whole companies which had been recruited under the first call, finding that there was no probability of acceptance as a part of the quota of New Jersey, were transferred to New York and became a part of the Excelsior Brigade and other organizations which subsequently achieved great distinction.

Warned by the rapidly increasing proportions of the rebellion, that a greater number of troops would be wanted, and for a longer period than for the first call, the President on May 3, 1861, called for thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to serve for three years or during the war; and on the 17th of the same month a requisition was made on New Jersey for three of these regiments. This requisition was granted at the special request of Governor Olden, with the command that the number should in no case be exceeded. A sufficient number of companies being already organized, the regiments were quickly raised, Essex County furnishing Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K of the Second Regiment, and among them were a large number of the City Battalion of Newark. The regiment, with the rest of the brigade, left Trenton June 28, and reported to General Scott at Washington on the following day. Immediately subsequent to the battle of

Bull Run, the Second with other regiments went into camp at Alexandria, Va.

The first skirmish in which any portion of the regiment was engaged was on the 29th of August, 1861, when one company of the regiment became engaged with a body of the enemy, in which one man was wounded and twelve of the rebels killed and wounded.

General Kearny having been commissioned a Brigadier on the 25th of July, was in August assigned to the command of the New Jersey troops, and on the 29th of September he made the first important demonstration which had been made since Bull Run, in which the Second participated.

PHILIP KEARNY was born in New York City, June 2, 1815. He was of Irish lineage, one of his paternal ancestors being Edmund Kearny, who "married Elizabeth Fox, of Balligdien, in the County of Limerick, Esquire, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry VII., and had issue, James Kearny, who married Eleanor O'Brien, daughter of Murrough O'Brien, fourth son of Thurlough, Earl of Thomond, by Eleanor, daughter to Thomas Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley, &c." A number of the Kearny's lost their lives "in the service of Queen Elizabeth, against the Earl of Desmond." The first of the family to come and settle in America was Michael Kearny. He came here in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled

at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. That he was a man of distinction in the colony, is shown by his incumbency of the office of colonial Secretary of State. He had two sons, one named Michael and the other Philip, both born in this country. Michael became a Post-Captain in the British navy, which position he resigned soon after the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He afterwards settled on a farm in Morris County. His brother Philip lived at Amboy, and was the grandfather of General Philip Kearny, the subject of this sketch. On the General's maternal side there was a strain of Huguenot stock. Even as a boy Philip developed a decided *penchant* for military life. After passing through Columbia College, and for a

time studying law, he sought and obtained a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of dragoons, in which Jefferson Davis was a captain. In 1839 he was one of three United States officers sent to France to pursue, by permission of the French Government, a course of instruction at the military school of Saumur. Quitting his studies, he went to Africa with the French army, was attached to the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and in two engagements distinguished himself. He returned to America in 1841, was attached to General Scott's staff, and during the Mexican war made his mark as an officer of great skill and equal courage. At Cherubusco he performed a most daring feat, had his left arm shot

away, and was promoted to be major. Subsequently he fought against the Indians in Oregon and California, but soon wearied of that sort of service. Resigning his commission, he visited Europe and traveled extensively, making Paris his trans-Atlantic residence. During the Italian-Austro war of 1859, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Morris, and was present at the battle of Solferino. For signal gallantry he received from Napoleon III. the cross of the Legion of Honor. Early in the Spring of 1861 he returned to America eager to enter the service of his country. He tried in vain to obtain a commission from the Governor of New York. Several Jersey men of influence then interested themselves in behalf of the Major, and, on July 25, Kearny was com-

missioned by the Governor of New Jersey, Brigadier General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the First New Jersey Brigade, just then organized and attached to Franklin's Division. With all the ardor of a young subaltern ambitious for opportunity to win his spurs, General Kearny though now a man slightly beyond the meridian of life—he was forty-six—panted for the fray. Like a fiery charger held by the bridle he was restive under delay. In his lexicon there was no such word as "wait." He saw the foe in front. It mattered not to him how large his number was, how superior his position, or how inferior the attacking party, Kearny was impatient to close and grapple with him. To be inactive, was with him, to be almost if not quite cowardly; to fail to push forward was feebleness. During the Autumn of 1861 and along into the Spring



of 1862, Kearny chafed continuously under what he considered the halting, doubting, undecided and vacillating course pursued by our armies. In March he was offered the command of a Division vacated by General Sumner's promotion. Because he could not take his Jersey boys with him he declined, an act of self-denial that planted him for ever in the hearts of not only his own soldiers but in those of other commands. Subsequently however, under a sense of imperative public duty, he assumed command of a Division in Heintzelman's Corps. The opportunities he thirsted for came at last, the battles of the Peninsula. In all of these he "displayed conspicuous bravery and skill." He was at Williamsburg, arriving there with other commanders, just in time to save Hooker and his old Jersey troops. At Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines) and White Oak Swamp, he behaved as was his wont, "Wherever the danger was greatest, there he pressed, carrying with him a personal power which was equal to a reinforcement." It was the same at Malvern Hill. Alas! it was the same at Chantilly—fatal, disastrous Chantilly—where brave, noble, "Fighting Phil" Kearny paid the penalty of being too brave, too daring, too chivalric.

"On the 11th, back, about 11 o'clock, at Chantilly,
that he threw from sight of our brave men and tried
but to see spot that that tipped the white side
the flower of our knighthood, the chivalrous spirit."

Upon that fateful September 1st, after he had saved Pope's army from a rout, driven Lee's forces back and frustrated effectually Lee's designs upon Washington, Kearny rode forward about sunset to reconnoitre the enemy's position. Unexpectedly he came upon the Confederate lines. A summons to surrender was met with defiance, and as the General turned to fly, spurring his charger and lying forward on its neck, he was shot dead, his body falling into the hands of the enemy. The fatal ball entered at the hip and came out at the breast.

A thrilling sensation swept the heart-strings of the nation when it was announced that Kearny was shot dead, and there was deep lamentation everywhere. In the army, where he was idolized, strong men who had often faced death wept bitter tears of anguish. Even in the Confederate lines brave men grieved—as brave men only can grieve—over the fall of him, whom in the bitterness of frequent defeats, they had called "the One-armed Devil." Once the body of Kearny was recognized, it was treated with the greatest respect, and the highest honors were paid to it. It was promptly returned to the Federal lines with all of Kearny's effects. In Newark the event created the profoundest sorrow. Every fireside went into mourning. Upon the arrival of the remains and during their passage through the city to the place of interment—Trinity Church graveyard, New York—the city of Newark, by resolution of the Common Council and universal concurrence, made every customary manifestation of deep sorrow, including a military

and civic funeral procession, flags everywhere at half-mast, and a general suspension of ordinary pursuits. Since then, on every recurring Decoration Day, there have never been found wanting some Jerseymen whose affectionate remembrances of General Kearny have found beautiful expression in a profuse decoration of his grave with garlands sweetly emblematic of perennial love and admiration for the noble and the heroic.

Of General Kearny's character as a soldier it has been written: "His talents as an organizer, his fervid enthusiasm for his profession, his close study of the art of war, his intuitive perception of character, his strategic genius, his generosity and lavish expenditure of his large wealth in order to promote the efficiency of his command—all these qualities from the outset distinguished his career." There was such an abundance of the true *chevalier d'honneur* about Kearny, there was such a large share of the noblest manhood in his composition, there was so much that was knightly and chivalric in the man, that his character will mould no feather in the estimation of the discriminating, if it be said as truth requires it should be said, that he had one great fault in a military commander. He was too impetuous, too impulsive. He was quick to think, quick to spring at conclusions, and oftentimes proved a marvel of prescience; but, for all that, it must be candidly confessed that he was too much controlled by impetuosity and impulsiveness. Without stopping to learn the real causes, the controlling influences in Washington, as well as the over-estimation of Federal and under-estimation of Confederate strength, General Kearny attacked his General-in-chief, with an intensity of fierceness and fury characteristic of his physical onslaughts against the armed enemy. For the moment he was remorseless in his use of words. It was this wild impetuosity, this rash impulsiveness, which cost the nation his precious life. There were scores of subalterns, and hundreds of unepauletted soldiers, any one of whom could have gone on that fatal reconnoitre at Chantilly just as well as he. True, he scorned to send an inferior where he would not go himself. It is wisdom however, not cowardice, in a commander, to avoid needless exposure of his person. There is such a thing as being too brave. At Chantilly Kearny illustrated this, even as did the gallant hero Custer more than a dozen years later in the Indian country. Suppose Kearny had restrained his rashness,—who can tell whether he might not have become the chief of the army? Chantilly's ill-starred incident avoided, "KEARNY," instead of "GRANT," might have been inscribed forever in American history as the great captain of the Civil War. A bronze statue of Kearny placed in the interior of the Capitol building at Trenton, and another in Military Park, Newark, are New Jersey's tributes to Newark's illustrious hero.

After the skirmish of August 29th, 1861, nothing of importance occurred with the regiment until March 7th, 1862, when Kearny's Brigade was

ordered to Burke's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for the purpose of guarding a party of laborers, which place was reached on the following day, and a reconnoissance of the country was made for several miles around. On the 9th, the Second and Third Regiments, with a squadron of the Lincoln Cavalry, occupied Stanger's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about five miles from Bull Run and nine from Manassas Junction. Here they surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry, killing three and capturing a lieutenant and eleven men. On the same day the Second with other troops, pushed forward, and at ten o'clock in the morning occupied the abandoned works at Manassas Junction.

Early in April, the Second with the rest of the brigade, was attached to the First Division of the First Army Corps, and on the 7th proceeded to Bristoe Station, and from there to Catlet's Station, where it remained until the 11th when it returned to Alexandria, and on the 17th embarked for the York River disembarking at York Point. On May 5th the division was transferred to West Point, and on the 6th the Jersey Brigade was engaged with the enemy, and on the 9th joined Stoneman's forces. On the 15th the entire division (Franklin's) effected a junction with McClellan's army near White House, whence it advanced to the Chickahominy where it remained for two weeks. June 6th, the division was ordered to Mechanicsville, on the extreme right of McClellan's line, where it remained several days, during which time the Jersey men were engaged in picket duty at Meadow Bridge and other places.

On the afternoon of the 27th of June, the Jersey Brigade left its intrenched camp on the Chickahominy, crossed that stream and moved down to Woodbury's Bridge, where it met Fitzjohn Porter and McCall's troops, who were being severely pressed by the enemy. The Jersey Brigade was brought into action, and the fighting from first to last was of the most desperate character. With all the odds of position and numbers against them, the "Jersey Blues" fought steadily on, their ranks terribly thinned. One by one, the officers of the old Second were shot down. During this engagement, in which four companies of the Second were engaged, fifteen were killed, forty-eight wounded, and forty-one missing.

The following is the report of Lieut.-Colonel Buck, of the Second Regiment:—"On the 27th this regiment was engaged with the enemy at two points. Companies A, B, E, F and G, under my command, were detailed on the 26th for picket duty, and on the 27th were attacked and held their ground against a much superior force, only one man being slightly wounded, which was truly providential considering the perfect storm of shot and shell which rained over us." On the 27th, Colonel Tucker with D, H, I and K, was ordered to cross the Chickahominy, and soon after ordered to relieve a full regiment. Nothing daunted at the smallness of their numbers, they

formed with perfect order and fought the unequal contest with a cool determination worthy of all praise.

Soon the superior numbers of the enemy enabled him to turn their flanks; under this cross fire the remaining few, headed by Colonel Tucker, assisted by Major Ryerson, Captains Bishop and Tay, and Lieutenant Buckley, rallied around the colors, when a shower of balls poured upon the small force, wounding our brave Colonel in the breast. Lieutenant Root, of Company K, attempted to carry him off the field, when another volley wounded the Lieutenant in three places and the Colonel in two. He soon breathed his last, and it became necessary to abandon his remains. Sergeant Charles Pierson, of Company H, remained with the Colonel until the last, thoughtfully removing his papers. This fire also wounded the Major in the bowels, and he was left on the field with three men of Company I, who gallantly refused to leave him.

Captain Danforth, of Company I, received his death wound early in the engagement while gallantly leading his men. Where all behaved so well, it appears almost invidious to mention names, but admiration of the cool courage of Colonel Tucker and other officers named is the universal sentiment of eyewitnesses. Adjutant Cook rendered efficient service in carrying orders, and had his horse shot under him.

Colonel Tucker, who fell while rallying his men, was cool and brave to the last. To one who spoke to him as his command entered the woods on that fatal day, he smilingly said, "It is rather hot in there, and some of us will never come out, but the Jersey boys will do their duty." When some of his men were carrying him to the rear he said, "Don't mind me, but go ahead and give it to them."¹ Major Ryerson,

¹Col. George M. Tucker, when he fell at the post of duty, was some thirty years of age, and on the threshold, comparatively, of his military career. He entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment, but from the first, owing to the incapacity of the commanding officer, was practically the controlling spirit of the command. He possessed fine military accomplishments, having been for many years connected with the military organizations of Newark, and was therefore respected by the public for the position to which he was raised, as well as for his regiment. A cool dispassionate, he lacked, perhaps, that firmness which in some cases is necessary to the enforcement of authority, but happily he had the undoubted confidence of his men, and there being therefore, little occasion for rigid severity, this one defect in his military character was little more in actual outcome than a foil. In personal courage, fertility of resource, and readiness of apprehension, Colonel Tucker had few superiors; and from the first, his eminent social qualities, joined with his high intellectual attainments, earned him a standing with the distinguished officers of the field. Before entering the service, he had been prominently identified for some years with the political movements of his State, exerting especially in his own city, a commanding influence in the party to which he belonged; and had he remained in civil life, many honors must undoubtedly have been his. But he was a believer in the principles which the rebellion imperilled; he had helped largely to establish the Administration which was called upon to suppress the revolt; and at the first call for men, he prepared to defend in the field the cause he had consistently maintained by pen, voice and vote, during all the agitations of recent years. He fell, as brave men choose to fall, with his face to the foe, fighting with a bare handful of men against overwhelming numbers; and his memory is honored by all who knew him, as he was, and how much he sacrificed for the country's cause. Fragmentary attempts have been made to recover his remains, but all without success.

of the Second, also displayed the same unshrinking courage. As his men were being forced back, inch by inch, he rushed to the colors and waving his sword, called to them to rally around him, and as they did so, he was shot down. Corporal James Marshall stood by the colors, bearing them defiantly aloft, until it was impossible longer to hold out, when tearing them from the staff, he buried them out of sight.¹

During the rest of that memorable campaign, remembered sorrowfully for the many blunders committed by the general officers, and the terrible loss of life it cost us, the Second New Jersey of the First Brigade of three years' men, took a prominent part.

The entire force having returned to Alexandria, the Second, with the rest of the brigade, was marched on the 24th of August, 1862, to Fairfax Station, and on the 26th to Cloud's Mills, meanwhile participating in the second Bull Run fiasco, where General Taylor, commanding the brigade, was mortally wounded. The loss of the Second in this battle was eight killed, thirty-nine wounded, and thirty-one missing.

The Second participated in nearly or quite all the battles under Pope, McClellan a second time, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, when it crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry on the 27th of June, 1863, and marching rapidly, it arrived at Manchester, July 1st. On the following day a forced march of thirty-six miles was made, reaching Gettysburg, with only twenty-five men absent. It was at once sent into position on the left of the line, and took an active part in that memorable battle. The Second also took part in the pursuit of the Rebels from Gettysburg, and reached Warrenton, Va., on the 25th, near which place it went into camp, where it remained till September 15th, when it removed to Culpepper Court House. During October it participated in the movement along the Rappahannock, encamping at Warrenton, Rappahannock Station, and early in December, at Brandy Station, where it remained in winter quarters till April, 1864.

In the spring of 1864, when Grant had fully matured his plans, and the rebellion was to be crushed without any more kid glove affairs, the Second, with the rest of the First Jersey Brigade, was attached to the Sixth Corps, and by its heroic achievements did its full share in making the honorable history which that corps has recorded in its favor. When the last shot was fired, and when the last rebel had lain down his

arms, the Second turned its face northward, but not until the 24th of May did it march through Richmond on its way home, and in due time was mustered out of service and returned to Trenton, where the old First Brigade dissolved, never to meet again on earth.

BATTLES OF THE SECOND REGIMENT. The Regiment took part in the following battles: Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Golden's Farm, Va., June 26, 1862; Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Manassas, Va., August 27, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; Crampton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Fairfield, Va., July 5, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863; Funktown, Md., July 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 10, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, May 24, 1864; Hanover Court House, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; Before Petersburg, Va. (Weldon Railroad), June 23, 1864; Snickers Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Strasburg, Va., August 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864; Opequa, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 21 and 22, 1864; New Market, Va., September 24, 1864; Mt. Jackson, Va., September 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., October 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailors Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's Surrender (Appomattox, Va.), April 9, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF

First Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

Company Captain W. M. Faxon, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

Company M. Faxon, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Third Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Fourth Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

Company F. Black, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Third Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Fourth Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

Company H. Black, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Third Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Fourth Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

Company I. Black, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Third Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Fourth Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

Company K. Black, 1st Regt. N. J. Inf., 1861-1862. Second Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Third Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862. Fourth Lieut. John H. Smith, 1861-1862.

¹ In this battle, at Manassas, was killed by General Meade, a Captain P. M. L. and several others. At the same time, still by the same regiment was wounded a first lieutenant. After the morning's fighting, the rebel forces, and instantaneously had his horse shot off, and himself was struck by a spent ball which did no injury. At this time the rebels came up and captured them, and the next day they were taken to Richmond. Major Ryerson, of the Second, only was the only prisoner, taken into the fort, and taken to the rebel lines, where he was taken, although badly wounded.

Hansen R. P. 1991. *Journal of Marine Research* 49: 101-120.

From London, December 17, 1891, to Cambridge, Mass., December 22, 1891, and from Boston, Mass., December 23, 1891, to New York, N. Y., December 28, 1891.

COMPANY OF

Philip H. Hays, enlisted in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Alfred G. Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

James H. Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Charles E. Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

James H. Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

John H. Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Thomas H. Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

August Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Frederick Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Frederick Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

August Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John H. Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John H. Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

August Hays, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

August Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

John H. Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A.

August Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Henry Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Charles H. Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John H. Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Henry Hays, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Charles Lunace, mustered in August 23, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A.

Frederick Mann, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Henry Mann, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Thomas P. Marshall, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

John McCarthy, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

William McBurnett, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

John McCreghan, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Henry Meier, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Henry Miller, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

James Malt, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

James Malt, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Thomas Morgan, mustered in April 1, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Thomas Morgan, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

William Nichols, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Joseph Noecker, mustered in February 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A.

Samuel O'Mahony, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Henry Opper, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Charles H. O'Brien, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Nathaniel R. O'Brien, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Charles Parkinson, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John Parkinson, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

George W. Price, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Moses Price, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Charles Reading, mustered in April 1, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A.

Private July 7, 1865.

John Reynolds, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John Roberts, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

David H. Rowbotham, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Robert Rudick, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

David Sargent, mustered in April 1, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Carl Schmidt, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H.

Balser Schneider, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Conrad Schwartz, mustered in April 3, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Joseph Seaver, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Jacob H. Shiepen, mustered in April 8, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Gardner F. Smith, mustered in April 7, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Lewis M. Smith, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Augustus Spinney, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Owen Stapleton, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G.

Adolph Steinhilber, mustered in April 7, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Conrad Stoll, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John Strain, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Martin Strange, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Robert Sutton, mustered in April 7, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1864; recruit.

Thomas Trauer, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Charles M. Tuttle, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Joseph M. Van Dyke, mustered in April 8, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

John Valentine, mustered in May 27, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; served as Wagoner, Company A, Second Battalion, and Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Peter Wallace, mustered in April 7, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Edward Walsh, mustered in April 7, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Ralph E. Wands, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

Christian Wellhausen, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K.

Lewis Willick, mustered in April 6, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Charles Wilson, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Henrich Winter, mustered in April 6, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John Zane, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

COMPANY D

Company D—Thomas M. Hays, captain, in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Major—James C. Langston, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Privates—William Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

John Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

James Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Lawrence Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Robert M. Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Frederick Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Thomas Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Patience Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Michael Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Moses E. Adams, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Peter Smith, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Van Linschoten, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company D, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

DISCHARGED

Privates—Robert Barron, mustered in May 27, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1865; discharged therefrom November 10, 1865.

Anthony Bracken, mustered in May 27, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1865; discharged therefrom April 27, 1864.

Morgan Island, mustered in May 27, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1865; discharged therefrom April 13, 1864; discharged therefrom November 10, 1865; Corporal May 27, 1861; Private November 1, 1862.

John J. Fell, mustered in May 27, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1865; discharged therefrom May 29, 1864.

George Kelly, mustered in March 19, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Peter Langton, mustered in February 12, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Stephen Mackin, mustered in April 13, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company B.

George McDonald, mustered in April 28, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Thomas McGuire, mustered in April 10, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company B.

DIED

Corporals—Hugh McMonagle, murdered in May 27, 1861; killed in action at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Imac Arill, mustered in May 27, 1861; killed in action at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862.

John B. Knight, mustered in May 27, 1861; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., September 2, 1862.

Privates—Stephen R. Chardavoyne, died of typhoid fever at Hospital, Hagerstown, Md., December 3, 1862.

John Cowan, mustered in February 1, 1864; recruit; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., September 8, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.; grave 8,240.

John Carse, mustered in April 1, 1865; recruit; died of diarrhea at New York City, July 31, 1865; transferred from Company B.

Thomas Higgins, mustered in June 25, 1863; recruit; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; supposed dead.

COMPANY E

Company E—Thomas M. Hays, captain, in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company E, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

Thomas Kendall, mustered in May 27, 1861; died at Field Hospital, September 17, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Antietam, Md.

James P. Lyndon, mustered in May 27, 1861; killed in action at Crumpton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 10.

John M. Lyndon, mustered in May 27, 1861; discharged from Company E, White Oak Church, Va., September 17, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862.

John McMonagle, mustered in September 1, 1862; recruit; killed in action at Crumpton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 3.

Samuel McMonagle, mustered in May 27, 1861; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 1, 1862; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 3.

James Mulgrave, mustered in May 27, 1861; taken prisoner in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 14, 1864; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., October 23, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.; grave 11,308.

John H. Nichols, mustered in May 27, 1861; died at Falmouth, Va., May 5, 1863, from wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va.

William Potts, mustered in May 27, 1861; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Division 1, Annapolis, Md., July 7, 1862; buried at Annapolis, Md.

Robert D. Ryan, mustered in April 10, 1865; recruit; died at Paterson Park United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1865; transferred from Company D.

Thomas W. Sprigg, mustered in May 27, 1861; accidentally killed at Fairfax Court House, Va., March 10, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; grave 1,170.

John T. Tinsley, mustered in May 27, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, August 28, 1862.

COMPANY F

Captains—Albert Sigel, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged Dec. 14, 1861; S. O. 329, War Dept. A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Ferdinand Stoll, mustered in Jan. 1, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1864; First Lieutenant Company E, May 28, 1861; Captain vice Sigel; discharged.

First Lieutenants—Edward Schmidt, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged Aug. 29, 1861; disability.

James M. Wilson, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; resigned Oct. 18, 1861, to accept commission as A. A. G., U. S. Vols.

Isaac H. Plume, mustered in Oct. 19, 1861; Sergeant Major; First Lieutenant vice Wilson; resigned; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.

Herman Lipfert, mustered in Sep. 9, 1862; Sergeant, May 28, 1861; First Sergeant, Aug. 6, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1861; First Lieutenant vice Plume, killed; promoted Captain Company E, Sept. 14, 1862.

Albert Frank, mustered in October 1, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company E, June 12, 1861; First Lieutenant, vice Lipfert, promoted.

James W. Mullery, mustered in March 27, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; Commissioned Captain Company G, July 10, 1865; not mustered.

Second Lieutenants—Louis Helmer, mustered in June 12, 1861; resigned August 17, 1861.

Gustave Poine, mustered in September 9, 1862; mustered out June 24, 1864; Sergeant, March 28, 1861; Second Lieutenant, vice Lipfert, promoted.

Morris S. Hann, mustered in April 17, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; transferred from Company F, Fifteenth Regiment; Commissioned First Lieutenant July 10, 1865; not mustered.

First Sergeant—William E. Clark, mustered in Feb. 26, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred as Sergeant from Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; First Sergeant, June 24, 1865.

Sergeants—John Smith, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, May 28, 1861; Sergeant, August 6, 1861.

Frank Ehrhardt, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, December 1, 1861; Sergeant, September 1, 1862.

Herman Bartsch, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, May 28, 1861; Sergeant, May 6, 1864.

Private George Lind, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Henry Long, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Robert Lewis, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

James Lutz, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

August Lutz, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out March 1, 1862.

George L. Little, mustered in March 23, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, discharged at Trenton, N. J., under War Department A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 7, 1861; transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Long, mustered in March 23, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

John L. Kamm, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

George Mahoney, mustered in April 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

John J. Mack, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Mersey C. Matthews, mustered in February 14, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

John McSwick, mustered in March 23, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Thomas McGowan, mustered in March 23, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Miles, mustered in April 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Philip Miller, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Joseph Noe, mustered in March 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Jonathan Parker, mustered in February 13, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles Peoples, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Benjamin P. Putnam, mustered in February 14, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Morris Richardson, mustered in February 10, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

James Rowe, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Christopher Rothacker, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

John M. Ryde, mustered in March 24, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Ryan, mustered in January 23, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles Schmidt, mustered in March 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

August Schuster, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out February 1, 1862; corporal, May 28, 1861; private, August 1, 1861; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

Friedrich Schuler, mustered in January 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Walter A. Sidener, mustered in January 4, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Crosby Sweeten, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Van Etten, mustered in January 2, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Devils Island, New York Harbor, Vol. In. War Department A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862.

Private Martin Van Ness, mustered in January 1, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, discharged at Camp Fair, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 57, Bureau, War Department A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1862.

Christian Wagner, mustered in March 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Peter Wallace, mustered in February 23, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles Weisinger, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861; discharged.

DISCHARGED

First Sergeant—Frank Englehardt, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp near Clouds Mills, Va., August 8, 1861; disability.

Privates—Christopher Albrecht, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camden Street United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., October 31, 1862; disability.

Philip Behringer, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 1862; disability.

Francis Buer, mustered in January 13, 1861; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1863; disability.

William Bucksbaum, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, February 24, 1863; disability.

Frank Chapman, mustered in August 24, 1861; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 5, 1862; disability.

Leonhardt Devermann, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Hamilton United States Army General Hospital, Point Comfort, Md., January 7, 1863; disability.

Fredrick E. Egan, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., December 10, 1861; disability.

Louis Erdmann, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Baltimore, Md., November 24, 1862; disability.

Albert Freitag, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at George Street United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., January 30, 1863; wounds received in action.

Martin Gill, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., January 10, 1862; disability.

Charles Hofess, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., October 20, 1861; disability.

Charles Harn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Fort Henry, Md., September 29, 1862; wounds received in action.

Friederick Imhof, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 15, 1862; substitute, transferred from Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Joseph Jannasch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., September 11, 1861; disability.

Balthasar Klein, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Mt. Pleasant United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1863; disability.

Louis Kluff, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1863; disability.

Frederick Kramm, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., January 13, 1862; disability.

William Lauer, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 3, 1863; disability.

Patrick McDermitt, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., October 25, 1861; disability.

Frank Meier, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., March 1, 1862; disability.

Gregor Meier, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., May 15, 1862; disability.

Peter Metzger, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 20, 1863; disability.

William Otto, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Fairfax Seminary, Va., April 25, 1862; disability.

Matthias Schmidt, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., February 17, 1862; disability.

Jacob Schoeffer, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1862; disability.

Private, Arthur Leary, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.
William Lewis, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Silas T. Leonard, mustered in February 25, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; drafted; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

James Leary, recruited in March 2, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Marion Leary, mustered in March 2, 1861; mustered out July 22, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

James I. Mable, captured in September 11, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; present; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865. Paroled prisoner.

Charles Meier, mustered in March 11, 1865; mustered out August 28, 1865; present; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Ward E. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph Meier, mustered in July 21, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Christian Messenger, mustered in March 12, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Frederick Messenger, mustered in August 17, 1864; mustered out June 13, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Joseph B. Milburn, mustered in February 25, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; drafted; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

William H. Miller, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Abraham Morgan, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865; drafted; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Orders of War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Wesley Mulvey, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out August 12, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., August 7, 1865.

Lewis Muller, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

John Murphy, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Henry Newton, mustered in October 4, 1864; mustered out July 14, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

James O'Hara, mustered in March 2, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

John O'Hara, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; present; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Reuben Patterson, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles Pearce, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; present; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Henry Pfister, mustered in August 23, 1864; mustered out June 22, 1865; recruit; served in Co. A, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment.

Joseph Pflanz, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

James Podak, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Wesley Rogers, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

William Richardson, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

John H. Root, mustered in January 16, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; present; discharged at William E. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 7, 1865; served in Co. A, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment.

Philip Schaefer, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Marion Schaefer, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

William Schaefer, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Private, Frederick Schmalzer, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Jacob Sharf, mustered in July 21, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Robert Simons, mustered in July 14, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Martin Slatery, mustered in March 22, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Fifteenth Regiment.

George W. Smith, mustered in July 22, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substituted transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Nicholas H. Smith, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at White Hall United States Army General Hospital, near Bristol, Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 8, 1865.

Lewis Stalter, mustered in January 4, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Frederick Steinheller, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; reenlisted; December 28, 1861; served in Company A, Second Battalion and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Julius Steiner, mustered in July 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles B. Stuart, mustered in December 16, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Isid Foring, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

George Tucker, mustered in July 3, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

William H. Tuthill, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Augur United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

William A. Van Doren, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Bernhardt Wagoner, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Samuel Wartz, mustered in August 19, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Christian Wege, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Charles Wehrle, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Isid Witzman, mustered in January 4, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment.

Thomas Whittum, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

DISCHARGED.

Sergeant, Charles Rader, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, May 18, 1862; disability.

Company, Edward Volz, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Thirtieth Street United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1862; disability.

Charles A. Vogel, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Virginia, September 6, 1861; disability.

Michael Wilhelm, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1865; paroled prisoner; reenlisted March 29, 1864.

Private, John Albrecht, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Virginia, March 17, 1862; disability.

Adolph Alexander, mustered in February 26, 1862; discharged March 30, 1862; disability.

Benedict Axle, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., December 30, 1862; accidentally wounded at Harrison's Landing, Va.

George Benner, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., September 14, 1861; disability.

Henry Benner, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., February 14, 1862; disability.

Private—August Pichler, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 13, 1861; disability.

Geoffrey Pichler, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 13, 1861; disability received in action at Winchester, Va.; re-enlisted May 21, 1861; served in Company A, Second Battalion and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Leah Brinkley, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C., November 12, 1861; disability.

Frederick Brinkley, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C., July 14, 1861; disability; transferred to May 28, 1861; served in Company A, Second Battalion.

August Busch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., September 14, 1861; disability.

Amos Busch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 13, 1861; disability.

Leah H. Busch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., September 14, 1861; disability.

Philip Busch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., July 7, 1862; disability.

Charles Kuhn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., September 14, 1861; disability.

Amos Kuhn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., September 14, 1861; disability.

Frederick Kuhn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 13, 1861; disability.

William Kuhn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C., January 20, 1862; wounds received in action at Chancellorsburg, Va.

Leah Kuhn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 12, 1861; disability.

Christopher G. Lauer, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at West United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1861; wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.

Ernest Manning, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862; disability.

Charles Mann, mustered in September 1, 1861; mustered; discharged December 17, 1861; wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.; served in Company A, Second Battalion and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Anton Fritz, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862; disability.

Andrew Reister, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered; discharged Belle Plains, Va., December 4, 1862; disability.

Leonard Schuler, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., January 12, 1863; disability.

Daniel Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861; recruit; discharged at camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 13, 1861; disability.

George Traubacher, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., January 3, 1863; disability.

Isaac Varn, mustered in September 3, 1861; recruit; discharged at Mount Pleasant United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C., November 8, 1862; disability.

George Wachter, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., April 22, 1863; disability.

Christian Wallenberg, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Twenty-Fourth and South Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1862; disability.

Frederick Wollenschlager, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., October 6, 1862; disability.

TRANSFERRED

First Sergeant—Charles Muller, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 31, 1865; discharged therefrom June 19, 1865. Sergeant, May 28, 1861. First Sergeant, September 14, 1862; re-enlisted March 21, 1861; served in Company A, Second Battalion and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Corporals—Ernest Fischer, mustered in February 26, 1862; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 4, 1864; discharged therefrom February 25, 1865; Corporal, April 7, 1863.

Charles George Lee, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company C, Fifteenth Regiment May 29, 1862; discharged October 12, 1862.

Private—John Leonard, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered in Company A, Second Battalion, September 1, 1861; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., April 13, 1861.

James Reilly, mustered in April 2, 1861; mustered in Company C.

Geoffrey Reilly, mustered in February 12, 1861; mustered; transferred to Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Orin H. Reilly, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment May 29, 1861; re-enlisted May 22, 1864.

Charles Kaufman, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered in Company A, Second Battalion, September 1, 1861; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., April 13, 1861.

Charles Lambert, mustered in May 23, 1863; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 30, 1863.

Geoffrey Leitch, mustered in August 27, 1863; mustered; transferred to Signal Corps, United States Army, August 27, 1863; discharged therefrom June 22, 1865.

William M. M. mustered in October 8, 1861; mustered; transferred to Company H.

John Rider, mustered in May 12, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Ernest Smit, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; re-enlisted April 25, 1864; discharged therefrom November 10, 1865.

Joseph Shaw, mustered in August 27, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Adolph Scherer, mustered in February 28, 1861; mustered; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 30, 1863.

William Smith, mustered in August 20, 1861; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom August 30, 1864.

Matthias Sosa, mustered in January 4, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Ware, mustered in April 5, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Ernest Wiedner, mustered in November 14, 1861; mustered; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 13, 1865; discharged therefrom July 14, 1865; served in Company A, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment.

John B. Wilson, mustered in August 26, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, May 20, 1864.

DEAD

George L. Busch, mustered in May 28, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862; disability.

United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C., June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va., buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

William Schneider, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in skirmish at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Corporal, October 12, 1862; re-enlisted December 28, 1863.

William Weigand, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of scurvy, at Andersonville, Ga., August 19, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.; grave 168.

Private—Leah H. Busch, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of consumption, at Hospital, Camp Seminary, Va., July 23, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; grave 1,492.

Frederick Hah, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of camp fever at Meachamsville, Va., June 14, 1862.

Herman Jansen, mustered in May 28, 1861; died at Burkettville, Md., October 1, 1862, of wounds received in action at Crampton's Pass, Md.; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Md., Section 11, lot A, grave 11.

Hugo Lehlback, mustered in May 28, 1861; died at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., July 23, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.; right leg amputated.

Frederick Neifer, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of chronic diarrhea at United States Army General Hospital, Newport News, Va., August 31, 1862.

Conrad Reis, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Crampton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

John Reitz, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of camp fever at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 1, 1862.

Frederick Rohdenmeyer, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of camp fever at United States Hospital, en route to New York from Harrison's Landing, Va., August 10, 1862.

Musician Henry Hunt, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., December 27, 1862, disability.

Wagoner James P. Hunt, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at camp near White Oak Church, Va., February 3, 1863, disability.

Drummer Oliver T. Hunt, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

John Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

James M. Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 29, 1862, disability.

Michael Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

Patience Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, Pa., October 1, 1862, disability.

Edward Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., February 14, 1863, disability.

Thomas Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., October 1, 1862, disability.

William Adams, mustered in February 23, 1862, recruited, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. Y., August 13, 1862, disability.

Frank Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 7, 1862, disability.

Thomas Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., December 27, 1862, disability.

William Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

George Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

John M. Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

Robert M. Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 24, 1863, disability.

Anthony O. McVay, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 29, 1862, disability.

Charles H. Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 29, 1862, disability.

Thomas Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at camp, Trenton, Va., July 31, 1861, disability.

William Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 29, 1862, disability.

John Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1862, disability.

John Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., January 3, 1862, disability.

John Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

Joseph Adams, mustered in August 27, 1862, recruited, discharged at Camp, near White Oak Church, Va., January 8, 1863, disability; transferred to Company B.

John M. Smith, mustered in September 10, 1861, recruited; discharged at camp near White Oak Church, Va., February 3, 1863, disability.

Robert Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., August 13, 1862, disability.

William Adams, mustered in May 28, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. Y., November 25, 1862, disability.

Private John Webb, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., December 27, 1862, disability.

TRANSFERS.

Private Robert Allen, mustered in December 26, 1861, recruited, transferred to Salisbury, B. regiment, New York Volunteers, March 22, 1862.

Thomas Barnes, mustered in April 13, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Michael Barnes, mustered in March 14, 1861; recruit; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, October 15, 1864.

Edward Barnes, mustered in August 13, 1861; recruit; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, September 10, 1861; discharged therefrom, December 1, 1861.

George F. Barnes, mustered in October 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Daniel Dunn, mustered in April 8, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Mark Dunn, mustered in April 10, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company C.

John H. Dunn, mustered in April 8, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Isaac Dunn, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, July 1, 1861; re-enlisted, April 16, 1864.

Samuel J. Dunn, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, November 1, 1861; discharged therefrom, June 27, 1863.

William J. Dunn, mustered in October 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Francis Dunn, mustered in February 29, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Patrick Dunn, mustered in September 19, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Hiram Smith, mustered in September 19, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Wilson, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, November 15, 1861; discharged therefrom, May 28, 1864.

DEATHS.

First Sergeant Michael Kestner, mustered in May 28, 1861; taken prisoner at Bleak Hill, Va., May 14, 1864; died of diarrhea at Andersonville, Ga., July 29, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., grave 5, 651; Company, October 1, 1862; First Sergeant, March 1, 1863.

Sergeant Thomas Stephens, killed in action at Gaines Farm, Va., June 27, 1862; Corporal, June 3, 1861; Sergeant.

Private Eugene Cullinan, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of typhoid pneumonia at Orange, N. J., March 18, 1864; while on Veteran furlough.

Cornelius Campbell, re-mustered in May 28, 1861; died of dysentery at Culpeper, Va., October 1, 1861.

Jerry Carroll, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Crompton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

James Clemenson, mustered in July 20, 1863; recruit; died at hospital, Culpeper, Va., October 10, 1863.

Richard Fairclough, mustered in September 19, 1861; recruit; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., September 30, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., Grave 10, 057.

William Goldsmith, mustered in May 28, 1861; taken prisoner at Spotsylvania Court House, Va., May 14, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., September 13, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., grave 10, 057.

Samuel Jackson, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Gaines Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Jared Kennedy, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Gaines Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Michael McNulty, mustered in May 28, 1861; died of fever at Camp Seminary, Va., September 6, 1861.

William McVay, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Crompton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

Jacob Packer, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Gaines Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Henry Swan, mustered in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 8, 1861.

Private—Augustus B. Buck, transferred in March 20, 1861, mustered out August 20, 1861; discharged at Mt. Pleasant U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Frederick C. Bunker, mustered in May 28, 1861, mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles W. Butler, mustered in May 28, 1861, mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Samuel W. Bullard, mustered in May 28, 1861, mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

John C. Campbell, mustered in March 23, 1865, mustered out June 21, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

John C. Campbell, mustered in November 18, 1863, mustered out June 21, 1865; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

John M. Carr, mustered in May 28, 1861, mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Cole, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Alfred Collins, mustered in February 24, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

John W. Collins, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

John J. Dewitt, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

John D. Egan, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

Sylvester D. Douglass, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

James A. Dunn, mustered in January 6, 1862; mustered out January 6, 1862; recruit; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

George Eather, mustered in March 20, 1865; mustered out; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Jacob Eitel, mustered in May 8, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Vatmeter P. Hammit, mustered in November 12, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1864; discharged at Mt. Pleasant U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

William Hampson, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Francis Hauey, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Peter Herman, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

George Hester, mustered in January 2, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hener, mustered in March 17, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Coward H. Hopkins, mustered in June 2, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Jeremiah Hull, Jr., mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

William Hutchinson, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

George Jeppe, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Edward Kerr, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Thomas Kennedy, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Privates—Jacob W. Kent, mustered in August 24, 1861; mustered out July 4, 1865; recruit; re-enlisted March 31, 1864; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Thomas Lee, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Charles Lude, mustered in March 18, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Ferdinand Margraff, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

Ambrose M. Matthews, mustered in May 28, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company E, Thirtieth Regiment, August 24, 1862.

John McConick, mustered in June 4, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

William H. McDonald, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Thomas McQuillan, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

James J. Maraley, mustered in March 25, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Jacob Naylor, mustered in July 23, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

George W. Ransom, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out April 18, 1865; discharged at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

John Redding, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Ryan, mustered in July 14, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Peter M. Ryberg, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

William F. Seymour, mustered in June 27, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

John B. Smith, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Thomas Smith, mustered in March 25, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Smith, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

George W. Squiers, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Hospital, July 27, 1862; private.

Frederick Strassburger, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

Joseph Strassel, mustered in May 28, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Wilmot H. Thompson, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865; served in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

George F. Vail, mustered in May 28, 1861; promoted Hospital Steward October 18, 1861.

Gustav Vaight, mustered in March 17, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Walsh, mustered in February 24, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

John U. Weidenkeller, mustered in May 25, 1864; mustered out July 7, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

James Welsh, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Private Frank West, mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out June 14, 1861; substituted; transferred to Camp Chesapeake, V. A. Hospital, Richmond.

Private William West, mustered in May 24, 1861; discharged at Camp 4, 1861; substituted; transferred to Camp 4, 1861; discharged; returned.

Private Henry Weston, mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out July 14, 1861; substituted; transferred to Camp 4, 1861; discharged; returned.

Private William Wilson, mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Private Carl Wolford, mustered in May 24, 1861; mustered out July 14, 1861; substituted; transferred to Camp 4, 1861; discharged; returned.

RECRUITS

Sergeant Robert R. Smith, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Harrison Landing, Va., June 2, 1861; disability.

James Marshall, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, November 10, 1862; disability; Company A, grant October 1, 1861.

Private Martin, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged May 1, 1864; wounds received in action at Santa Heights, Va.; returned May 28, 1861; Sergeant July 27, 1862.

Private Charles B. Hyde, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 10, 1862; disability.

Samuel A. Jarvis, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., February 1, 1862; disability.

Private J. J. Ash, mustered in February 1, 1862; discharged at Fort Hall Prison, Washington, D. C., February 15, 1864; disability.

Private H. B. Bates, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Alder, Va., April 1, 1862; disability; transferred to Camp 4, 1862; discharged at Gaines Farm, Va., September 28, 1861; Private November 1, 1862.

Ernest Brant, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., September 6, 1861; disability.

Private J. C. Cole, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Fortress Monroe, Va., October 1, 1862; disability.

Private Charles B. Dodd, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., December 21, 1861; disability.

John D. F. Gaddis, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., November 1, 1861; transferred to Camp 4, 1861; transferred to New York Volunteers.

Private Charles F. Getchins, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., September 25, 1862; disability.

George Gordon, mustered in February 11, 1862; recruit; discharged at Alexandria, Va., November 3, 1862; wounds received in action at Manassas, Va.

John R. Hahlenbeck, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1862; disability.

William Heany, mustered in October 8, 1862; recruit; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 4, 1863; disability.

George Herzog, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., January 26, 1863; disability.

James Hyde, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 10, 1862; disability.

David Kain, mustered in March 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., May 11, 1863; disability.

Nathaniel Kingsland, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., December 1, 1861, to accept commission in First Cavalry Regiment; declined mustering.

James Kirwan, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., January 27, 1863; disability.

John H. Lamborn, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 23, 1863; disability.

Eugene V. Larton, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., October 12, 1861; disability.

Jacob Leonhart, Jr., mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., October 12, 1861; disability.

Dewitt S. Lynch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 20, 1863; disability.

Private Patrick Lynch, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp 4, at South Street, U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 15, 1862; disability.

Christopher McCallough, discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., January 27, 1863; disability.

Edward McCormack, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., November 10, 1862; disability.

Nathaniel D. Murray, mustered in September 22, 1862; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C., December 24, 1862; disability.

David McNair, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., December 11, 1862; disability.

George Newcomb, mustered in December 21, 1862; recruit; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 18, 1863; disability.

Jacob T. Sayers, mustered in March 21, 1865; drafted; discharged at Augur U. S. Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., June 25, 1865; disability.

Louis Schmidt, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., November 1, 1862; disability.

James R. Treachman, mustered in January 29, 1862; recruit; discharged at First Division U. S. Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., November 18, 1862; disability.

William Terry, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., January 21, 1862; disability.

Joseph A. Thayer, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., January 2, 1863; disability.

William H. Thompson, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., October 12, 1861; disability.

Silas B. Tompkins, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 22, 1862; disability.

Robert Tronton, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., August 6; disability.

Lloyd Umonis, mustered in May 28, 1861; recruit at U. S. Army General Hospital, Frederick City, Md., June 9, 1865; wounds received in action; served in Company A, Second Battalion and Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Vought, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 27, 1861; disability.

Joseph F. R. Woodruff, mustered in May 28, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., November 25, 1862; disability.

TRANSFERRED

Corporal—Garrett B. Benson, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 1, 1865; discharged therefrom May 28, 1864; Corporal September 16, 1862.

Private—Edward A. Brown, mustered in October 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, May 29, 1864; re-enlisted February 25, 1864.

George E. Cockfair, mustered in October 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, May 29, 1864; transferred from Company F.

Edward J. Deitz, mustered in October 3, 1862; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 1, 1865; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Albert A. Dickinson, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Signal Corps, U. S. Army, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom May 27, 1864.

Forman Dodd, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 15, 1863; discharged therefrom June 4, 1864.

Henry Fetter, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; re-enlisted May 26, 1864; discharged therefrom October 22, 1866.

William H. Kanonne, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1865; recruited in Company October 23, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 15, 1864; discharged therefrom April 28, 1864; disability.

Thomas Keenan, mustered in February 4, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company A.

William Mackay, mustered in May 28, 1861; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

George McKeon, mustered in February 4, 1865; recruit; transferred to Signal Corps, United States Army, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom February 5, 1866.

Privates—William Maloney, enlisted in March 21, 1861; substitute; transferred to Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

James P. Seigrist, enlisted in May 28, 1861; transferred to Battalion K, First United States Artillery, July 11, 1862.

Thomas Shepley, transferred in April 18, 1861; recruited; transferred to Company C.

George Stillwell, enlisted in May 28, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 1, 1862; discharged January 20, 1862.

William E. Watkins, enlisted in May 28, 1861; transferred to Second Corps, United States Army, August 27, 1862; discharged therefrom May 21, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Company D, First Essex A. Co., enlisted in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Corporal November 1, 1862.

Privates—Alfred Pomeroy, enlisted in August 25, 1862; recruited; missing in action August 12, 1864; died of typhoid fever at Danville, Va., March 7, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Danville, Va.; transferred to Company A, Second Battalion.

Edward C. Ryan, enlisted in October 27, 1862; recruit; missing in action August 17, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Danville, Va., January 17, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Danville, Va.; served in Company A, Second Battalion.

Howard P. Duncan, enlisted in January 2, 1863; recruit; died of malaria at Andersonville, Ga., September 1, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.; Grave 7,894.

Russ Dukes, enlisted in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., District, Section A, Grave 196; re-enlisted February 26, 1864.

John Higgins, enlisted in May 28, 1861; accidentally killed by gun shot at Crookman's Creek, Va., April 25, 1862.

Fred. H. Kronenberger, enlisted in December 4, 1863; recruit; died at Hospital, Fredericksburg, Va., May 22, 1864; of wounds received in action.

David C. Price, enlisted in May 28, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., August 27, 1862.

William Young, enlisted in March 22, 1861; substitute; died at Army Square, United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va., Grave 2,282; transferred from Company A, Fifteenth Regiment.

COMPANY H.

Captain—Edwin Bishop, enlisted in May 29, 1861; resigned January 7, 1862.

Henry H. Cullen, enlisted in February 2, 1863; First Lieutenant Company F, September 10, 1862; Captain vice Bishop resigned; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

First Lieutenants—John E. W. Crane, enlisted in May 29, 1861; resigned February 11, 1862.

John W. Root, enlisted in February 26, 1862; Second Lieutenant June 12, 1861; First Lieutenant vice Crane resigned; resigned November 11, 1862; commissioned First Lieutenant Company K December 15, 1864; not mustered.

Langdon W. Condon, enlisted in November 27, 1862; Sergeant May 29, 1863; Second Lieutenant February 26, 1862; First Lieutenant vice Root resigned; resigned May 9, 1863, to accept commission as Major and Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers.

William J. Vannoy, enlisted in May 29, 1861; First Sergeant May 29, 1861; Second Lieutenant November 27, 1862; First Lieutenant Vice Vannoy resigned.

John C. Warren, enlisted in March 19, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; transferred from Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, June 19, 1865; commissioned Captain Company K, July 19, 1865; not mustered.

Second Lieutenants—Levi T. DeWitt, enlisted in May 31, 1863; mustered out June 1, 1864; Private May 29, 1861; Corporal September 19, 1861; Sergeant September 1, 1862; First Sergeant December 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant vice Vannoy promoted.

Theodore Woodruff, enlisted in April 17, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, June 21, 1865; commissioned First Lieutenant July 10, 1865; not mustered.

First Sergeants—Horace Miller, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1864; Corporal October 27, 1863; Sergeant December 1, 1862; First Sergeant June 1, 1863.

First Sergeants—Robert Holt, Jr., enlisted in March 27, 1862; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; re-enlisted March 31, 1864; Sergeant October 1, 1864; First Sergeant May 1, 1865; served in Company A, Second Battalion and Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Younghouse, enlisted in July 18, 1861; substitute; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 24, 1865; First Sergeant July 1, 1865.

Sergeants—Charles H. Pearson, enlisted in May 29, 1861; Corporal May 29, 1861; Sergeant June 1, 1862; promoted Sergeant-Major December 1, 1865.

Stott Mills, enlisted in June 7, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal October 27, 1862; Sergeant June 1, 1862.

Martin V. Hatfield, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal October 27, 1862; Private February 12, 1864; Sergeant March 1, 1864.

Robert W. Simson, enlisted in June 7, 1861; Corporal June 15, 1861; Sergeant promoted Second Lieutenant Company C, Twenty-Seventh Regiment October 14, 1862.

John Williams, enlisted in July 23, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 24, 1865.

Edward Kinsley, enlisted in March 20, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment; Corporal June 24, 1865; Sergeant July 1, 1865.

Daniel Dally, enlisted in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; Corporal June 24, 1865; Sergeant July 1, 1865.

Elijah Van Dyne, enlisted in June 1, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant July 1, 1865.

William S. Sogaine, enlisted in October 29, 1862; mustered out June 29, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 23, 1865; discharged at Halls Hill, Va.; S. O. 161. Headquarters Arrived Patuxent.

Corporals—Flavel W. Sullivan, enlisted in May 29, 1861; promoted Hospital Steward June 28, 1861.

John Darford, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal December 9, 1862.

Edward Pressinger, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal December 9, 1862.

Julius N. Thompson, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal June 1, 1862.

William H. Bowman, enlisted in October 16, 1861; mustered out July 13, 1865; recruit; Corporal October 1, 1864; re-enlisted February 26, 1864; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Dodrick, enlisted in March 20, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment; Corporal June 24, 1865.

George Keller, enlisted in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment; Corporal July 1, 1865.

James Silvery, enlisted in March 18, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fourteenth Regiment; Corporal July 1, 1865.

James Raulison, enlisted in April 13, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; Corporal July 1, 1865.

Gustave R. Gebhart, enlisted in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; Corporal July 1, 1865.

John H. Brower, enlisted in March 17, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; drafted from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, July 1, 1865.

Musician—Isaac F. Babbitt, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Wagoner—Charles Kent, enlisted in May 29, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruited December 28, 1863; Berque Wagon Master; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

Privates—Isaac M. Andrews, enlisted in October 29, 1862; mustered out July 11, 1865; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., 44 0.77; War Department A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Charles Arlinoth, enlisted in October 20, 1864; mustered out October 1, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.

James H. Wright, M. B. R., enlisted Feb. 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Augustus Brown, mustered in July 11, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

James B. Baskette, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Henry E. Brown, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Charles Beaman, mustered in March 28, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Nathan Bates, mustered in February 28, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., United War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 1, 1861.

Frederick M. Card, mustered in March 1, 1861; died of disease; buried from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Amos D. Carter, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Charles Carter, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

William C. Deane, mustered in April 8, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

East Parker, mustered in February 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Nicholas Day, mustered in August 8, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Michael Deane, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Watson Douglass, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Egan, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Fitch, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Henry Francis, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Nowel Gaskill, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; drummer, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

William Goodell, mustered in March 18, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Samuel Gurley, mustered in March 25, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Harold Gunkler, mustered in April 12, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; recruit, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Frederick Genuaw, mustered in March 20, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Amity Haines, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Barton Hall, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Michael Harvey, mustered in March 18, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Paul Hargree, mustered in March 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861; substitute, transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

James B. Baskette, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Henry E. Brown, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Charles Beaman, mustered in March 28, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1861.

Nathan Bates, mustered in February 28, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Frederick M. Card, mustered in March 1, 1861; died of disease; buried from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Amos D. Carter, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Charles Carter, mustered in May 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

William C. Deane, mustered in April 8, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

East Parker, mustered in February 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Nicholas Day, mustered in August 8, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Michael Deane, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Watson Douglass, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Egan, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

William Fitch, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Henry Francis, mustered in March 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Nowel Gaskill, mustered in March 22, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

William Goodell, mustered in March 18, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Samuel Gurley, mustered in March 25, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Harold Gunkler, mustered in April 12, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Frederick Genuaw, mustered in March 20, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Amity Haines, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Barton Hall, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Michael Harvey, mustered in March 18, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Paul Hargree, mustered in March 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

John Hase, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1861.

Private—Charles Nicholson, mustered in July 18, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

William L. Shaw, mustered in May 29, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, August 13, 1862.

Fritz Slater, mustered in March 24, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

George Stutz, mustered in March 25, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

John Stuart, mustered in October 29, 1861; mustered out May 21, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fourteenth Regiment; discharged at McCallan United States Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Amzi Streight, mustered in February 25, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Ferdinand Stutz, mustered in March 25, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

William H. Vanburen, mustered in July 18, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Horace Vanvactor, mustered in August 24, 1861; mustered out March 24, 1865; recruit; Corporal, October 27, 1862; Private, February 18, 1865; discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, April 18, 1865.

William H. Voorhees, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Peter Wetzell, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

William L. Weeks, mustered in March 17, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Patrick Welsh, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 5, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged at Hicks United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

John T. Whitehead, mustered in June 6, 1861; promoted Quartermaster-sergeant June 6, 1861.

Joseph B. Williams, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company E, Fifteenth Regiment.

David W. Wilkie, mustered in May 29, 1861.

Abraham A. Young, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

DISCHARGED.

Sergeant—John F. Sutter, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged Camp, near Brandy Station, Va., January 31, 1864; disability; Sergeant, December 1, 1862.

Corporal—William Dykes, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 3, 1862; disability.

Stephen V. C. Cadmus, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1862; disability.

Daniel W. Tunis, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., September 10, 1862; disability.

Samuel R. Westervelt, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Ascension United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 1, 1862; disability; Corporal, April 1, 1862.

Privates—Isaac Baker, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at New York City, January 26, 1863; disability.

David Burchell, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., May 2, 1864; wounds received in action at South Mountain, Md.

John C. B. Burchell, mustered in February 25, 1864; recruit; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 14, 1865; wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; transferred from Company K, Fifteenth Regiment.

Daniel H. Condit, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., May 29, 1862; disability.

George D. Dean, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Virginia, November 8, 1862; disability.

Privates—Harvey F. Douglas, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged April 30, 1864; to accept commission as Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers; re-enlisted January 4, 1864.

Edmund A. Duryen, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Hammond United States Army General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., October 15, 1862; disability.

Edward S. Earl, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., November 30, 1861; disability.

William Faulks, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Camp, near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 20, 1862; disability.

Richard Foster, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Va., November 5, 1865; disability.

Judson Knight, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Fortress Monroe, Va., December 31, 1862; disability; Corporal, May 29, 1861; Sergeant, June 3, 1861; Private, December 1, 1862.

Napoleon Lew, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., October 18, 1862; disability.

George B. Lockwood, discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., January 23, 1863; disability.

Ebenezer C. Lyon, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Trinity United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 8, 1862; disability.

Thomas McCarty, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 12, 1863.

Patrick McDermott, mustered in January 28, 1862; recruit; discharged at Alexandria, Va., November 29, 1862; disability.

John B. Mosley, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., December 11, 1862; to enlist as Hospital Steward United States Army.

Edward Moeck, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., June 25, 1862; disability.

William Milner, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Fairfax Seminary, Va., February 12, 1862; disability.

George N. Mockridge, mustered in May 29, 1862; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, September 29, 1862; disability.

Alexander Norcross, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1863; disability.

John A. Peabody, mustered in October 4, 1861; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 14, 1863; disability.

Linus S. Pierson, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., February 25, 1863; disability.

Rodney W. Pridham, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., January 22, 1863; disability.

Alexander L. Reybert, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, New Jersey, October 13, 1862; disability.

Charles W. E. Rolle, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 20, 1863; disability.

Benjamin Sanford, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., February 6, 1863; disability.

Benjamin I. Sole, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 14, 1862; disability.

Hazard Stamford, mustered in July 10, 1864; substitute; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; discharged June 14, 1865; wounds received in action.

Abraham S. Statts, mustered in May 29, 1864; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 22, 1863; disability.

John S. Sutton, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., October 12, 1861; disability.

Joseph T. Tipping, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 15, 1862; disability.

Francis E. Totten, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fort Wood, New York Harbor, February 21, 1863; disability.

Amzi Ware, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Seminary, Va., January 13, 1862; disability.

Private Edward J. Wheeler, mustered in May 29, 1861; transferred to United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., October 17, 1862; discharged.

Adapt Wheeler, mustered in June 1, 1861; recruited; discharged at Alexandria, Va., November 1, 1861; mustered.

TRANSFERS.

Sergeant William H. Taylor, mustered in May 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 24, 1862; discharged therefrom, March 10, 1862; Corporal April 1, 1862; Sergeant October 1, 1862.

Corporal John H. Woodard, mustered in June 1, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 24, 1862; discharged therefrom, June 1, 1862; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, 1864; served in Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Private Joseph Ball, mustered October 1, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 10, 1862; discharged therefrom, October 1, 1862.

James F. Barrett, recruit, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1862; discharged therefrom, July 14, 1862.

James M. Hatchman, mustered in May 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1862.

Mathias Galt, mustered in February 1, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company B.

John W. Fletcher, mustered in May 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 10, 1862; discharged therefrom, June 3, 1862.

Miller H. Cook, mustered in April 10, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Charles H. Deane, mustered in May 29, 1861; transferred to Signal Corps, United States Army, August 1, 1862.

George H. Henshaw, mustered in September 1, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

Thomas H. Keweenaw, mustered in April 10, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company B.

John D. Mearns, mustered in August 24, 1862; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1862; discharged March 2, 1864; served in Marine, Virginia, and Company B, C.

Joseph Richardson, mustered in June 7, 1861; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 22, 1862; discharged therefrom, June 8, 1862.

Carl Schmidt, mustered in April 4, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C.

Isaac Williams, mustered in September 8, 1862; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, discharged therefrom, June 30, 1865; served in Company B, Fifteenth Regiment.

DEATHS.

Sergeants Joseph Soley, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Robert Seymour, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Salau Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Corporal June 11, 1862; Sergeant, December 1, 1862.

Corporals George Sawcville, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Chantons Pass, Me., September 14, 1862.

Horace Smith, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Privates James L. Conklin, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862.

Lewis Deane, mustered in May 29, 1861; died of consumption at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., February 27, 1862.

Phillip Daum, mustered in May 29, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; supposed dead.

Joseph Dunn, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

John S. Hand, mustered in January 6, 1862; recruit; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Henry W. Hundertfund, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

William M. McClure, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

William E. Milligan, mustered in August 24, 1861; recruit; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; supposed dead.

George Morrison, mustered in May 29, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Simon F. Wyman, killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

COMPANY I.

The men in this company mustered in the following order:

[mustered out in June or July, 1865.]

Captain George C. Wright, mustered in May 29, 1861; resigned, September 5, 1861.

Charles Danforth, Jr., mustered in September 9, 1861; Second Lieutenant June 12, 1861; Captain, vice Griffith, resigned; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

William J. Bulkeley, mustered in November 16, 1862; mustered out June 2, 1864; Corporal May 30, 1861; Sergeant, Second Lieutenant December 21, 1861; Captain, vice Danforth, killed.

Oliver H. Day, mustered in February 14, 1862; transferred from Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry Allen, mustered in May 29, 1861; discharged, December 5, 1861.

Edward G. Ford, mustered in December 1, 1861; First Sergeant May 30, 1861; Second Lieutenant, December 9, 1861; First Lieutenant, vice Allen, discharged; resigned October 29, 1862.

Joseph H. Ware, mustered in December 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company K, September 29, 1862; First Lieutenant, vice Ford, resigned; discharged, October 10, 1862; died.

William P. Strong, mustered in May 29, 1861; transferred from Company E, February, 1863; resigned March 7, 1863.

John T. Whitehead, mustered in December 27, 1861; transferred from Company B, April 23, 1862; transferred to Company B, October 22, 1863.

Daniel H. Winfield, mustered in December 29, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1864; Private May 30, 1861; Corporal March 17, 1862; Second Lieutenant July 6, 1862; First Lieutenant, vice Whitehead, transferred.

George A. Bryan, mustered in March 2, 1865; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; dismissed July 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Anthony Benson, mustered in September 1, 1862; Sergeant May 30, 1861; Second Lieutenant, vice Danforth, promoted; resigned December 8, 1861.

Chauncey B. Anderson, mustered in April 17, 1865; transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment, June 21, 1865; discharged, and First Lieutenant, July 10, 1865; not mustered.

First Sergeant Samuel B. Worthington, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out February 29, 1865; Corporal October 1, 1862; First Sergeant June 1, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

Abner D. Shaw, mustered in May 29, 1861; drafted; Corporal January 1, 1865; transferred from Company B, Fifteenth Regiment; First Sergeant June 22, 1865.

Sergeant Robert C. Smith, mustered in May 29, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Joseph E. Wild, mustered in May 30, 1861; Corporal May 30, 1861; Sergeant February 8, 1862; Private March 17, 1862; Sergeant March 8, 1863; promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, June 1, 1863.

Henry Harvey, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal May 30, 1861; Sergeant March 17, 1862.

William Hamilton, mustered in May 30, 1861; Corporal October 10, 1861; Sergeant May 13, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, February 14, 1863.

Abraham H. Paxton, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal May 30, 1861; First Sergeant December 29, 1861; Sergeant August 12, 1862; Color Sergeant.

Grimshaw Broughton, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864; Corporal October 1, 1862; Sergeant August 1, 1862.

David L. Dene, mustered in December 29, 1863; recruit; Corporal January 1, 1865; transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 22, 1865.

Isaac Garrison, mustered in February 23, 1865; drafted; Corporal May 1, 1865; transferred from Company B, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 22, 1865.

Abraham Thompson, mustered in February 23, 1865; drafted; Corporal May 1, 1865; transferred from Company B, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 22, 1865.

Second Private mustered in February 23, 1865; drafted; Corporal May 4, 1865; transferred from Company B, Fifteenth Regiment; Sergeant June 22, 1865.

Corporals Amos S. Smith, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal March 17, 1864.

James Atchison, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal October 1, 1862.

Privates—Vernon L. Stupp, mustered in May 30, 1861; discharged August 5, 1862, for gunboat service.

John Springer, mustered in February 2, 1862; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862; disability.

James Wallford, mustered in May 30, 1861; discharged at Cavalry Depot Camp, Alexandria, Va., July 1, 1862; disability.

George Watts, mustered in May 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Norfolk, February 1, 1862; disability.

Samuel S. Whitney, mustered in May 30, 1861; discharged at Cavalry Depot Camp, Alexandria, Va., June 8, 1862; disability.

Henry Witherspoon, mustered in April 19, 1862; recruit; discharged at camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 1, 1863; disability.

William Withers, mustered in May 30, 1861; discharged at Camp, near White Oak Church, Va., April 1, 1862; disability.

TRANSFERRED.

Sergeants—James Mansell, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1862; discharged therefrom May 11, 1864; Corporal, January 1862; Sergeant, October 1, 1862.

First Sergeant, March 1, 1863; Sergeant, May 1, 1863.

Musicians—Reuben P. Kary, mustered in September 21, 1861; recruit; transferred to Band; transferred Band to First Regiment.

Privates—William McIsaac, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 17, 1863; discharged therefrom May 30, 1864; Corporal, May 30, 1861; Private, March 1863.

Jonathan Crowell, mustered in August 28, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

William B. Donkerley, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 15, 1861; discharged therefrom May 31, 1864.

William H. Hoy, mustered in September 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; discharged September 30, 1864.

John Keenan, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged May 30, 1864.

William F. Leach, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Western Gunboat Service, November 6, 1863.

Minard F. Magie, mustered in March 5, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1862; discharged March 3, 1863.

Samuel F. M. Cloud, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 15, 1863; discharged May 30, 1864.

William Van Houten, mustered in May 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 16, 1864; discharged June 4, 1864.

Lawrence Weigel, mustered in February 20, 1861; transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, May 20, 1864.

DIED.

Privates—David B. Austin, mustered in February 25, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864.

Adeline Blane, mustered in February 25, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, July 7, 1864.

Win. H. Brooks, mustered in Sept. 11, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Gerardus W. Brower, mustered in May 30, 1861; died at United States Army General Hospital, Fairfax Sanitary, Va., September 30, 1862.

Sylvanus B. Burnham, mustered in May 30, 1861; died at United States Army General Hospital, Chester, Pa., August 18, 1862; of wounds received at Gaines' Farm.

Oliver Cox, mustered in March 17, 1862; died at Anger United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1865.

Geo. W. Davidson, mustered in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

John W. Flaxel, mustered in May 30, 1861; died at Chesapeake United States Army General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., August 25, 1862.

James Ford, mustered in February 25, 1864; missing in action, August 17, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Danville, Va., December 20, 1864.

Fredrick Klein, mustered in March 25, 1863; died at Anger United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., July 15, 1865.

Byron Lawton, mustered in February 19, 1862; killed in action at Compton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

William McLeod, mustered in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Compton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

Privates—Jacob Ott, mustered in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Wilder new, Va., May 3, 1864.

William Parker, mustered in March 24, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., September 19, 1864.

Andrew J. Ran, mustered in May 23, 1864; died at camp, near Halls Hill, Va., July 7, 1865; transferred from Company D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Terrence Reeves, mustered in February 23, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., October 21, 1864.

John C. Scott, mustered in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 14, 1864.

Isaac Van Gosen, mustered in May 30, 1861; missing in action May 8, 1864; reported to have died at Florence, S. C.

John Zabriskie, mustered in September 30, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Captain—Charles H. Tay, mustered in May 30, 1861; promoted Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Regiment, September 3, 1862.

Jacob Bogert, mustered in September 23, 1862; Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863; First Lieutenant, December 27, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Richard Hopwood, mustered in May 30, 1861; promoted Captain, Company A, December 27, 1861.

Charles C. Lockwood, mustered in September 23, 1862; Sergeant-major, October 22, 1861; Second Lieutenant, December 27, 1861; First Lieutenant, vice Bogert promoted; resigned May 18, 1863.

Joseph H. Jenkins, mustered in June 1, 1863; Corporal, Company G; Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1863; First Lieutenant, vice Lockwood resigned; resigned December 9, 1863.

Henry W. Baldwin, mustered in April 1, 1864; Commissioned First Lieutenant, vice Jenkins, resigned; discharged December 19, 1864; paroled prisoner.

James Charles, mustered in May 3, 1863; mustered out July 13, 1865; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, June 19, 1865; Commissioned Captain, Company D, July 11, 1865; not mustered.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph B. Wilde, mustered in October 18, 1862; Private, May 30, 1861; Sergeant-major, January 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, vice Lockwood, promoted; promoted First Lieutenant, Company I, November 25, 1862.

Martin B. Monroe, mustered in December 28, 1862; Sergeant-major, October 7, 1862; Second Lieutenant, vice Wilde, promoted; resigned March 19, 1863.

Edgar P. Ackerman, mustered in June 1, 1863; Private, May 30, 1861; Quartermaster-sergeant, January 1, 1863; Second Lieutenant, vice Jenkins, promoted; dismissed September 30, 1863; S. O. 438, Part 6 War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

First Sergeants—George Roden, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, April 21, 1862; First Sergeant, March 1863.

Thomas Huskewit, mustered in February 23, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred as Corporal from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; First Sergeant, July 1, 1865.

Sergeants—Charles Selemeyer, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, May 30, 1861; Sergeant, October 1, 1862.

Lewis B. Baldwin, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out May 2, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

Francis A. Curran, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, May 30, 1861; Sergeant, February 1, 1863.

Alfred Clark, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864; Corporal, May 30, 1861; Sergeant, January 1, 1863.

Thomas Pollett, mustered in September 30, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; Corporal; re-enlisted December 28, 1863; Sergeant, June 22, 1865; served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company F, Fifteenth Regiment.

Frederick H. Howland, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; Sergeant, July 1, 1865.

George W. Frederick, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; Sergeant, July 1, 1865.

Francis Hamilton, mustered in October 6, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B, Fourteenth Regiment; Sergeant, July 1, 1865.

Joseph Lefebvre, mustered in March 15, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A, Fourteenth Regiment; Sergeant, July 1, 1865.

Corporal—Charles S. Weaver, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Eugene M. Tucker, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Hillard Carroll, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861. *Company* discharged, 1862.

—William Adams, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861; *corporal*, October 25, 1861.

—William Smith, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861. *Company*, October 25, 1861.

—George May, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861. *Company*, February 6, 1862.

—James Anderson, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861. *Company*, March 1, 1862.

—Thomas M. May, mustered in April 11, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1861.

—Eugene King, mustered in March 31, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1861.

—John Hynd, mustered in July 11, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1861.

—Charles Williams, mustered in April 12, 1861; recruit; out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1861.

—Charles L. Barry, mustered in February 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company F, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1861.

—John Vandeput, mustered in January 10, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Fourteenth Regiment; *Corporal*, July 1, 1865.

—Samuel Johnson, mustered in January 10, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1865.

—Frank Brown, mustered in August 26, 1862; mustered out July 11, 1865; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment. *Company*, July 1, 1865.

Major—John S. Hurlston, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Charles M. Russell, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861; *major*, September 1, 1861.

—John D. Myers, mustered in November 14, 1863; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A, Fourteenth Regiment.

Wagoner—Alexander Baldwin, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

Privates—William Alexander, mustered in April 9, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—William H. Alexander, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Samuel H. Baldwin, mustered in May 30, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Battery B, First Regiment, N. J. Artillery, March 7, 1862.

—George Barnum, mustered in April 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—William H. Barton, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Alexander Beach, jun., mustered in May 30, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company B, Eleventh Regiment, August 10, 1861.

—Cyrus Benedict, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861. First sergeant, May 30, 1861. Promoted March 1, 1862.

—Charles H. Blison, mustered in May 30, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, August 25, 1862.

—William Bone, mustered in April 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company L, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Anthony Boden, mustered in February 24, 1861; mustered out June 20, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company E, Fourteenth Regiment; discharged at Hicks United States General Army Hospital, Baltimore, Md., orders, War Department, A. G. O., Washington D. C., May 4, 1865.

—Edward Bradley, mustered in May 7, 1861; mustered out June 28, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; discharged at White Hall United States Army General Hospital, near Bristol Pa., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Drummer—Stephen V. Collins, Jr., mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Oscar Campbell, mustered in October 7, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Thomas F. Carey, mustered in April 11, 1861; recruit; out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Hamilton Carroll, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—James Cavanaugh, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Patrick Clancy, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Albert Coburn, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—John Colman, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—James Collins, mustered in March 31, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Frederick Conley, mustered in April 1, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Patrick Costello, mustered in April 4, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—James Cram, mustered in February 24, 1861; mustered out June 3, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Michael Curley, mustered in March 31, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Hugh Curry, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Charles D. Dyer, mustered in January 10, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. C, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Elias Drake, mustered in March 24, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—John Eide, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Edmund Ewald, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Levi D. Feary, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out August 1, 1861; recruit; served in Co. L, Fifteenth Regiment.

—Theodore Felsburg, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1865; recruit; discharged at New York City, Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.; served in Co. F, Fifteenth Regiment and Co. A, Second Battalion.

—Nathaniel Fleming, mustered in January 18, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit.

—John W. Forbes, mustered in May 30, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—George K. Foster, mustered in April 8, 1861; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Peter C. Goulder, mustered in June 17, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Christopher Graef, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Joseph Green, mustered in June 20, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1861.

—Edgar E. Gross, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Edmund J. Haggman, mustered in February 24, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. B, Fourteenth Regiment.

—William Hall, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—John Healey, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

—Thomas C. Huckle, mustered in March 28, 1865; mustered out July 28, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. B, Fourteenth Regiment; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

—Alfred Kirschfeld, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

Isaacus, William, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Camp near Alexandria, Va., February 22, 1862, disability.

John A. Jones, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1862, disability.

Robert Grinnick, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., December 22, 1861, wounds received in action at Crompton's Pass, Md., and disability.

George M. Harris, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Camp near Mechanicsville, Va., June 27, 1862, disability.

Charles H. Hoxton, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Camp near Alexandria, Va., August 1, 1861, disability.

Charles S. Hoxton, enlisted in May 20, 1861, recruited, discharged at Camp near Winchester, Va., April 4, 1862, disability.

John P. Keating, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Camp near Alexandria, Va., February 22, 1862, disability.

John H. Keweenaw, enlisted in June 10, 1861, recruited, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1862, disability. Corporal, October 1, 1861. Private, April 21, 1862.

William A. Leake, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Camp near Alexandria, Va., May 20, 1862, wounds received in action at Crompton's Pass, Md.

Abner A. Lyle, enlisted in August 21, 1861, recruit, discharged at Camp near Alexandria, Va., April 4, 1862, disability.

James W. Lyon, Jr., enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., February 22, 1862, disability.

Henry J. Melcher, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Satterlee United States Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1862, disability.

Patrick O'Donoghue, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Camp near Winchester, Va., April 4, 1862, disability.

Edgar H. Price, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Indian Island, New York Harbor, December 16, 1861, disability.

George Schenck, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., December 17, 1861, wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

George W. Fong, enlisted in June 11, 1861, discharged at New York City, October 2, 1862, disability.

James H. Warden, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged at Chubburne United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862; wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.

William W. Waters, enlisted in May 20, 1861, discharged October 27, 1862, to join Regular Army.

TRANSFERRED.

Isaacus, Frederick De Martin, enlisted in February 17, 1861, recruited, transferred to Co. F, Fifteenth Regiment, May 1, 1861.

Charles E. Hawk, enlisted in April 12, 1861, recruit, transferred to Co. C.

Hebert N. Peabody, enlisted in May 20, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 31, 1864; discharged therefrom June 25, 1864, corporal, May 20, 1861, Sergeant, October 20, 1861. Private, January 1, 1863.

Nathan Price, enlisted in May 20, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom May 20, 1864.

Carl Sanger, enlisted in January 29, 1861, recruit, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 24, 1865; discharged therefrom August 21, 1865.

William E. Sanford, enlisted in September 30, 1861; recruit; transferred to Co. F, Fifteenth Regiment, May 29, 1864.

Christian Wiehlhausen, enlisted in April 12, 1865; recruit; transferred to Co. C.

John B. Wilson, enlisted in April 12, 1865; recruit; transferred to Co. B.

DEEDS.

Corporals—Jesse Conover, enlisted in May 30, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1862; of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.; prisoner of war.

R. Rendell Gries, enlisted in May 20, 1861, killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Private, E. and Benjamin, enlisted in May 20, 1861, recruited, killed at Crompton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

Samuel Carroll, killed in action at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 4.

Frederick Albert, enlisted in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., August 27, 1862.

Andrew Hemberger, enlisted in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Crompton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 7.

Thomas W. Mansueti, enlisted in May 20, 1861, recruit, received treatment while prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.

William Nalborger, enlisted in May 30, 1861; died at Burkettville, Md., October 1, 1862, of wounds received in action at Crompton's Pass, Md.

Walter D. Noble, enlisted in May 20, 1861, recruit, received chills on board United States Transport Elm City, at Ship Point, Va., April 30, 1862.

Jacob Silin, enlisted in May 30, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Richardson House Hospital, near Mechanicsville, Va., June 14, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Cold Harbor, Va., Section C.

John S. Skinner, enlisted in May 30, 1861; died at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1862, of wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va.; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Stewart Tamm, enlisted in April 5, 1865; recruit, died of chronic diarrhoea at Angur United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., July 2, 1865; transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

Daniel K. Vanderhoof, enlisted in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

John H. Van Horne, enlisted in May 30, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., January 2, 1863.

Charles Williamson, enlisted in September 30, 1861; died of typhoid fever at United States Army General Hospital, Hagerstown, Md., November 13, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 22.

Washington Wilson, enlisted in May 30, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

William H. Wise, enlisted in May 30, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., August, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., prisoner of war.

FINAL REPORT, 1885-86.

Private, John Blake, enlisted in March 2, 1861, recruit, transferred from Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; absent, sick, April 2, 1865.

John Manning, enlisted in January 29, 1864; recruit, transferred from Company J, Fourteenth Regiment; absent, sick.

John Bail, enlisted in December 19, 1864; recruit, transferred from Company C, Fourteenth Regiment; absent, sick, at Harwood United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

(continued.)

Eighth Regiment.—(*Second Brigade*).—This Regiment constituted one of the four regiments comprising what was generally known as the Second Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, and was first attached to the Third Brigade, Hooker's Division; afterward to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps; then to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps; then to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps; and at the close of the war was attached to

what was known as the Provisional Corps. Army of the Potomac.

The Eighth, with other regiments, was organized under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and by the fourteenth day of September, was fully organized and equipped for service, at which time it was mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., by Charles A. Brightly, First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army. It left the State, October 1, 1861, with a full complement of men and officers. Upon arrival at Washington, the regiment went into camp at Meridian Hill, D. C., where it remained until the early part of December, 1861, at which time, in connection with with other regiments, it was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Volunteers, near Budd's Ferry, Md., where it was brigaded and designated The Third Brigade, Hooker's Division. Under the provision of General Orders, No. 191, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., June 25, 1863, a large number of the enlisted men re-enlisted in the field, for three years or during the war. Those who did not re-enlist and whose term of service expired, reported by order at Trenton, N. J., and were mustered out of service by James W. Long, Captain Second Infantry, U. S. Army, September 21, 1864. Those who remained were consolidated into, and were known as the Eighth Battalion, and so remained until October 12, 1864, at which time, the Sixth Battalion was united with it by transfer. The Command was then re-organized and resumed its regimental organization. At different times during the years 1864 and 1865, the strength of the regiment was augmented by the joining from the draft *rendezvous* at Trenton, N. J., of a large number of substitutes. Under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 194, Par. 45, War Dep., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 29, 1865, all unassigned recruits and substitutes on duty with the Regiment, were organized into a company, and designated Company K.

The regiment continued its organization until the close of the war, and those coming under the provisions of General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, dated May 17, 1865, were discharged at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1865; the remainder were mustered out of service near Washington, D. C., July 17, 1865, by Timothy W. Kelly, Captain 164th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. Volunteers, Ass't. Com'y. of Musters, Sec. Div., Prov. Corps, Army of the Potomac, in compliance with orders from the War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865. Thus ended the military career of one of the bravest and most efficient regiments in service during the great Slaveholders' rebellion for the destruction of the best government on earth. All honor to the old Eighth.

Of this regiment, Joseph Atkinson, in his History of Newark, says: "It was in September, 1861, when the

Eighth Regiment, with full ranks and hearts buoyant with patriotic aspirations, entered Washington. With the other three regiments designated, the Eighth was brigaded under Brigadier-General S. Casey, of the regular army. The greater part of the Winter was spent in drilling and preparing for active work in the Spring."

"The first action of importance in which the Eighth Regiment was prominently engaged was the battle of Williamsburg, fought on May 5th, 1862. It was one of the fiercest and most hotly contested engagements of the entire war. On the night of the 3d Yorktown was evacuated by the enemy. At Williamsburg, Hooker expected him to make a stand, his position there being very strong. The Jersey Brigade left Yorktown on the afternoon of the 4th. That night it bivouacked in a swamp some five miles from Williamsburg. The night was dark as Erebus, and the rain fell steadily; the roads were muddy, and the men experienced great hardship in moving forward, being nearly worn out from exhaustion, labor in the trenches and loss of sleep. In spite of all, they were on the march at two o'clock in the morning, and three hours later emerged from a forest in sight of the enemy's works. These were of great strength, and were admirably protected with redoubts, which extended far away to the right and left; also, in front, with rifle pits, and, nearer still, a formidable obstruction of tangled *abattis*. Immediately in front of the redoubts the plain was furrowed by winding ravines which were completely covered by the guns of the enemy. Hooker was resolved upon an attack, and at half-past seven advanced his skirmishers. He sent two batteries to the right, with the Fifth New Jersey as a support. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments he advanced to the left. They occupied a wood in front of a line of field-works. The rain meanwhile fell in torrents, the men being over their ankles in mire and water; but rain and mire and water were least thought of in the absorbing eagerness of all to close with the enemy. Through the brush the Jersey men pushed, and soon they came upon the foe. A vigorous fire was at once opened. The Eighth occupied the extreme left of the line of battle. The wood in which it was stationed was almost impassable because of broken timber. Just beyond were the plains of Williamsburg. Here, for five long hours, the regiment fought with consummate bravery. Against the left the fierceness of the battle raged, the enemy having early determined to turn it if possible. This feat, if successful, must have proved disastrous to the Federals. Knowing this, the men of the Eighth fought with desperate strength, repulsing every attempt to dislodge them. They were cheered and encouraged by word and example by their brave Colonel, the gallant Johnson. On going into the fight he had some misgivings as to the mettle of a few of his command, and he resolved to shoot the first man who blenched in action. His fears proved groundless; not a man

wavered. So close were the men of the Eighth to the enemy, that the orders given by the Confederate officers were distinctly heard. 'Again, and again, and still again,' putting the words of one who was there—'six thousand of the enemy's fresh troops were hurled against the New Jersey Brigade of less than three thousand men; but each time they were driven back with terrible loss.' Not even when their brave commander fell, badly wounded, so that he had to be removed to the rear, did the Eighth show a sign of wavering. 'Commanding the ground at every point, the fire of the enemy was pitilessly destructive, and did not slacken for a moment. But the brave fellows into whose faces it was poured stood firmly and unflinchingly—sometimes, indeed, pushed back a little space, but as surely hurling the enemy, bleeding and shattered, back to his works.' It was impossible, owing to the nature of the ground, to use the bayonet; 'but the rapid volleys of our heroic troops were scarcely less effective.'"

"And thus the battle raged, the enemy, reinforced again and again, directed against these three regiments all the fury of their attack; but still for hours the little column stood immovable. At last, however, the enemy, now driven to desperation, rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, pouring a terrific fire into our whole line. Then at last that brave line gave way slightly. Their ammunition exhausted, their muskets rusted by the drenching rain, their ranks terribly thinned, enervated by want of food and a difficult march, these heroes of the day, before this last overwhelming attack, fell slowly back. But they were not defeated. They had held the enemy in check, had frustrated every attempt to flank their position and thus saved the Division, which but for this stubborn resistance, would have been swept in disaster from the field.' Time had been secured to enable reinforcements to come up. Phil. Kearny's and other commands arrived and securely turned the fortunes of the day. That the day was saved, as General Hooker admitted, was mainly due to the brave and steady bearing of the left of his line. The Eighth entered with six hundred and sixty men. It came out with five hundred!—a ghastly but thrillingly eloquent proof of its marvellous courage and grit. After Williamsburg, Jersey was no longer questioned. Praise, high praise, was extorted where sneers were wont to prevail. 'New Jersey may well be proud of her sons in this battle,' wrote a Philadelphia newspaper correspondent at the time, adding: 'Men never stood up more bravely to their work, and the conflict at Williamsburg proves that the Jersey Blues of our day are worthy descendants of the heroes who made her name and soil sacred for all time in the dark hours of the Revolution.' Another press correspondent said the 'brave boys (of New Jersey) fought like tigers, driving back the enemy with great slaughter.' Colonel Johnson, who, as a participant in the engagement states, 'had proved himself of

chivalrous courage,' was believed to be fatally wounded; but after four months' absence he was able to join his regiment, his wound, however, far from being entirely healed. After he had left the field, Major Peter M. Ryerson assumed command. An hour afterwards, while rallying his men, Ryerson was shot dead, pierced with several bullets. In his report, General Patterson said the conduct of Captains William A. Henry, Co. B, and Tuite, Co. C, 'cannot be too highly commended.' It was said of Chaplain Chambré—who in all his service bore himself as became not only a true soldier of the Union, but a true soldier of the cross—that he 'fearlessly rushed into danger to assist in bearing off the wounded.' The day after the battle he buried thirty-six officers and men. There were about one hundred and fifty wounded, many of whom died afterwards. A few days after the battle, stung by the injustice done the Jersey troops in certain newspaper accounts of the engagement, Chaplain Chambré wrote a letter to the *New York Tribune* in the course of which he strongly protested against the appropriation to others of the hard-won laurels of the Jerseymen. 'The Jersey troops,' said he, 'behaved most nobly and gallantly, as is freely and fully and repeatedly acknowledged by both Brigade and Division Generals—Patterson and Hooker.' 'I can positively affirm,' he continued, 'that the New Jersey boys did not give way—nor did they at any time fall into disorder. On the contrary, with unflinching fortitude and bravery, and to the admiration of our Generals (freely expressed to me personally) did they stand their ground under the pressing columns of six thousand fresh troops of the enemy who attempted to crush down our Brigade, worn and weary, and numbering less than two thousand five hundred men!' 'Our men stood even after all their ammunition was expended. They would then have given cold steel. They never thought of retiring, giving way, or falling into disorder; but we went into action with ranks thinned by sickness, and by a long and terrible march over roads that were frightful. In my opinion, the day was saved by the New Jersey Brigade. The heaviest work of the battle was done by the New Jersey Brigade under its noble commander Patterson. And the hardest fighting of the Brigade was done by the Eighth New Jersey Regiment, which occupied the left of the line, and met and turned back repeatedly the swelling forces of the enemy that were thrown against it to turn its flank.'"

"The Eighth subsequently participated in all the great engagements of the Peninsula, and it is the simple truth to say that it was always among the foremost in the advance, and among the rear-guard in the retreat. In the engagement at Bristoe Station, July 27th and 28th, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel William Ward, formerly Captain of Company D, had his arm shattered so that it had to be amputated. He was also wounded in the side. Captain John Tuite, of

Company C, was killed. Shattered by many conflicts, the Eighth never lost the high *morale* it had attained under the soldierly *cool* and affectionate solicitude of Col. Johnson—certainly not while he was at its head. During March, 1863, Johnson was *forced* by his unhealed wound to resign his command. Subsequently he was able to labor in the service of the nation as Colonel in the Veteran Corps. With Colonel Johnson also resigned from the Eighth, Chaplain Chambré, the effect of a severe fever, contracted while the regiment was in the swamps of the Chickahominy, compelling the step. The Eighth returned home in September, 1864, and was received as it deserved—most warmly."—*Atkinson's Hist. of Newark.*

Battles.—During its term of service, the regiment took an active part in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., June 1 and 2, 1862; Seven Pines, Va., June 25, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, and Aug. 5, 1862; Bristow Station, Va., Aug. 27, 1862; Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; Centerville, Va., Sept. 2, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Va., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 24, 1863; McLean's Ford, Va., Oct. 15, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania C. H. Va., May 12 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23 and 24, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; Before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and 27, 1864; Mine Explosion, near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; North Bank of James River, Va., August 14 to 18, 1864; Fort Sedgwick, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Fort Morton, Va., Nov. 5, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 to 7, 1865; Armstrong House, Va., March 25, 1865; Boydton Plank Road, Va., (Capture of Petersburg), April 2, 1865; Amelia Springs, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 6 and 7, 1865; Lee's Surrender (Appomattox, Va.), April 9, 1865.

WILLIAM WARD was born January 30, 1824, at Newark, N. J., and is a descendant of one of the old families of that town. He received a good elementary education at the schools of Bernard Kearney and Nathan Hedges, and at the Newark Academy, schools which enjoyed at that time the highest reputation. With the intention of having him brought up to the business of either a manufacturer or a merchant, he was placed in the extensive hatting establishment of Andrew Rankin in Newark, N. J., where he remained until he had reached the age of twenty-one. Soon after, he became foreman in the hat manufactory of Messrs. Moore & Seeley of the same place, and in this position remained until 1860, when he

established himself as a grocer in his native city. In his boyish days young Ward showed a great fondness for a soldier's life, and as soon as he had reached the age of seventeen, he became a member of the National Guards, in which organization he has now served as a private and an officer from 1841, to the present time. When therefore the War of the Rebellion broke out, he offered his services to the government as soon as his business affairs could be properly arranged, and entered the field September 27, 1861, as Captain of Company D, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. In this capacity he served at the Siege of Yorktown during the months of April and the first five days of May 1862, being all that time under fire of the enemy. On the 5th of May he took part in the fight at Williamsburg, Va. Here Col. Johnson was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Ryerson, who had scarcely placed himself at the head of the regiment, when he fell pierced by three fatal balls. To Major Trawin the leadership now belonged, and the regiment went bravely on its way. June 1, and 2, following, Capt. Ward participated in the battle of Fair Oaks. On the 25th of the same month he was at Seven Pines; on the 29th at Savage Station; on the 30th at Glendale; and on the 1st of July, following, at Malvern Hill. A few days after this battle of Malvern Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Trawin resigned, and Captain Ward was promoted to fill the vacancy his commission being dated July 28, 1862. In the capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel he took command immediately after the second battle at Malvern Hill, August 5, 1862. Then followed the fight at Bristow's Station, in which he led the regiment, August 27, 1862. Two days afterwards, August 29, the second battle of Bull Run began, and while Col. Ward was marching upon the enemy at the head of his regiment, five musket balls were fired at the same moment into his body. As a matter of course, he fell, and apparently, in a dying condition. His men carried him from the field, and after an examination of his wounds it was found necessary to amputate his left arm, which was badly shattered. The wounds in other parts of his body were very serious, and several months elapsed before he could be brought to his home. For a year and a half he was confined to his house, and for a much longer period afterwards, was unable to attend to any business whatever. On the 13th of March 1865, he received the title of Colonel by brevet, for gallant conduct on the field. In 1866, he was elected City Clerk of Newark, an office which he held until 1869, when he was nominated by President Grant, and appointed Postmaster at Newark. This office he has deservedly held until the present time. In accordance with a special Act of the Legislature of New Jersey, which took effect July 4, 1873, Governor Parker appointed Col. Ward Brigadier General for long and meritorious service. General Ward is, as has been said, still a

member of the National Guard, and is attached to the staff of its commander, General Gershom Mott. He still retains his military enthusiasm, and his long experience in the camp and field, make him a valuable counsellor in all matters appertaining to the military service. The high appreciation in which he is held is shown by the circumstance that on the 15th of July, 1884, he was appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, President of a Court of Inquiry to examine into the matter of the disbandment of the late Company F, Third Regiment National Guards, and report the facts.



Sp. Ward

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonels. Adolphus J. Johnson, mustered in September 14, 1861, resigned, March 19, 1862.

John Ramsey, mustered in April 7, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Regiment, October 21, 1862; Colonel, vice Johnson, resigned; Brevet Brigadier General, December 2, 1864. Brevet Major-General, March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonels. Thomas L. Martin, mustered in September 14, 1861, resigned, December 19, 1861.

Joseph Trawin, mustered in March 4, 1862. Major, September 14, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, vice Martin, resigned; resigned July 7, 1862; disability.

William Ward, mustered in August 1, 1862. Captain, Company D, September 27, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, vice Trawin, resigned; discharged, September 12, 1863; wounds received in action at Bull Run.

Via a cut and amputation. Brevet Colonel, March 13, 1865. Colonel, Brigadier General in 1879.

J. D. Warren, mustered in January 1, 1862. Captain, Company M, First Sixth Regiment; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, October 27, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel, vice Ward, resigned; promoted Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, February 20, 1865.

Henry Hartford, mustered in April 25, 1862. Captain, Company, June 11, 1864. Major, December 19, 1864. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, April 2, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel, vice Warren, resigned.

Major. Peter M. Ryerson, mustered in March 4, 1862. Captain, Company A, September 1, 1861. Major, vice Hartford, promoted; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va. May 3, 1862.

William A. Henry, mustered in May 7, 1862. Captain, Company B, September 27, 1861. Major, vice Ryerson, killed in action, August 12, 1862.

George Hoffman, mustered in April 25, 1862. Captain, Company H, September 27, 1861. Major, vice Henry, resigned; resigned, May 19, 1863.

Virgil M. Hendy, mustered in November 24, 1862. Captain, Company B, Fifth Regiment, May 1, 1862; Major, vice Hoffman, resigned.

Leas M. Morris, mustered in May 6, 1863. Captain, Company E, November 27, 1862; Major, vice Hartford, promoted.

Adjutant. Charles W. Johnson, mustered in September 14, 1861, resigned, March 18, 1862.

Charles H. Archer, mustered in November 26, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company A, October 13, 1864. Adjutant, vice Johnson, resigned.

Quartermaster. Ralph Jefferson, mustered in September 14, 1861, resigned, May 29, 1862.

Quartermaster—Charles F. Brown, mustered in January 12, 1861; *Quartermaster Sergeant*—George Foster, also in January 12, 1861; *Company* referred to Company B.

Company A—James, promoted in April 7, 1861; mustered in Sixth Regiment, substituted First Lieutenant, Company F.

Sergeant—Alexander J. Mackay, mustered in September 11, 1861, re-enlisted April 1, 1862.

Philip M. Smith, mustered in September 11, 1861; *Assistant Surgeon*, First Regiment, February 1, 1862; *Sergeant* at M. K. Co. resigned.

Assistant Surgeon—H. C. L. mustered in September 11, 1861, re-enlisted March 1, 1862, promoted.

James F. B. R. R., mustered in September 11, 1861; *Assistant Surgeon*, promoted *Sergeant* in April 1, 1862.

William M. L., mustered in June 8, 1861; *Assistant Surgeon*, also *R. R. Co.*

Company A—S. J. Co. mustered in September 11, 1861, re-enlisted March 1, 1862.

Henry B. R., mustered in March 21, 1861; *Chaplain*, vice Chamber, resigned.

Sergeant F. M., mustered in September 11, 1861; transferred from Sixth Regiment, vice Rensselaer, resigned.

NON-RESIDENTS.

Sergeant M. L., mustered in February 1, 1861; promoted *First Lieutenant* in February 1, 1862.

Henry H. T., mustered in September 11, 1861; *Sergeant Company B*; promoted *Major*, February 21, 1862; promoted *First Lieutenant Company B* in April 1, 1862.

John A. W., mustered in August 9, 1861; *First Sergeant Company B*; promoted *Major*, October 8, 1862; promoted *First Lieutenant Company B* in October 1, 1862.

George H. W., mustered in September 1, 1861; *Private Company B*; promoted *Major*, October 2, 1861; promoted *First Lieutenant Company A*, October 13, 1861.

John D. B., mustered in August 1, 1861; substituted, *Sergeant Company B*; promoted *Major*, December 1, 1861; promoted *Second Lieutenant Company B*, December 1, 1861.

Edward M., mustered in September 1, 1861; substituted, *Corporal Company B*; promoted *Major*, May 17, 1862; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John M. W., mustered in September 1, 1861; reserve; *First Sergeant Company K*; promoted *Major*, June 1, 1862.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Charles F. Brown, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted *Quartermaster*, May 25, 1862.

Andrew L., mustered in August 31, 1861; *Private Company F*; promoted *Sergeant*, September 27, 1861; *Quartermaster Sergeant*, May 25, 1862; promoted *Second Lieutenant Company B*, December 1, 1862; not mustered; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864; promoted *First Lieutenant Company I*, November 12, 1864.

James F. B., mustered in August 31, 1861; *Sergeant Company F*; re-enlisted, January 3, 1864; *Quartermaster Sergeant*, March 29, 1865.

Company A—James C. S. mustered in August 29, 1861; *Private*; promoted *Sergeant*, May 12, 1862; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864.

Philip M. S., mustered in September 1, 1861; discharged at Fort Sumter, United States Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862.

William W., mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred from Sixth Regiment, October 1, 1861; *Musician Company H*, December 1, 1861.

Ashe H. H., mustered in August 29, 1861; *Musician Company B*; promoted *Musician*, April 26, 1862.

Hospital Steward—second class, mustered in August 29, 1861; *Private Company B*; *Hospital Steward*, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864.

Henry W., mustered in September 27, 1861; discharged, November 29, 1861.

COMPANY A

Captain—Peter M. Ryckman, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted *Major*, February 24, 1862.

Abraham N. Freeland, mustered in March 4, 1862; *First Lieutenant* September 27, 1861; *Captain*, vice Brown, promoted; resigned August 5, 1862; re-enlisted October 1, 1862; discharged September 1, 1863; S. O. 392, Par. 23, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Company A—James C. S. mustered in August 29, 1861; *Private*; promoted *Sergeant*, May 12, 1862; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864.

Philip M. S., mustered in September 1, 1861; discharged at Fort Sumter, United States Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862.

William W., mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred from Sixth Regiment, October 1, 1861; *Musician Company H*, December 1, 1861.

Ashe H. H., mustered in August 29, 1861; *Musician Company B*; promoted *Musician*, April 26, 1862.

Hospital Steward—second class, mustered in August 29, 1861; *Private Company B*; *Hospital Steward*, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864.

Henry W., mustered in September 27, 1861; discharged, November 29, 1861.

Company A—James C. S. mustered in August 29, 1861; *Private*; promoted *Sergeant*, May 12, 1862; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864.

Philip M. S., mustered in September 1, 1861; discharged at Fort Sumter, United States Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862.

William W., mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred from Sixth Regiment, October 1, 1861; *Musician Company H*, December 1, 1861.

Ashe H. H., mustered in August 29, 1861; *Musician Company B*; promoted *Musician*, April 26, 1862.

Hospital Steward—second class, mustered in August 29, 1861; *Private Company B*; *Hospital Steward*, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted, February 1, 1864.

Henry W., mustered in September 27, 1861; discharged, November 29, 1861.

Captain—Michael Beahn, mustered in June 29, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C; discharged January 31, 1865; wounds received in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va.; re-commissioned in April 18, 1865.

First Lieutenant—William J. Roberts, mustered in March 4, 1862; *Second Lieutenant* September 27, 1861; *First Lieutenant*, vice Freeland, promoted; resigned October 1, 1862.

Lieutenant—M. Lambert, mustered in January 12, 1861; *Sergeant* August 22, 1861; *First Lieutenant*, vice Roberts, resigned; commissioned Captain June 1, 1864; not mustered; promoted Captain Company C, January 11, 1865.

William Hartford, mustered in March 18, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; *Sergeant Company G*, 3d United States Artillery; *First Lieutenant*, vice Lambert, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—George H. Johnson, mustered in March 4, 1862; *Private* August 22, 1861; *Second Lieutenant*, vice Roberts, promoted; resigned July 7, 1862.

Robert S. Brown, mustered in January 12, 1863; *Sergeant* August 22, 1861; *Second Lieutenant*, vice Johnson, resigned; dismissed September 1, 1863; S. O. 392, Par. 23, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Charles H. Archer, mustered in October 22, 1861; *Sergeant Major*, *Second Lieutenant*, vice Brown, dismissed; promoted *Adjutant* November 12, 1864.

Rufus Keeler, mustered in November 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; *Sergeant Company C*; *Second Lieutenant*, vice Archer, promoted.

First Sergeant—Ira J. Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred as *Sergeant* from Company C; *First Sergeant*, May 1, 1861; promoted *Second Lieutenant Company F*, October 18, 1861.

Joseph D. Rogers, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C; *Sergeant*, February 12, 1865; *First Sergeant* March 6, 1865.

Sergeants—John W. Hoeland, mustered in August 22, 1863; *Corporal* November 29, 1862; *Sergeant* December 27, 1862; re-enlisted December 25, 1863; promoted *Second Lieutenant Company I*, October 18, 1864.

Ashe H. H., mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred from Company B; *Sergeant*, October 1, 1861; promoted *Second Lieutenant Company H*, October 18, 1861.

Thomas Mackay, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out June 9, 1865; transferred from Company B; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865; paroled prisoner.

Joseph H. Carter, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted December 25, 1863; *Sergeant* December 1, 1864.

William S. Brison, mustered in July 21, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; *Corporal* December 1, 1862; re-enlisted December 25, 1863; *Sergeant* February 11, 1864; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

James G., mustered in July 21, 1865; *Corporal* August 22, 1861; *Sergeant* December 22, 1861; promoted *First Lieutenant Company H*, October 3, 1863.

John McLaughlin, mustered in December 4, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B, May 25, 1865.

Ashe King, mustered in March 10, 1862; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted; transferred as *Corporal* from Company C; *Sergeant* June 17, 1865.

Corporals—Rufus McCalley, mustered in August 15, 1863; mustered out June 7, 1865; re-enlisted; transferred from Company B; *Corporal* October 1, 1864; discharged United States Army General Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Bell H., mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B; *Corporal* December 1, 1864.

Henry T., mustered in July 21, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted; *Corporal* February 21, 1865.

Nelson D., mustered in June 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substituted, *Corporal* February 21, 1865.

Mark R. Martin, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted, *Corporal* June 9, 1865.

Carl M., mustered in September 19, 1861; substituted, *Corporal* September 27, 1861; promoted *Sergeant Major* May 17, 1865.

Josh. W., mustered in February 19, 1862; mustered out December 18, 1865; re-enlisted, *Corporal* September 1, 1862; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Company C—Samuel M. Henderson, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted February 22, 1864; Corporal April 1, 1865.

Company D—James L. Day, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B.

Company E—John P. Burt, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted February 1, 1864.

Company F—Nathan Amos, mustered in August 8, 1861; mustered out June 7, 1865; substitute discharged at Point Lookout, Md.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

John Brady, mustered in August 15, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Holman, mustered in March 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Barnes, mustered in February 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K.

Frederick Barth, mustered in October 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K.

Edwin Olson, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C.

George Carman, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Michael Casey, mustered in March 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Charles Cavanagh, mustered in March 10, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

William D. Chandler, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865; drafted.

George Decker, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Edmunds, mustered in August 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles Edwards, mustered in March 26, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Fairbrothers, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

John Fairbrothers, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Edward F. Fisher, mustered in February 11, 1864; mustered out June 7, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C; discharged at Hospital, Point Lookout, Md.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

George Fisher, mustered in July 18, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

James Fitzgerald, mustered in March 9, 1865; mustered out July 31, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Michael Flanagan, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Joseph Forest, mustered in August 11, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B; Sergeant December 1, 1864; Private February 9, 1865.

John M. Freeland, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Sergeant August 22, 1861; Private January 1, 1864.

Joseph Gluckert, mustered in August 15, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Michael Gough, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Green, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Frederick Greiner, mustered in July 15, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

William J. Grim, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William H. Hadden, mustered in July 21, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Frederick Hahn, mustered in May 10, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal October 18, 1864; Private February 2, 1865.

Eugene O. Hamilton, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; substitute.

Peter Harris, mustered in August 11, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Aaron Henderson, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Frederick Charles Holman, mustered in August 8, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

George H. Holmes, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out March 10, 1865; transferred from Company C; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

William Hasey, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

James Ireland, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out May 31, 1865; drafted; discharged at McCallum United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

John Jackson, mustered in November 8, 1861; mustered out November 17, 1864; transferred from Company B; discharged at New York, N. J.

John C. Linn, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B.

Wesley Jones, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Corporal December 27, 1861; Private December 14, 1862.

Patrick Kelly, mustered in February 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Keister, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted February 13, 1864.

Emil Knock, mustered in July 23, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865; recruit; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Patrick Lyons, mustered in December 19, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C.

Patrick Mahoney, mustered in December 12, 1861; mustered out February 10, 1865; paroled prisoner.

Peter Mannery, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out June 7, 1865; drafted; discharged at Hospital, Point Lookout, Md.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

David McCarroll, mustered in December 21, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C.

John McNinny, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C; Corporal April 1, 1865; Private June 19, 1865.

William F. Miller, mustered in May 28, 1864; mustered out June 9, 1865; substitute; discharged at Patterson Park United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Robert W. Mills, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Corporal December 2, 1864; Private.

Edwin W. Mockridge, mustered in August 23, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B.

Patrick Murphy, mustered in August 1861; mustered out January 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Francis Norton, mustered in August 11, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Patrick O'Sullivan, mustered in March 10, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Isaac Ogden, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Peter Oltham, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted February 13, 1864.

Thomas Oltham, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Parcells, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

Christian Peterson, mustered in February 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company K.

Charles A. Raynold, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C; Corporal October 1, 1864; Sergeant December 1, 1864; Private May 27, 1865.

Frederick Rohn, mustered in July 19, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Christian Remus, mustered in October 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Rhodes, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1865; discharged at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Stephen Riney, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Privates—Charles Roberts, mustered Jan. August 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Robinson, mustered in June 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Sanger, mustered in August 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Smith, enlisted at Ft. M. J. D., 1861; mustered out July 27, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K, December 1, 1864; and then, N. J., Company in War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

John Smith, Jr., mustered in January 2, 1861; mustered out August 1, 1861; private; transferred to Company K.

William Tadmor, mustered in July 15, 1861; mustered out June 23, 1865; drafted; transferred to Hospital, Private, 1, 1864; Md., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph Turner, mustered in Aug. 11, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Ernest W. Van, mustered in June 4, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Vancour, mustered in July 15, 1861; mustered out July 21, 1861; drafted; discharged at Trenton, N. J., October 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Conrad Vanvliet, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred August 22, 1861; Private June 1862; reenlisted February 13, 1864.

Julius Vancour, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out January 1, 1865; captured December 27, 1862; Private October 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

Nicholas Vancour, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Henry Weaver, mustered in August 12, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Christian Weis, mustered in August 23, 1861; mustered out August 20, 1861; substitute; transferred from Company K; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

DISCHARGED.

Company—Jacob L. Crady, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., August 9, 1862; disability.

Charles Fisher, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1863; disability.

Joseph Van, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Oct. 17, 1862.

James B. Nichols, discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Cumberland, Md., March 4, 1863; disability.

Henry Brown, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Baltimore, Md., December 1, 1862; disability.

Privates—Jacob Bender, mustered in June 21, 1862; recruit; discharged at Camp near Edmonds, Va., January 9, 1863; disability.

Henry Brown, mustered in December 2, 1861; discharged at West Building, U. S. Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., December 1, 1862; disability.

Charles Carl, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Md., June 15, 1862; disability.

Thomas Cox, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 11, 1862; disability; transferred from Company D.

Charles Deane, mustered in August 11, 1861; substitute; discharged at Newark, N. J., June 25, 1863; disability.

William M. Dorman, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Georgetown, D. C., December 1, 1863; disability.

Barnabas W. Engert, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged July 1, 1865.

Charles Hamburg, mustered in August 1, 1861; substitute; discharged at Camp near Philadelphia, Va., November 5, 1861; reconcept appointment as Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Regiment, U. S. C. T.

James H. Hendon, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged April 1, 1862.

Benjamin S. Holmes, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 8, 1861; disability.

Charles M. Holmes, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Camp near Potomac, Md., March 11, 1862; disability.

Privates—James Kelly, mustered in December 21, 1861; recruit; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 22, 1865; wounds received in action; arm amputated; transferred from Company C.

John P. Matron, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Fair Oaks, Va., June 29, 1862; disability.

Myron F. Miller, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., May 14, 1862; disability.

John Moore, mustered in December 28, 1861; discharged at Fort Delaware July 15, 1863.

Henry B. Morgan, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, New York Harbor, September 9, 1862; disability.

Charles S. Meyers, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., March 14, 1864; disability; Corporal March 15, 1863; Private December 18, 1863.

Edward Oakland, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Hospital, Lower Potomac, Md., March 14, 1862; disability.

Francis O'Donnell, mustered in December 19, 1861; recruit; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Chester, Pa., June 26, 1865; disability; transferred from Company C.

Michael Quigley, mustered in June 1, 1861; substitute; discharged near Petersburg, Va., March 9, 1863; disability.

Isaac Robinson, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Camp near Edmonds, Va., March 3, 1863; disability.

Abraham Sanger, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at New Haven, Conn., December 12, 1862; wounds received in action at Fair Oaks, Va.

Henry C. Shuler, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 15, 1865; disability; transferred from Company C.

James H. Sisco, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., January 20, 1863; disability.

John P. Smith, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1862.

Edward Shirley, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged February 5, 1863, to join Regular Army.

Charles W. Stevens, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 4, 1862; disability.

Henry Weaver, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 15, 1865; wounds received in action; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

Horatio N. Williams, mustered in February 19, 1862; recruit; discharged at Lowell U. S. Army General Hospital, Portsmouth, Gro., E. I., January 6, 1863; disability.

James H. Warden, mustered in August 22, 1861; discharged at Fair Oaks, Va., June 25, 1862; disability.

TRANSFERRED.

Sergeant—Wellington Bird, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company D; transferred from Company C.

Musician—Ralph Westervelt, mustered in August 22, 1861; transferred to Company D; reenlisted February 13, 1864.

Privates—James Barber, mustered in April 11, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company K.

William S. Brown, mustered in August 22, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom January 13, 1864.

James M. Day, mustered in December 9, 1861; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 31, 1864; discharged therefrom December 9, 1864.

George Egbert, mustered in December 2, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 29, 1863; discharged therefrom December 2, 1863.

Julius Fallison, mustered in September 13, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company H.

George Fisher, mustered in August 25, 1861; substitute; transferred to Company K.

Leopold Hamer, mustered in September 16, 1861; substitute; transferred from Company K; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 29, 1865; discharged therefrom June 29, 1865.

George Holland, mustered in January 4, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Michael McCann, mustered in January 11, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Private Peter Mottabaglio, mustered in January 32, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Private W. North, mustered in August 22, 1861; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps November 1, 1861; discharged December August 22, 1861.

Heavy Artillery, mustered in April 11, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Corporal Hanson, mustered in August 22, 1861; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps January 1, 1862; discharged December August 22, 1861.

John Robert, mustered in March 29, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

James Robinson, mustered in June 2, 1861; substitute; transferred to Company C; transferred to Company F, Seventh Regiment.

Frederick Smith, mustered in January 3, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

John C. Stansbury, mustered in August 22, 1861; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps February 1, 1862; discharged December May 7, 1861; First Sergeant August 22, 1861; Private November 28, 1861.

John Ward, mustered in August 7, 1861; recruit; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps September 1, 1861; discharged December June 4, 1861.

DEATHS

Sergeant Robert Wood, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Henry Clark, mustered in August 22, 1861; died of cholera at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1861, of wounds received in action June 16, 1861; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; Corporal Aug. 22, 1861; Sergeant November 3, 1861; re-enlisted December 28, 1861.

Corporal John W. Roush, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., August 21, 1862; Corporal June 7, 1862.

Albert Romaine, mustered in July 14, 1861; drafted; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1863; Corporal October 19, 1861.

Master Charles P. H. Rand, mustered in August 22, 1861; died of typhoid fever in hospital, Harrison's Landing, Va., August 10, 1862.

Private Albert Abbott, mustered in August 8, 1861; drafted; died of pneumonia at Salisbury, N. C., January 16, 1862; prisoner of war; buried at National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C.

Paul Brown, mustered in May 29, 1861; substitute; died of cholera in diarrhoea at McDougall United States Army General Hospital, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, October 29, 1861; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; Grave 2,079.

John F. Bean, mustered in August 22, 1861; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 9, 1862.

Leandro Beck, mustered in June 3, 1861; substitute; died September 28, 1861.

Robert Brison, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

James Burroughs, mustered in August 22, 1861; died May 28, 1862.

George Butler, mustered in June 2, 1861; substitute; died of chronic diarrhoea and wounds received in action at Deep Bottom, Va., at Satterlee United States Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., November 23, 1861; buried at Philadelphia, Pa.

John Carrigan, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Corporal July 27, 1862; Private October 24, 1863; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

John De Croon, mustered in August 7, 1861; substitute; killed in action near Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1863; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division C, Section D, Grave 40.

Gerhart Diebler, mustered in August 22, 1861; recorded at War Department as died December 15, 1861; re-enlisted March 28, 1861.

William Eagan, mustered in August 11, 1861; recruit; died at Florence, S. C., November 15, 1861; prisoner of war; transferred from Company B.

Bernard Ennis, mustered in August 13, 1863; recruit; died of hemiplegia at Newark, N. J., July 2, 1865; transferred from Company B.

John J. Manner, mustered in August 22, 1861; died at Armory Square United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; re-enlisted December 28, 1863.

Private George B. Hopwood, mustered in August 21, 1861; recruit; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Thomas J. Huyler, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Michael Kelley, mustered in July 18, 1861; drafted; died of fever at Third Division, Second Corps Hospital January 18, 1865; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division D, Section B, Grave 23.

Jacob M. Kinney, mustered in August 22, 1861; taken prisoner while in hospital at Fair Oaks, Va., June 28, 1862; supposed to have died at Richmond, Va.

Adolph Myers, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; re-enlisted February 29, 1864.

John W. Palmer, mustered in August 22, 1861; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 23, 1862.

Joseph N. Pierson, mustered in February 20, 1862; recruit; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Chester, Pa., August 29, 1862; buried at Chester, Pa.

Henry M. Shugard, mustered in December 3, 1861; died at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.

Philip Snikle, mustered in June 3, 1861; substitute; died of chronic diarrhoea at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., January 13, 1865; buried at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

John Thompson, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Thomas Ulrich, mustered in August 5, 1861; substitute; died at Hospital, Third Division, Second Corps, February 7, 1865, of wounds received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division C, Section D, Grave 2.

Amos R. Ware, mustered in October 5, 1861; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

FINAL FATE UNKNOWN

William Baleman, mustered in June 7, 1861; substitute; absent; in hospital; wounded at Boylton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1861.

William Coleman, mustered in July 20, 1861; substitute; absent; in hospital; wounded at Boylton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1861.

Hugh De L. in, mustered in June 3, 1861; substitute; absent; in hospital; wounded at Boylton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1861.

Thomas Markey, mustered in August 17, 1863; recruit; transferred from Company B; absent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., December 6, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Miller (1), mustered in August 9, 1861; substitute; absent; transferred to Company C, Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1862.

Thomas Walsh, mustered in August 23, 1861; substitute; absent.

William Walters, mustered in Aug. 12, 1863; recruit; transferred from Company B; absent in hospital; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Company William A. Henry, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted Major May 7, 1862.

Olivier S. Johnson, mustered in January 12, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company G, September 27, 1861; Captain vice Henry promoted; dismissed May 9, 1864, S. O. 192, Par. 43, War Department A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Daniel M. Ford, mustered in May 15, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; First Sergeant Company F, Second Lieutenant October 19, 1864; First Lieutenant Company G, November 12, 1864; Captain vice Johnson dismissed; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

First Lieutenants—Andrew S. Davis, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted Captain Company H, October 4, 1862.

James H. Peer, mustered in January 12, 1863; First Sergeant August 29, 1861; First Lieutenant vice Davis promoted; resigned May 16, 1863.

John A. Whitney, mustered in October 16, 1863; mustered out September 21, 1864; Sergeant Major, First Lieutenant vice Peer resigned.

Charles F. Bowles, mustered in January 12, 1863; Quartermaster May 28, 1862; transferred, vice Whitney mustered out; served in Company G; promoted Captain Company F, December 6, 1864.

Private—Francis W. Pratt, mustered in March 15, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Michael Laidy, mustered in September 6, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Frederick Laidy, mustered in August 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company F.

Mathias Laidy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 1, 1861.

William LeVett, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 1, 1861.

George Leighton, mustered in June 4, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Samuel L. Matthews, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company F.

John March, mustered in September 6, 1861; mustered out June 19, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company A, discharged at Fort Detting, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Michael McAnn, mustered in January 11, 1864; mustered out August 19, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. F; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 18, 1865.

Francis McCormack, mustered in October 11, 1861; transferred from Co. I.

Martin McGee, mustered in February 1, 1861; mustered out June 15, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. K; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865; discharged passenger.

Walter S. McHenry, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Henry McInnes, mustered in July 23, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. E, Twelfth Regiment.

August Meidisch, mustered in July 13, 1864; mustered out July 29, 1865; drafted; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

George Mowley, mustered in March 6, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. I.

Jacob Nichols, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861; Sergeant, August 29, 1861; Private, November 1, 1861.

Walter Penge, mustered in August 19, 1864; mustered out June 16, 1865; substitute; transferred from Co. A, Sixth Regiment; discharged at New York City, Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Joseph Phifer, mustered in July 6, 1865; substitute; discharged at Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Nicholas Rasmus, mustered in June 6, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas L. Reynolds, mustered in May 10, 1864; mustered out June 3, 1865; drafted; discharged at Trenton, N. J., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Nelson Rogers, mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out July 1865; substitute.

James Rowan, mustered in August 14, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William Russell, mustered in June 7, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James C. Sayres, mustered in August 29, 1861; promoted Commissary Sergeant May 12, 1862.

George Seiffert, mustered in August 9, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Frederick Shultz, mustered in January 12, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. A.

John E. Shields, mustered in August 11, 1861; mustered out June 30, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C.; G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Patrick Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

William Somerydyke, mustered in March 4, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. I.

John P. Taylor, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out January 27, 1865; transferred from Co. I, discharged at Camp near Petersburg, Va.

John P. Thompson, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

Privates—Joseph G. Thompson, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

George W. Thurstin, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred as Corporal from Co. D, Sergeant, December 17, 1864.

Thomas Tracy, mustered in June 6, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William R. Tunison, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Corporal, December 27, 1862; Private, April 10, 1864.

Andrew H. Vanderveer, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Israel Van Riper, mustered in October 2, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Co. F.

Herman Vosluruk, mustered in June 6, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry F. Ward, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out August 30, 1865; transferred from Co. D.

Moses W. Westcott, mustered in September 4, 1863; mustered out June 13, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. I; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Henry Zick, mustered in June 4, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

DISCHARGED

Sergeants—Christian Schooner, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 10, 1865; disability; Sergeant, December 1, 1861.

William H. Harrison, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., December 24, 1863; disability; Corporal, August 29, 1861; Sergeant, October 10, 1862.

John Williams, mustered in November 22, 1861; discharged at DeCamp U. S. Army General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, June 15, 1865; disability; transferred from Co. I.

Corporals—John H. Riker, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., September 8, 1862; disability; Corporal, November 17, 1861.

James H. Quimby, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged, November 22, 1862 to join regular army; Corporal, November 17, 1861.

Henry C. Hattam, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Newark, N. J., May 6, 1864; disability; Corporal, April 19, 1862.

William Fisher, mustered in June 4, 1864; substitute; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1865; disability; Corporal.

Wagoner—James L. Johnson, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Bull's Ferry, Md., June 1, 1862; disability.

Privates—Thomas G. Ayres, mustered in November 5, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 3, 1862; disability.

Frederick Bodenborfer, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., April 11, 1863; disability.

Rudolph Boshardt, mustered in July 26, 1864; substitute; discharged at Newark, N. J., August 19, 1865; disability.

Henry F. Chalton, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1862; disability.

Merwin Clawson, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged, November 25, 1862 to join regular army; Corporal August 29, 1861; Private, November 17, 1861.

Lewis Collard, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., September 25, 1861; minor.

William Connall, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Bull's Ferry, Md., June 5, 1862; disability.

Thomas Costello, substitute; discharged at Alexandria, Va.

James Curran, mustered in August 28, 1863; recruit; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865; disability; transferred from Co. F.

Benjamin C. Davis, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., November 6, 1862; disability.

Eugene Dennis, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 5, 1862; disability.

Thomas Duffey, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Van Lear, near Alexandria, Va., October 25, 1861; disability.

Private—John McLaughlin, mustered in December 4, 1861, transferred to Company A, Cavalry, October 1, 1862, Sergeant, October 3, 1862, re-enlisted, February 1, 1863, private.

Robert Mendenhall, mustered in August 13, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company A.

Frederic W. Mendenhall, mustered in August 29, 1861, transferred to Company A, enlisted February 29, 1862.

William W. Mendenhall, mustered in August 29, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863, discharged December 28, 1864.

Peter C. Mendenhall, mustered in March 10, 1862, recruit, transferred to Company A.

Peter J. Mendenhall, mustered in August 1, 1863.

William Rice, mustered in April 13, 1862, recruit, transferred to Company K.

William Robinson, mustered in August 24, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 23, 1863, discharged December 18, 1864.

David L. Shipley, mustered in August 29, 1861, re-enlisted to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 10, 1863, discharged December 28, 1864.

Nathan Shortall, mustered in September 27, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company K.

James Spalding, mustered in October 1, 1861, substitute, transferred to Company D.

Peter Sullivan, mustered in April 10, 1862, recruit, transferred to Company C.

William Walters, mustered in August 12, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company A, transferred from Company I.

1862.

Sergeants—Richard Mills, mustered in August 29, 1861, killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 3, 1862.

William Dwyer, mustered in August 29, 1861, received November 29, 1861, in the Potomac, opposite Indian Head, captured August 28, 1862, Sergeant, November 17, 1862.

Private—Francis Beach, mustered in July 24, 1861, substitute, died of cholera, Barbours, at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., December 24, 1864.

Alexander Bigelow, mustered in August 29, 1861, killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Joseph Burroughs, mustered in October 30, 1861, died July 10, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.; buried at National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa., Section B, Grave 8.

Lewis Burk, mustered in February 6, 1863; substitute; killed in action at Farnville, Va., April 6, 1863.

Herbert Canning, mustered in August 29, 1861, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.

David Camp, mustered in May 10, 1864; drafted; died October 15, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va., August 16, 1864, transferred from Company I.

John Carey, mustered in August 13, 1863; recruit; killed in action at Mechanicsville, Va., May 31, 1864; transferred from Company I.

James Cramer, mustered in June 7, 1863, substitute, killed in action at Boylton Plank Road, Va., April 2, 1863.

David C. Day, mustered in August 29, 1861, died at Chesapeake United States Army General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., May 14, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Hampton, Va., Row 7, Section B, Grave 26.

Michael Eganish, mustered in August 24, 1861, died of typhoid fever at United States Army General Hospital, White House, Va., June 8, 1862; buried at Yorktown, Va.

Sylvester W. Hardy, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

George Haynes, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Frederick Hoffman, mustered in August 17, 1861, recruit, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1864; buried at Fort Harrison National Cemetery, Va., Section B, Grave 116.

Joseph Kearns, mustered in August 29, 1861; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Yorktown, Va., July 1, 1862.

Adolph Keller, mustered in August 3, 1864; substitute; killed in action at Boylton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

William Lloyd, mustered in August 29, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Hospital on Lower Potomac, Md., March 1, 1862.

Private—Joseph McMillen, mustered in August 29, 1861; died of fever at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 1, 1863; Corporal, August 29, 1861; private, January 10, 1863.

Charles Meeker, mustered in January 30, 1863; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Francis L. Nixon, mustered in January 30, 1864; recruit; died of spotted fever at Trenton, N. J., April 8, 1864.

John F. Percy, mustered in May 10, 1864; drafted; drowned June 11, 1864, near mouth of James River, Va.

William Rick, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

William S. Sargent, mustered in August 29, 1861, enlisted before Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division D, Section C, Grave 72; Corporal, November 17, 1861; private, March 1, 1862; re-enlisted February 13, 1864.

James Taylor, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Sergeant, August 29, 1861; private, November 17, 1861.

Jonathan Walker, mustered in August 1, 1864; substitute; died at Field Hospital, Third Division, Second A. C., January 17, 1865; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division D, Section C, Grave 24.

FINAL RECORD UNKNOWN.

Private—James Bell, mustered in August 2, 1864, recruit, transferred from Company F; absent in hospital; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 3, 1864.

Joseph Bonasch, mustered in September 13, 1864; substitute; absent in hospital sick, since November 22, 1864.

Ephraim Burt, mustered in May 13, 1863, drafted, transferred from Company I, absent at United States Army General Hospital, Beverly, N. J., March 30, 1865; wounded near Petersburg, Va., September 23, 1864.

Edward Busch, mustered in September 1, 1863; recruit; transferred from Company F; absent in Whitehall United States Army General Hospital, Bristol, Pa., April 6, 1865; wounded, October 3, 1863.

Michael Carrigan, mustered in July 28, 1864; substitute; absent, at Camp Parole, Md., March 5, 1865.

Frederick Douse, mustered in August 10, 1864; substitute; absent, at hospital; wounded October 27, 1864, at Boylton Plank Road, Va.

John Eddy, mustered in May 11, 1861, substitute; absent sick at United States Army General Hospital, New York Harbor, August 11, 1864.

David Gillman, mustered in August 11, 1861, substitute; absent, sick at hospital since October 20, 1864.

Thomas Kerwin, mustered in August 31, 1861; transferred from Company F; absent, at hospital; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Thomas McRitter, mustered in January 3, 1864, recruit, transferred from Company I, absent, at hospital, wounded near Rock's Roads, Va., March, 1864.

Felix Schaub, mustered in June 2, 1864; substitute; absent, at hospital, since July 30, 1864; wounds.

Adolph Schmidt, mustered in August 2, 1864; substitute; absent at Annapolis, Md., at Boylton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

Charles Schnawolf, mustered in August 11, 1864; substitute; absent, at hospital.

Alexander S. Thompson, mustered in June 2, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at Depot Field Hospital, Second A. C., City Point, Va., September 25, 1864.

James Wilson, mustered in August 25, 1863; recruit; transferred from Company D.

COMPANY G.

Captains—John Tuttle, mustered in September 29, 1861; killed in action at Bristow Station, Va., August 27, 1862.

James M. Simmonson, mustered in January 12, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company K, March 3, 1862; Captain, vice Tuttle, killed; resigned, February 24, 1863.

Michael Bush, mustered in June 29, 1861, Sergeant, August 29, 1861; First Sergeant, July 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, October 18, 1862; First Lieutenant, December 28, 1862; Captain, vice Simons resigned, transferred to Company A.

Henry Harford, mustered in December 6, 1864; transferred as First Lieutenant from Company K; Captain, vice Bush, transferred; promoted Major, December 15, 1864.

Captain—Edward M. Lambart, mustered in February 18, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; First Lieutenant Company A, December 19, 1864; Captain, Co. H, April 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Otho S. Edwards, mustered in September 19, 1861; promoted Captain Company B, May 15, 1862.

Charles W. Kautsky, mustered in October 15, 1861; Second Lieutenant, September 27, 1861; First Lieutenant, vice Johnson, promoted, January 16, 1862.

Wellington Bird, mustered in January 1, 1865; Private, August 29, 1864; promoted to Second Lieutenant by Company A, re-enlisted January 16, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company G, October 18, 1864; First Lieutenant, vice Hartford, promoted; killed in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va., April 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—John Smith, mustered in March 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; Second Lieutenant, vice Bird, promoted; served in Company D.

First Sergeant—George Deegan, mustered in August 29, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company A, June 17, 1862.

Martin J. Manning, mustered in August 29, 1861; Sergeant, August 29, 1861; First Sergeant, October 18, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant, Company I, December 10, 1862.

Sergeant—Tim W. Bate, mustered in December 5, 1861; transferred from Company G; promoted Second Lieutenant Company E, November 12, 1864.

Reuben Webster, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred from Company E, promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, November 12, 1864.

Nicholas E. Tice, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H, Sergeant, March 28, 1865.

William R. Langer, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H.

Everitt Gordon, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H; re-enlisted April 29, 1864; Corporal November 22, 1864; Sergeant, May 23, 1865.

Corporals—Henry A. Howard, mustered in March 23, 1862; mustered out April 3, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company E; Corporal, July, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J.

John Murphy, mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company G; Corporal, February 21, 1865.

Henry Pond, mustered in June 3, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, March 28, 1865.

William Hull, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 21, 1865; transferred from Company H; discharged at Trenton, N. J., orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Henry Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out August 19, 1865; transferred from Company K; Corporal, September 1864; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

George W. Nailor, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruited at Camp Fair, Annapolis, Md., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865; Prisoner of War; Corporal, November 14, 1863; re-enlisted, February 21, 1865.

Major—George L. Stinson, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruited January 1, 1864.

Ebenezer Tingley, mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company G.

Privates—William J. Arlino, mustered in June 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G; Sergeant, December 1, 1864; Private, May 21, 1865.

Jacob Baethold, mustered in August 5, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Berry, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Charles Brant, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Emory M. Butler, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H.

Charles Brown, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Brown, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Gabriel S. Canaan, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Privates—Dominick Clements, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Edward Cole, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Major Cole, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Philip Cook, mustered in October 20, 1862; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H.

Edward J. Cooper, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Samuel A. Corry, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865; drafted; discharged at Sickle's United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Charles E. Creelin, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Henry Crenk, mustered in December 10, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company G.

James M. Dennis, mustered in February 21, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Alexander Donald, mustered in ——— 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Donnelly, mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out July 21, 1865; transferred from Company G; discharged at Trenton, N. J., orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Peter Donnelly, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Albert Drossan, mustered in August 8, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William Dunn, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Fox, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Francis Fuller, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles E. Garrison, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Green, mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company G.

James Hall, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Michael A. Hanley, mustered in August 30, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; transferred from Company E; Corporal, March 28, 1865; private, May 21, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 2, 1865.

Henry Hartshorn, mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Sylvester W. Health, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H.

Jonathan Hellstrin, mustered in June 3, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Aaron Henderson, mustered in September 5, 1861; transferred from Company H.

Samuel V. Hime, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H.

Havilah H. Holden, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

John James, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Corporal, August 29, 1861; Sergeant, September 1, 1862; private, January 1, 1864.

William Jones, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Kelly, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

John D. Ketcham, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H.

Jacob Klavereiden, mustered in August 3, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Clawson Lacy, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out August 1, 1865; drafted; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Albert Lewis, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Peter Logan, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out August 1, 1865; transferred from Company K; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Private—Barry M. Smith, mustered in August 2, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 27, 1862; disability.

John F. Thompson, mustered in August 29, 1861, discharged November 21, 1862; transferred to grave.

Thomas Tate, mustered in August 29, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fort M. A. Alexander, Va., October 28, 1862; disability.

John A. Thompson, mustered in December 1, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., February 11, 1863; disability.

Oliver A. Venable, mustered in August 29, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1862; transferred to grave.

George Van Wert, mustered in August 29, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1862; disability.

James Watson, mustered in August 29, 1861, discharged at Camp Hancock, Va., January 30, 1863; disability.

Edward J. White, mustered in March 15, 1862; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., February 12, 1863; disability.

TRANSFERRED

First Sergeant—William J. Donnelly, mustered in September 5, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 24, 1863, discharged therefrom, July 25, 1865; transferred from Company H.

Sergeant—Benjamin Morphy, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Company D, September 12, 1861; transferred from Company K.

Edw. J. Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A; re-enlisted, December 25, 1863.

Company—Jacob A. Young, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom, August 31, 1864.

William J. Lake, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom, August 31, 1864; Corporal, October 18, 1862.

James H. Robertson, mustered in December 11, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 24, 1863; discharged therefrom, July 25, 1865; transferred from Company G.

Asher King, mustered in March 10, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company A, Corporal, November 14, 1862; re-enlisted, March 15, 1864.

Private—Jackson Berlin, mustered in May 11, 1861, drafted; transferred to Company H, May 29, 1865.

Edward Bushe, mustered in September 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Luke Cadden, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A; re-enlisted, December 25, 1863.

Michael F. Carlin, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom, August 16, 1864.

Christopher K. mustered in March 27, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Lawrence Carney, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom, August 31, 1864.

William S. Chambers, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 14, 1862; discharged therefrom, September 1, 1864.

William Clements, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 31, 1861; discharged therefrom, August 30, 1864.

Michael Cooley, mustered in January 26, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Edward Costello, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 20, 1864; discharged therefrom, September 1, 1864.

John DeBlin, mustered in February 5, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company D.

George Davonport, mustered in August 13, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company I.

Ralph James Dougherty, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A.

Edward F. Fisher, mustered in February 11, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Private—Amos Hartford, mustered in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1864; discharged therefrom, November 17, 1865; transferred from Company G.

Michael Harth, mustered in December 10, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1864; discharged therefrom, August 29, 1865; transferred from Company G.

George F. Holden, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A.

David James, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, re-enlisted, May 5, 1864.

Thomas Kearney, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom, September 3, 1864.

James Kelly, mustered in December 21, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A; transferred from Company I.

Ebenezer A. Lake, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864; re-enlisted, April 13, 1864.

Patrick Lyons, mustered in December 19, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A.

John W. Maxwell, mustered in August 16, 1862; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863; discharged therefrom, July 10, 1865.

Hugh McAnn, mustered in December 21, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A; transferred from Company I.

Bernard McGinnis, mustered in December 21, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A; transferred from Company I.

John McNinney, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A; Corporal, August 29, 1861; re-enlisted, December 25, 1863; Private.

Edwin W. Moskencoe, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A, Sergeant, August 29, 1861; First Sergeant; Private, October 5, 1863.

Francis O'Donald, mustered in December 19, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A; transferred from Company I.

Charles A. Raymond, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A; Corporal, August 29, 1861; Private, March 1, 1863; re-enlisted, December 25, 1863.

George Raymond, mustered in September 10, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Peter J. Raymond, mustered in August 16, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company B.

James Robinson, mustered in June 2, 1864; substitute; transferred to Company K, November 27, 1864; transferred from Company A.

Joseph D. Rogers, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A; Sergeant, August 29, 1861; Private, November 16, 1863; re-enlisted, December 25, 1863.

Henry C. Shuler, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A.

William Todd, mustered in February 4, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company D.

John Van Cliff, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom, September 12, 1864.

James Wilson, mustered in August 29, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company D.

Isaac Zib, mustered in February 5, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company F.

DEED

Sergeant—George E. Kallor, mustered in December 3, 1861; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; transferred from Company G.

Joseph Wiegart, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Boynton Plank Road, Va., April 2, 1865; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division D, Section B, Grave 56; transferred from Company F, Sergeant, March 1, 1865.

Corporal—John O'Connor, mustered in August 29, 1861; died at Potomac Creek Hospital, Va., May 14, 1864; of wounds received in action at Chambersville, Va.; Corporal, September 1, 1862.

Private—Charles A. Berry, mustered in August 11, 1862; recruit; died at Hospital, Third Division, 2d A. C., June 11, 1865; transferred from Company E.

James Brown, mustered in August 29, 1861; died at Newark, N. J., July 4, 1865.

Peter Durbine, mustered in August 12, 1864; substitute; killed in action at Boynton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

Company—Richard W. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Massachusetts—Ralph W. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William S. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Hopkins—James F. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Private—James F. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

William A. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Robert A. May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864; Sergeant, August 23, 1861; Private, August 1, 1860.

Richard May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Joseph May, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; discharged at Fort Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

William Blair, mustered in September 19, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John May, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out May 29, 1865; substitute; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, York, Pa., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

Alexander Bagge, mustered in September 15, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

George M. May, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Brannin, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Anthony C. Brill, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Corporal, August 29, 1861; Sergeant, September 25, 1862; Private, June 23, 1863.

George B. Brown, mustered in August 12, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865; substitute; discharged at Howard United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., G. O. 27, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Alfred B. Brown, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Philip Clillions, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Howard United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Samuel Clark, mustered in August 2, 1864; promoted Hospital Steward, September 17, 1861.

Peter Cohen, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

David Crooley, mustered in January 27, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Custer, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C.

Christian Delid, mustered in September 15, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Matthew D. DeWey, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Peter DeWey, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864; substitute; discharged at Ward United States Army Hospital, Newark, N. J., G. O. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

David Denny, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John Duval, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Engleking, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Peter Erhardt, mustered in February 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Fagan, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Thomas Flynn, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Fountain, mustered in February 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Richard Fritz, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Benedict Galliene, mustered in February 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Gardiner, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Ferdinand Garma, mustered in September 15, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Charles Gierth, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Leopold Grasse, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William Grossman, mustered in February 4, 1865; mustered out July 31, 1865; substitute; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

Jacob Hancock, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Peter Harney, mustered in February 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Frederick (or Patricia) Harnough, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Frederick Heller, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Charles W. Helms, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

John L. Hoffman, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Nelson Hoffman, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Henry Hults, mustered in February 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Albertus G. Hopperton, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out Sept. 21, 1864; Corporal, August 29, 1861; Private, April 10, 1862.

Edward H. Wall, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Elias Hults, mustered in August 2, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865; drafted; discharged at Second Division Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Arthur Hymer, mustered in September 5, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William Jones, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, April 18, 1865; Private, June 17, 1865.

Jacob Kady, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

James Kelly, mustered in January 31, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Hugo Keening, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Hugo Kuntz, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Godfrey Kuter, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Alexander Lapey, mustered in September 19, 1864; mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute; discharged at Campbell United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

George W. Lee, mustered in September 15, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865; drafted.

Phineas Brown, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 2, 1861.

James L. Eddy, mustered in July 14, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1861; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Frederic L. Eddy, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

George E. Eddy, mustered in September 17, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John E. Eddy, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John E. Eddy, mustered in October 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James B. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out July 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Charles E. Eddy, mustered in February 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Martha E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Albert E. Eddy, mustered in February 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Christopher E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Ignatz O. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Elias W. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861; corporal; August 29, 1861; private; April 1, 1865.

Charles J. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 22, 1861.

Andrew E. Eddy, mustered in September 15, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Edward E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 2, 1861.

John E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Abraham E. Eddy, mustered in February 23, 1865; drafted at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

James E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

August E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William E. Eddy, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry E. Eddy, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William E. Eddy, mustered in September 17, 1861; mustered out June 2, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John E. Eddy, mustered in August 10, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John E. Eddy, mustered in August 1861; mustered out June 7, 1865; substitute; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 9 War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Andrew E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

George E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Phineas J. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles E. Eddy, mustered in February 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John S. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

George E. Eddy, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

ESSEX COUNTY

Samuel E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 2, 1862; disability.

John E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., May 1, 1864; disability; corporal; October 2, 1865; sergeant; December 18, 1865.

George E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp near Washington, Va., October 11, 1862; disability.

Nathan E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., February 12, 1863; disability.

George P. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp near Washington, Va., November 30, 1862; disability; corporal; October 2, 1862.

Martha E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 2, 1862; disability.

Edward E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at November 14, 1862; to join regular army.

Charles E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at near Alexandria, Va., September 27, 1862; disability.

John D. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp near Bull's Ferry, Md., January 11, 1862; disability.

William E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at near Alexandria, Va., September 6, 1862; disability.

Samuel H. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp on Lower Potomac, Md., March 14, 1862; disability.

Samuel M. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp near Washington, Va., September 12, 1862; disability.

William E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., September 27, 1861.

Morris E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged November 17, 1862; to join regular army.

John E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 5, 1862; wounds received in action.

Andrew J. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camden street United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., November 6, 1862; disability.

Thomas E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Fort McHenry, Md., September 3, 1862; disability.

Benjamin E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Fort McHenry, Md., October 18, 1862; disability.

Amos E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., September 27, 1861.

Levi J. Eddy, mustered in December 5, 1861; discharged November 14, 1862; to join regular army.

Ferdinand E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., February 25, 1863; disability.

John A. B. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Alexandria, Va., April 25, 1863; to accept appointment in Commissioned Discharge.

Abraham E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., May 6, 1862; disability.

Charles E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Camp near Washington, Md., March 14, 1862; disability.

Joseph B. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Alexandria, Va., March 7, 1863; disability.

Stephen B. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., April 27, 1863; disability.

George E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged November 10, 1862; to join regular army.

William E. Eddy, discharged near Alexandria, Va., October 16, 1862; disability.

Charles E. Eddy, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., October 18, 1862; wounds received in action.

Private—George W. Thorton, mustered Jan. August 29, 1861; transferred to United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 29, 1862; disability.

John P. Dumas, mustered Jan. August 29, 1861; transferred to Howard United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1862; disability.

George E. Spotted, mustered Jan. August 29, 1861; discharged June 29, 1862, S. O. 14, 1862; Headquarters Department of Health, Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1862.

Charles S. Smith, mustered in September 1, 1861; substitute; discharged February 17, 1862, S. O. 14, 1862; in War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Benjamin F. Sargent, mustered in July 1, 1861; substitute; discharged February 17, 1862, S. O. 14, 1862; in War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Servando J. Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Cavalry Hospital, Alexandria, Va., December 4, 1862; disability.

William Taylor (1), mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1862; disability.

John Taylor, mustered in September 9, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., January 27, 1863; disability.

Henry A. Vanden, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at Cavalry Hospital, New York City, April 7, 1864; disability.

Asel Williams, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 18, 1862; recruits.

Samuel M. Wood, mustered in August 29, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., December 29, 1862; disability.

TRANSFERRED.

Private—George W. Thorton, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company B, September 7, 1862; reenlisted February 10, 1864.

Musician—Edward Hicks, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company B, reenlisted February 10, 1864.

Private—Hewitt K. Vanden, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 10, 1864; discharged therefrom September 1, 1864.

Asel C. D. Andison, mustered Jan. August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; discharged therefrom August 26, 1864.

Robert Reed, mustered in August 14, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Albert Reed, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom August 29, 1864.

Thomas Clark, mustered Jan. August 29, 1861; transferred to Company A.

John Cook, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; reenlisted April 14, 1864; discharged therefrom July 2, 1866.

Frederick Cook, mustered Jan. November 14, 1861; recruit; transferred to United States Navy, April 14, 1864; reenlisted December 2, 1866.

James N. Conklin, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company B, reenlisted February 14, 1864.

Daniel Conner, mustered in October 1, 1861; substitute; transferred to Company E.

Edward A. Davison, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom September 1, 1864.

Joseph R. Evans, mustered in August 14, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

William J. Evans, mustered in August 14, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company I.

John B. Freeman, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 9, 1863; discharged therefrom August 29, 1864.

Thomas G. Gove, mustered in January 11, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company B.

James A. Gove, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John Kelly, mustered in April 19, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

William M. Kent, mustered in August 1, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Private—George E. Kutzer, mustered in December 3, 1861; transferred to Company G.

John Kling, mustered in September 14, 1861; substitute; transferred to Company H.

Daniel Larkins, mustered in August 21, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Bernard McCordick, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Signal Corps, U. S. Army, August 17, 1863.

Peter Metcalf, mustered in August 29, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Arthur Nesbitt, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, —, 1, 1863; discharged therefrom September 9, 1864.

Thomas Roberts, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom, September 5, 1864.

William Russell, mustered in August 22, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company B.

William Saul, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 18, 1862; discharged therefrom, August 1, 1864.

James Smith, mustered in March 31, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Sydney R. Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company B.

Elis Shute, mustered in November 29, 1861; transferred to Company K.

Elmer D. Swann, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred to Company B.

Henry F. Ward, mustered in December 29, 1861; transferred to Company B, reenlisted December 25, 1863.

James Wilson, mustered in August 21, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company C; transferred to Company C.

DIED.

Sergeant—John Christie, mustered in August 29, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., December 16, 1864; Corporal August 29, 1861; Sergeant November 25, 1863.

Corporal—Ransom Croby, mustered in August 29, 1861; died at Millise, Va., October 29, 1861, present war; buried at National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C., Section 36, Grave 150.

Private—Melancthon Bolell, mustered in August 29, 1861; died at Potomac Creek Hospital, June 9, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

Edward Carter, mustered in August 29, 1861; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., September 9, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,547.

Max J. Farnback, mustered in September 19, 1861; substitute; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried at Poplar Grove, National Cemetery, Va., Division D, Section C; Grave 50.

Alexander Fort, mustered in September 15, 1864; substitute; died at Depot Field Hospital, City Point, Va., December 4, 1864, of wounds received while on picket before Petersburg, Va.; buried at Depot Field Hospital Cemetery, City Point, Va.

Henry Hopper, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864; Sergeant, August 29, 1861; Private, November 14, 1863.

Martin Kenney, mustered in October 4, 1864; substitute; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Theodore Lewis, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Charles Manderville, mustered in August 29, 1861; died of typhoid fever at St. Elizabeth U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 15, 1861; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John Moore, mustered in August 29, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Douglas U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John O'Brien, mustered in August 2, 1864; substitute; committed suicide at Second Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., October 7, 1864; buried at Depot Field Hospital Cemetery, City Point, Va.

Job Patterson, mustered in August 29, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1862; wounds received in action.

Reese Resner, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

William Rutland, mustered in August 29, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Private. Theobald Sanders, mustered in August 2, 1861, died of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 29, 1862. Wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.

John W. Sargent, mustered in August 22, 1861, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.

James M. Seaton, mustered in August 23, 1861, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.

Meritt P. S. Sargent, mustered in November 14, 1861, killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 3, 1862.

John Setzer, mustered in August 29, 1861, killed during the retreat from Falmouth, Va., June 29, 1862.

Theodore Shaw, mustered in August 29, 1861, died at Potomac Creek Hospital, May 5, 1862. Wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

James Spalding, mustered in October 1, 1861, discharged, died at Field Hospital, Third Division, Second Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., January 15, 1862. Transferred from Co. B.

John R. Thurston, mustered in August 29, 1861, killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 3, 1862.

Franklin H. Uihoune, mustered in August 29, 1861, missing in action before Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1862.

GENERAL REGIMENT COMPANY B.

Charles Barton, mustered in September 14, 1861, substitute, absent in hospital, returned October 27, 1861.

Arthur E. Blackburn, mustered in September 14, 1861, substitute, furloughed at Camp Parole, Annapolis, March 9, 1862, exchanged prisoner.

George Hennigh, mustered in September 14, 1861, substitute, absent, sick in hospital, October 27, 1861.

Walter Hogan, mustered in August 11, 1861, substitute, absent, sick at Whitehall United States Army General Hospital, Bristol, Pa., April 9, 1862.

John C. Lake, mustered in August 29, 1861, absent, sick in hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1862.

Antoine Martinello, mustered in September 17, 1861, substitute, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., February 17, 1862, parole-disposition.

John McNulty, mustered in June 7, 1861, substitute, transferred from Company B, furloughed at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., exchanged prisoner, March 9, 1862.

George Miller, mustered in September 14, 1861, substitute, absent at United States Army General Hospital, Beverly, N. J., May 12, 1862.

Robert Snyder, mustered in July 29, 1861, substitute, absent in hospital, wounded at Bayonet Point Road, Va., October 22, 1861.

William Taylor, Jr., mustered in September 14, 1861, substitute, absent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

William Wrentham, mustered in September 14, 1861, sergeant, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; exchanged prisoner; received furlough for thirty days, March 9, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Captain. William S. Tipson, mustered in September 27, 1861, resigned July 22, 1862.

Thomas Stevenson, mustered in January 12, 1862, First Lieutenant, Company G, May 19, 1862; Captain, co. Tipson, resigned; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.

Louis M. Morris, mustered in January 2, 1862, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment, promoted Major, April 12, 1862.

Benjamin Murphy, mustered in May 19, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865; First Lieutenant, Company D, October 14, 1862; Captain, vice Morris, promoted.

First Lieutenants. James Long, mustered in September 27, 1861, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 7, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.

William Leakey, mustered in August 29, 1862, Second Lieutenant, September 27, 1861, First Lieutenant, vice Long, died, resigned September 12, 1862.

John B. Donald, mustered in January 12, 1862, First Sergeant, August 29, 1862, Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1862, First Lieutenant, vice Leakey, resigned, dismissed February 18, 1863.

Henry Hartford, mustered in October 16, 1861, Second Lieutenant, Company F, December 19, 1862, First Lieutenant, vice Donald, dismissed, transferred to company G.

Charles F. Moore, mustered in January 2, 1863, mustered out February 13, 1865; transferred as Adjutant from Sixth Regiment, assigned to Company E, vice Hartford, transferred to A. D. C. on Staff of General Mott.

Second Lieutenants. Augustine Davis, mustered in January 12, 1862, mustered out October 15, 1862, Sergeant, August 29, 1862, Second Lieutenant, vice Donald, promoted; commissioned First Lieutenant, Company A, June 11, 1863, promoted Major.

Luke W. Bond, mustered in November 19, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, Sergeant, vice Davis, transferred.

First Sergeant. John A. Whitney, mustered in A. D. C., 1861, Sergeant, August 29, 1861; First Sergeant, September 1, 1862; promoted Sergeant Major, October 18, 1862.

Sergeants. Charles M. Day, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1862.

Robert Smith, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1862, Corporal, August 29, 1861, Sergeant, May 3, 1862.

James T. Jernett, mustered in August 29, 1861, transferred from Company H, Sixty-B Regiment, promoted Second Lieutenant, Company F, December 15, 1864.

Richard Conner, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Samuel B. Matlack, mustered in October 15, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred as Private from Company I, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, January 9, 1862, Sergeant, May 28, 1862.

James M. West, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred as Private from Company G, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, September 12, 1861, Sergeant, May 28, 1862.

Corporals—Theodore M. Cattell, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 31, 1865; transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, May 28, 1862, discharged at Fortress Monroe, transferred to War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1862.

George Davis, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1862; Corporal, September 10, 1862.

Adrian Wolfers, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixty-B Regiment, Corporal, November 1, 1864.

Joseph Hoffman, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, November 1, 1864.

James F. Rastetter, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, March 1, 1862.

Franklin Horner, mustered in March 16, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company F, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, May 28, 1865.

Henry H. Smith, mustered in October 8, 1861; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, Private, October 18, 1861, Corporal, May 28, 1865.

George P. Stiles, mustered April 15, 1862, recruit, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, May 28, 1865.

Massachusetts. George W. Fox, mustered in January 2, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment.

George L. Bristol, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

Virginia. George H. Althaus, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

James A. Anderson, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruited as Private from Company G, Sixth Regiment; Wagoner.

Pennsylvania. Theobald Adams, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company F, Fifteenth Regiment.

Julius Alt, mustered in March 20, 1865; mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Vicksburg, D. C., Co. 26, Confederate Army of Potomac, May 12, 1865.

George W. Asak, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Granville Asak, mustered in February 29, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Clark H. Ayres, mustered in October 29, 1861, mustered out October 29, 1864, transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment.

James Balle, mustered in August 22, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

Jonathan Barnes, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Henry Beck, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1862, Sergeant, June 12, 1862, Private, November 14, 1862.

Louis Breuneman, mustered in June 27, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

Peter Brook, mustered in July 19, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, drafted.

Private, John Bingham, mustered in August 20, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

First Lieut., John Bingham, mustered in February 2, 1861, resigned in July 17, 1861, transferred to Company A, Sixth Regiment.

Medical Officer, mustered in March 14, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James C. Bingham, mustered in February 2, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

Thomas C. Bingham, mustered in February 2, 1861, transferred from First Sergeant of Third Company, F. Sixth Regiment, Private February 19, 1861.

Sergeant, John Bingham, mustered in February 2, 1861, mustered out October 2, 1864, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Private, John Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

First Sergeant, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Company, John Bingham, mustered in February 2, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Must, John Bingham, mustered in March 14, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

Sergeant, John Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

James B. Bingham, mustered in July 17, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in March 14, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in February 2, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

James B. Bingham, mustered in October 4, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

James B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, substitute.

Private, Richard B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

First Lieut., Richard B. Bingham, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Lynch, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out July 31, 1865; transferred from Company G; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Patrick McAvoy, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1861, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

Albert McKim, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 29, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

William McKim, Jr., mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1861, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

Edward McManis, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment.

Thomas McManis, mustered in August 30, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1865; returned to company February 18, 1864.

John Miller, mustered in August 18, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

John S. Owens, mustered in July 5, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

James Perry, mustered in July 5, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted; transferred from Company H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Ward Pierce, mustered in December 21, 1861, mustered out August 15, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Force Rhoads, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

William Rhoads, mustered in July 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

William Rhoads, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out June 1, 1865, substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 29, Head Quarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Philip Row, mustered in June 28, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

John Russell, mustered in June 28, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

Lawrence Ryan, mustered in October 3, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

Robert B. Safford, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Saturnus Sarg, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

George Sheridan, mustered in July 1, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

James A. Sherman, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

James Sherman, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment.

Joseph Smith, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Garrett Spear, mustered in July 27, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, drafted.

John Shaw, mustered in March 31, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Jacob Swadener, mustered in May 14, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment;

discharged at Camp David, Annapolis, Md., G. O. 77, Part 6, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; paroled prisoner.

Thomas S. Tandler, mustered in February 3, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment, discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 8, 1865.

John Tanager, mustered in June 6, 1864, mustered out June 12, 1865; substitute; discharged at United States General Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

David B. Terhune, mustered in August 30, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Walter Veredette, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Walter Veredette, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Walter Veredette, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Walter Veredette, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Walter Veredette, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Private Arthur Valdeson, mustered in June 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1861; substitute; transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment; Constant Winters, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 25, 1862; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.
John Watson, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1862; transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.
George Watt, mustered in August 30, 1861; mustered out September 1861; transferred, July 10, 1862; Private, May 1, 1863.
John S. Wilson, mustered in February 6, 1861; mustered July 17, 1861; mustered out from Company A, Sixth Regiment.
William Wilsey, mustered in August 29, 1861; transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.
James Young, mustered in August 26, 1861; transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

DISCHARGED

First Sergeant Arthur Shapard, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at York, United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., June 10, 1862; disability; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment; Second Lieutenant, Company C, October 1, 1861; not mustered.

Corporals Richard Kneeling, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged December 16, 1862, to join Regular Army.

William H. Laine, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., October 2, 1862; disability.

George H. Oline, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Division 3, Alexandria, Va., December 8, 1862; disability; Corporal, December 21, 1861.

Musicians David C. Garrison, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 15, 1863; disability.

William A. Tipton, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Hospital, Harrison's Landing, Va., July 18, 1862; orders War Department, August 10, Washington, D. C.

Private Sylvester Alexander, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Mill Creek Hospital, near Fortress Monroe, Va., October 16, 1862; disability.

Vernon H. Beckner, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 30, 1862; disability.

Isaac Butler, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., January 15, 1863; disability.

William Conroy, mustered in October 5, 1861; discharged at Camp near Alexandria, Va., October 15, 1862; disability.

Mathias Crane, Jr., mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Mower United States Army General Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1864; disability.

Michael Donahue, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Camp Banks, Va., February 14, 1863; disability.

Robert Donald, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 6, 1862; wounds received in action; Corporal, August 24, 1862; Private, December 8, 1861.

William Donald, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Falmouth, Va., December 27, 1862; disability.

Cornelius Doty, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., October 3, 1861; wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

Michael Doyle, mustered in October 3, 1861; substitute; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1865; disability.

Theodore Drake, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1863; disability.

Thomas S. Dryden, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., October 12, 1862; disability.

Frederick C. Dunker, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1862; disability.

Joseph Garland, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 9, 1863; disability.

James F. Godfrey, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1861; disability.

Private Jacob Kase, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Harrison's Landing, Va., July 23, 1862; disability.

Thomas Kelhar, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1861; disability.

Charles Klimesmith, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., October 21, 1862; disability.

James T. Loewy, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Stewart's Mansion, U. S. Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., August 3, 1862; disability.

Charles E. Orchard, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Harrison's Landing, Va., July 30, 1862; disability.

John Schanstein, mustered in August 30, 1861; substitute; discharged at Satterlee, U. S. Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1865; disability.

Charles J. Smith, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 10, 1863; disability.

William Smith, mustered in January 13, 1865; recruit; discharged at Mower U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1865; disability.

Thomas Starlin, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at Hammond U. S. Army General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., January 17, 1863; disability.

Lewis Ulrich, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1861; disability.

Frederick Yates, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 30, 1863; disability.

George Wilgus, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 27, 1862; disability.

Charles Wrigley, mustered in August 30, 1861; discharged at U. S. Army General Hospital, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1862; disability.

TRANSFERS

Sergeant Rufus Knicker, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Company C; re-enlisted February 13, 1864; Sergeant July 1, 1864.

Corporal Joseph Clark, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom December 15, 1864.

David Patterson, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 15, 1861; discharged therefrom September 1, 1864; Corporal, December 21, 1861.

Private—Charles A. Berry, mustered in August 11, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company C.

William R. Clawges, mustered in March 31, 1864; recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 13, 1865; discharged therefrom August 24, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Walter H. Connon, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; re-enlisted April 10, 1864.

Frederick C. Dennis, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom September 5, 1864.

Mark Greengrove, mustered in October 5, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 16, 1864; discharged therefrom September 1, 1864.

Michael A. Hanley, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Company C.

Frederick M. Harrison, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom September 5, 1864.

Henry Howard, mustered in March 25, 1862; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Charles A. King, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom August 29, 1864.

Lawrence Lochner, mustered in March 8, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company E.

Thomas Marchbank, mustered in August 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom August 31, 1864.

See also *Exchanges*. Arthur E. Taylor, mustered in September 27, 1861, transferred to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862.

Henry H. Haffert, mustered in January 14, 1862, First Sergeant, August 21, 1862; Second Lieutenant, also Captain, promoted, private, transferred from Company E, December 1, 1862.

Leah J. Bland, mustered in January 1, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865, Sergeant, Company E, Sixth Regiment, Vice Smith, promoted, served in company B.

Five Sergeants. Daniel M. Ford, mustered in October 12, 1861, private, Sergeant, November 24, 1861, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, promoted, Second Lieutenant, Company E, October 12, 1861.

Charles M. Houghton, mustered in August 1, 1861, promoted out August 1, 1865, mustered as Private from Company E, Sixth Regiment, Sergeant, June 1861, First Sergeant, May 14, 1861, discharged, February 1, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Sergeants. Thomas J. Burtin, mustered in August 1, 1861, Corporal, August 21, 1861, Sergeant, June 1, 1862, transferred January 1, 1864, promoted Quartermaster, Sergeant, March 1, 1865.

George W. Hild, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out August 1, 1864; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

John J. Poirer, mustered in August 24, 1861, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment, promoted Second Lieutenant, Company B, November 12, 1861.

Arthur S. W. Hildreth, mustered in August 1, 1861, transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment, promoted September 1, 1862, Sergeant, December 1, 1864, promoted Second Lieutenant, Company D, May 6, 1865.

Lewis Keller, mustered in August 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, Captain, transferred 1861, Sergeant, February 2, 1862.

John O'Brien, mustered in October 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute, Corporal, December 1, 1864, Sergeant, April 21, 1865.

Robert H. Ames, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, Sergeant, May 21, 1865; commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company D, October 13, 1865, not mustered.

Corporals. James H. Rice, mustered in August 3, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864, corporal, October 1864.

David Herbert, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, September 1, 1861.

William D. Jacobs, mustered in July 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, April 21, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Jacob Schuch, mustered in August 16, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, February 23, 1865.

Friedrich Schlegel, mustered in February 10, 1861, promoted out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, April 21, 1865.

George W. Wade, mustered in March 4, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, April 21, 1865.

Men. Augustus Ziville, mustered in August 24, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

Edmund E. Jackson, Jr., mustered in August 9, 1861, mustered out August 1, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Wagoners. James Kelly, mustered in August 31, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Privates. Lewis Alger, mustered in September 12, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John Atkins, mustered in May 28, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Henry Babbin, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Ebenezer Beebe, mustered in January 12, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

William Bates, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Drummers. Josiah Beck, mustered in January 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

George C. Bitterberger, mustered in August 1, 1861, transferred out September 21, 1864, corporal, Muster, 1865, Sergeant, September 21, 1865, Private, November 14, 1865, Sergeant, July 8, 1864, Private, August 10, 1864.

Joseph H. Bortner, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864, Sergeant, August 1, 1861, private, May 1, 1861.

George Bowser, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Michael Calkins, mustered in May 28, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

James Calkins, mustered in August 24, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Michael Conner, mustered in August 24, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Co. C, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, September 1, 1864; Sergeant, December 1, 1864; Private, February 12, 1865.

Thomas Connor (I), mustered in August 31, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Job J. Davidson, mustered in August 25, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Horace B. Day, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865, drafted.

Hugh Deary, mustered in December 1, 1861, mustered out October 1, 1864.

Michael Drowell, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

Edward Dugan, mustered in June 23, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute.

Charles Eaton, mustered in May 28, 1861, mustered out June 14, 1865, drafted, discharged at Trenton, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865, transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment.

Amherst Eaton, mustered in August 31, 1861; promoted Commissary Sergeant, September 27, 1862.

William C. Figner, mustered in November 23, 1861; mustered out November 21, 1864, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

James Fox, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out June 26, 1865, substitute, discharged at August 1, 1861, United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 1, 1865.

August Gaudin, mustered in September 1, 1861, mustered out July 6, 1865, recruit, discharged at War, United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865.

Richard Green, mustered in August 14, 1861, mustered out July 10, 1865, substitute.

Charles Green, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 10, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

John W. Groppe, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

William Hartman, mustered in August 25, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Charles Herring, mustered in September 1, 1861, mustered out June 1, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., General Order 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Charles Helms, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Joseph Herbert, mustered in August 25, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Henry Horner, mustered in September 21, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

David Hull, mustered in August 26, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

John M. Hulse, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, September 1, 1864, Private, April 7, 1865.

Edward Hughes, mustered in August 17, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment, Corporal, September 1, 1864; Private, April 7, 1865.

Thomas Jacobs, mustered in April 1, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865, recruit, transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Lewis Jacobs, mustered in February 2, 1865, mustered out July 10, 1865, drafted, discharged at General Hospital, United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865.

Privates—James Riker, mustered in August 1, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, New York Harbor, September 1, 1861, discharged.

George W. Ruggles, mustered in August 1, 1861, discharged at New York Harbor, September 1, 1861, discharged.

John Smith, mustered in August 1, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 2, 1861, recruited.

Michael Spennard, mustered in September 1, 1861, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Bethesda Island, New York Harbor, October 1, 1861, discharged.

Robert Stone, mustered in February 2, 1861, died of wounds at United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. J., March 6, 1861, wounds received in action; transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

Bennett Williams, mustered in September 2, 1861, discharged at Bethesda Island, New York Harbor, November 2, 1861, recruited.

THE SARGENTS

Sergeants—John W. Linn, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Company B, Corporal, September 9, 1861, recruited February 1, 1861, Sergeant.

Thomas Linn, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Company B, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 25, 1862, recruited to Company A, May 1, 1861.

Company—George H. Linn, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1861, discharged therefrom, September 1, 1861.

Frederick C. Linn, mustered in August 26, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 25, 1862, discharged therefrom, March 25, 1862, transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment.

John C. Rockman, mustered in December 7, 1861, transferred to Company B, recruited December 2, 1861, Corporal, September 12, 1861.

Musician—Levi A. Wainwright, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Company B, recruited December 1, 1861.

Privates—William Ames, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1861, discharged therefrom, December 1, 1861.

James Bell, mustered in January 2, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B.

Edward Beebe, mustered in September 1, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B.

Francis Cullen, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Sixth New York Infantry Battalion, recruited.

George L. Cullen, mustered in August 3, 1861, recruited to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1861, discharged therefrom, November 1, 1861.

Emmanuel Carver, mustered in August 3, 1861, substitute, transferred to Company I.

James Carver, mustered in August 28, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B.

Henry Fletch, mustered in August 31, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1861.

Stephen French, mustered in September 2, 1861, transferred to Company G.

Thomas Frazee, mustered in January 15, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B.

William H. Howard, mustered in January 2, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B.

Thomas Keenan, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Company B, recruited December 25, 1861.

Samuel L. Matthews, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Company B, recruited January 5, 1861.

John Mather, mustered in September 12, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company I.

Michael McMan, mustered in January 11, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B, transferred from Company A.

Peter McMan, mustered in January 22, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B, transferred from Company A.

Patrick McKewen, mustered in August 31, 1861, transferred to Cavalry, September 1862.

John J. O'Brien, mustered in August 26, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 25, 1862, discharged therefrom, August 1, 1862, transferred from Company I, Sixth Regiment.

John Persell, mustered in August 7, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B, transferred from Company I.

Privates—Joseph Skinner, (2) mustered in February 11, 1861, recruit; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 15, 1861, discharged therefrom, October 11, 1861, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

George H. Tenny, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1861, discharged therefrom, September 1, 1861.

Isaac Van Riper, mustered in October 1, 1861, transferred to Company B, Corporal, May 1, 1861, recruited January 2, 1861, Private, April 29, 1861.

Thomas Wilson, mustered in August 3, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, 1861, discharged therefrom, September 1, 1861.

Joseph Zett, mustered in February 1, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company B; transferred from Company C.

THE ENDS

First Sergeant—James F. Menden, mustered in August 3, 1861, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862, Sergeant, August 3, 1861.

Sergeant Sergeant, mustered in August 3, 1861, Sergeant, December 1, 1861.

Sergeant James Riley, mustered in August 3, 1861, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.

James Albright, mustered in August 26, 1861; killed before Petersburg, Va., November 30, 1861, transferred from Co. E, Sixth Regiment.

Company—George H. Menden, mustered in August 31, 1861, killed at Antietam, Washington, Va., May 3, 1862.

Sergeant G. Menden, mustered in August 3, 1861, died of wounds received in action at United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. J., March 17, 1862; transferred from Co. A, Sixth Regiment; Corporal.

William B. Bradford, mustered in August 29, 1861, died of wounds received at United States Army General Hospital, New York, N. J., October 24, 1861, transferred from Co. E, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, September 17, 1861.

Privates—Charles Adams, mustered in August 3, 1861, died at Potomac Creek Hospital, Va., May 23, 1862, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

John Bell, mustered in May 28, 1861, substitute, died August 1, 1861, transferred from Co. B, Sixth Regiment.

Charles Binner, mustered in August 31, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862, supposed dead.

Thomas Cullen, mustered in August 3, 1861, died at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1862, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Edward Day, mustered in October 15, 1861, killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

William Deane, (alias Birrell), mustered in November 12, 1861; died of dysentery at Matthews Island, Va., November 18, 1862.

George Dossell, mustered in June 25, 1861, substitute, died of wounds received at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., January 26, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; grave 3, 519.

Samuel Freeman, mustered in August 3, 1861, died at Mill Creek, U. S. Army General Hospital near Fortress Monroe, Va., May 12, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Barney Hannum, mustered in August 31, 1861; died at U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1862, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Bennett Hall, mustered in November 24, 1861, killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Patrick Hughes, mustered in May 23, 1861; substitute; died near Petersburg, Va., September 1, 1861, of wounds received while on picket, buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division A, Section C, Grave 3, 931, transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment.

William D. Jennings, mustered in August 3, 1861, died at Mill Creek Hospital near Fortress Monroe, Va., May 8, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.

Levi Linn, mustered in December 26, 1861, died of pneumonia at St. Lukes Hospital, New York City, July 29, 1862.

James M. Leonard, mustered in January 22, 1861, recruit; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1862, buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Section B, Grave 4, transferred from Company I.

Stephen Matthews, mustered in August 3, 1861, killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, recruited February 29, 1861.

Private—Thomas M. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Private—Stephen A. Bick, transferred to August 21, 1861; absent in hospital; discharged, Va., N. J., October 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1,425.

Second Lieutenants—David B. Ward, mustered in September 27, 1861; resigned, March 1862.

John R. Ward, mustered in May 19, 1862; Private August 31, 1861; Sergeant September 27, 1861; First Sergeant December 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant vice D. B. Ward resigned; killed near Fair Oaks, Va., June 16, 1862.

George Dougherty, mustered in June 17, 1862; First Sergeant Company C; Second Lieutenant vice Ward killed; died December 24, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division C, Section B, Grave 133.

Samuel P. Sutton, mustered in January 12, 1863; Sergeant September 2, 1861; Second Lieutenant vice Dougherty died; resigned August 17, 1863.

William H. Randolph, mustered in November 26, 1864; Sergeant Company D; Second Lieutenant vice Sutton resigned; promoted First Lieutenant, Company C, December 15, 1864.

John D. Burgh, mustered in January 1, 1865; Sergeant-Major; Second Lieutenant vice Bird promoted; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; transferred to War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865; served in Company C.

First Sergeant—Isaac T. Garton, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred as Sergeant from Company K, Sixth Regiment; First Sergeant December 1, 1864.

Sergeants—Joseph W. Henderson, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment; Corporal September 17, 1864; Sergeant December 1, 1864.

William H. Randolph, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment; Corporal October 1, 1864; Sergeant December 1, 1864.

Jeremiah C. Price, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment; Corporal December 1, 1864; Sergeant April 21, 1865.

William V. Robinson, mustered in September 17, 1864; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment; Corporal December 1, 1864; Sergeant April 21, 1865.

Corporals—Thomas Hobbs, Jr., mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Christopher F. Stevenson, mustered in November 21, 1861; recruited transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment.

Augustus Trimmer, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 21, 1865; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment; discharged at Trenton, N. J., orders War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

William Miller, mustered in May 21, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal January 19, 1865; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment.

James Hays, mustered in September 12, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, December 1, 1864.

Jeremiah Reed, mustered in February 10, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, April 21, 1865.

William Bragg, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, April 21, 1865.

Neil F. Arentzen, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 23, 1865; mustered from Company H, Sixth Regiment; Corporal, April 21, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Masses—Nathan L. Nichols, mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Charles P. Farner, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment.

William Murphy, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment.

Wagoners—William Rowe, mustered in September 2, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Samuel W. Cramer, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment.

Privates—Maurice Ackley, mustered in October 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Kevin Apthorp, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment.

Daniel P. Boudlow, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 19, 1865; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment.

George A. Bickel, mustered in August 5, 1864; mustered out July 31, 1865; recruited transferred at War Department, A. G. O., Washington, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

COMPANY 6.

Captains—John H. Arcey, mustered in September 27, 1861; resigned January 4, 1862.

William Todd, mustered in February 3, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company E, September 2, 1861; Captain, Arcey transferred, to Company E, September 2, 1861.

Elwin C. Nichols, mustered in January 21, 1864; First Lieutenant, Company E, February 1, 1864; Captain, Todd transferred, to Company E, February 1, 1864.

Thomas S. Nichols, mustered in February 1, 1864; mustered out Captain vice Nichols mustered out.

First Lieutenants—William H. Arcey, mustered in September 27, 1861; resigned, March 1862.

Thomas S. Nichols, mustered in February 1, 1864; First Lieutenant, Company E, February 1, 1864; Captain, Nichols transferred, to Company E, February 1, 1864.

Lafayette Culver, mustered in January 17, 1863; mustered out September 2, 1861; transferred to Company E, Sixth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers; First Lieutenant vice Stevenson promoted.

James M. Todd, mustered in December 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company E, September 2, 1861; First Lieutenant, Todd transferred, to Company E, September 2, 1861.

Thomas S. Nichols, mustered in February 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, to Company B, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.

James M. Todd, mustered in December 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company E, September 2, 1861; First Lieutenant, Todd transferred, to Company E, September 2, 1861.

Thomas S. Nichols, mustered in February 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company E, Sixth Regiment, to Company B, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Private, George F. Shatt, enlisted in September 2, 1861; discharged at Camp Kearney, near Alexandria, Va., October 16, 1862; disability; transferred to Company F.

Company, Stephen French, enlisted in September 2, 1861; discharged at Camp Kearney, near Alexandria, Va., October 16, 1862; disability; transferred to Company F.

William Groves, mustered in August 26, 1861; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 25, 1865; wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment.

Joseph Jackson, mustered in August 18, 1862; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., October 15, 1862; disability.

Frederick V. Jennings, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., September 5, 1862; disability.

Andrew Keer, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 14, 1863; disability.

Warren Martin, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., May 1, 1862; disability; Sergeant, September 2, 1861; Private, November 30, 1861.

John McAnn, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., May 1, 1862; disability.

William McLaughlin, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Falmouth, Va., February 2, 1865; disability.

Joseph Max, mustered in May 23, 1864; substitute; discharged at Carver United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865; disability; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment.

John J. Mullins, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Harrison's Landing, Va., August 1, 1862; disability; Sergeant September 2, 1861; Private November 30, 1861.

Edna Olson, mustered in May 29, 1864; substitute; discharged at Second Division United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., September 30, 1864; disability; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment.

Samuel Pangborn, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 14, 1863; disability.

Charles S. Pierson, mustered in December 9, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., May 1, 1862; disability.

Francis H. Price, mustered in October 14, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., January 20, 1863; disability.

William Quick, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 4, 1865; disability.

Alfred Rowe, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 29, 1864; disability.

James Sheridan, mustered in November 21, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., June 18, 1862; disability.

Mathias Smith, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Union Hotel United States Army General Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., March 17, 1863; disability.

Zachariah Smith, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1863; disability.

John A. Stevenson, mustered in September 5, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., June 18, 1862; disability.

William Terry, mustered in January 26, 1864; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, York, Pa., June 28, 1865; wounds received in action; left thigh amputated; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment.

William Thompson, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Army Square United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1862; disability.

Luke W. Tingley, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., February 25, 1863; disability.

Lyman C. Tingley, mustered in December 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Division 2, Alexandria, Va., February 5, 1863; disability.

Henry Wallace, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Judiciary Square United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1862; disability.

Lewis W. Walmsold, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., January 1, 1862; disability.

Private, Stephen French, enlisted in September 2, 1861; discharged at Camp Kearney, near Alexandria, Va., October 16, 1862; disability; transferred to Company F.

William Groves, mustered in August 26, 1861; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 25, 1865; wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment.

Joseph Jackson, mustered in August 18, 1862; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., October 15, 1862; disability.

Frederick V. Jennings, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., September 5, 1862; disability.

Andrew Keer, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 14, 1863; disability.

Warren Martin, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., May 1, 1862; disability; Sergeant, September 2, 1861; Private, November 30, 1861.

John McAnn, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., May 1, 1862; disability.

William McLaughlin, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Falmouth, Va., February 2, 1865; disability.

Joseph Max, mustered in May 23, 1864; substitute; discharged at Carver United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865; disability; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment.

John J. Mullins, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Harrison's Landing, Va., August 1, 1862; disability; Sergeant September 2, 1861; Private November 30, 1861.

Edna Olson, mustered in May 29, 1864; substitute; discharged at Second Division United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., September 30, 1864; disability; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment.

Samuel Pangborn, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 14, 1863; disability.

Charles S. Pierson, mustered in December 9, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., May 1, 1862; disability.

Francis H. Price, mustered in October 14, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., January 20, 1863; disability.

William Quick, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 4, 1865; disability.

Alfred Rowe, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 29, 1864; disability.

James Sheridan, mustered in November 21, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., June 18, 1862; disability.

Mathias Smith, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Union Hotel United States Army General Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., March 17, 1863; disability.

Zachariah Smith, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1863; disability.

John A. Stevenson, mustered in September 5, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., June 18, 1862; disability.

William Terry, mustered in January 26, 1864; recruit; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, York, Pa., June 28, 1865; wounds received in action; left thigh amputated; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment.

William Thompson, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Army Square United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1862; disability.

Luke W. Tingley, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., February 25, 1863; disability.

Lyman C. Tingley, mustered in December 2, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Division 2, Alexandria, Va., February 5, 1863; disability.

Henry Wallace, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Judiciary Square United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1862; disability.

Lewis W. Walmsold, mustered in September 2, 1861; discharged at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac, Md., January 1, 1862; disability.

Private—**William A. Hueston**, enlisted in September 2, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Fort Lee, Va., Lower Potomac, Md., June 18, 1862; substituted: First Sergeant, September 2, 1861; December 2, 1861.

NON-KILLED

Sergeant—**John W. Brist**, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted December 25, 1861; discharged therefrom February 3, 1862; re-enlisted February 25, 1862.

Corporal—**E. B. Rogers**, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, transferred to Company D, discharged February 10, 1862; substituted.

Chief—**John C. Gault**, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Bureau, Camp Potomac, Va., 1862; discharged therefrom September 2, 1861; Corporal, January 10, 1862.

James H. Tomlinson, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, Company B, Co. 1861; discharged therefrom February 10, 1862.

Maxwell Thompson, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred from the Company C, discharged February 10, 1862.

Private—**William J. Adams**, died in July 29, 1861; substituted: Company C.

Henry Adams, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted December 25, 1861.

James M. Davis, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted February 13, 1862.

John Deane, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted February 13, 1862.

Joseph Dwyer, enlisted in February 13, 1862; re-enlisted, transferred to Company C.

James Evans, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Bureau, Camp, May 1, 1862; discharged therefrom September 2, 1862.

James Gentry, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C; re-enlisted February 13, 1862.

Amos Hartman, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted December 25, 1861.

Michael Hays, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted December 25, 1861.

John Haydon, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Reserve Corps, February 13, 1862; discharged April 17, 1862.

John H. Howell, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Reserve Corps, September 2, 1861; discharged therefrom September 12, 1862.

Frank J. Jones, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted February 25, 1862.

John Jones, transferred in March 31, 1862; substitute, transferred to Company C.

Thomas Martin, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted February 25, 1862.

Thomas Monte, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted February 25, 1862.

Charles McKewen, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C, re-enlisted December 25, 1861.

John Monte, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Company C; re-enlisted December 25, 1861.

Isaac N. O., enlisted in March 31, 1862; substitute, transferred to Company C.

Frederick Schanfle, enlisted in December 10, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; discharged therefrom December 10, 1864.

Joseph H. Simonsen, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Co. C.

William Snider, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Reserve Corps, January 15, 1862; discharged therefrom September 17, 1862.

Edward Taggart, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Co. A, December 25, 1861.

William White, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Co. C, re-enlisted February 25, 1862.

DEAD

First Sergeant—**John D. Evans**, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action near Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1862; buried at Yorktown National Cemetery, Va., Section A, grave 347; Corporal, September 2, 1861; Sergeant, February 1, 1862; First Sergeant, December 24, 1861; re-enlisted December 25, 1861.

Company—**John C. Gault**, enlisted in September 2, 1861; transferred to Veterinary Bureau, May 1, 1862; discharged therefrom September 2, 1862.

Private—**William H. A. Hueston, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862; substituted: First Sergeant, September 2, 1861; December 2, 1861.**

Charles Arey, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.

Joseph A. Rogers, enlisted in December 2, 1861; transferred to Co. A, Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

John A. Gilchrist, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Samuel Doughty, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Michael B. Daly, enlisted in October 10, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Charles Dougherty, enlisted in August 9, 1861; recruited; re-enlisted as War Department died May 5, 1862; transferred to Co. B, Sixth Regiment.

John Dowell, enlisted in August 26, 1861; died of consumption at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1863; transferred from Co. D, Sixth Regiment.

John A. Gilchrist, enlisted in July 19, 1864; substitute; died of pneumonia at U. S. Army General Hospital, New York City, November 8, 1864.

James P. Jones, enlisted in September 14, 1861; died at Field Hospital, Peninsula, Va., January 1862.

Hugh J. Kirkpatrick, enlisted in September 2, 1861; died at Field Hospital, near City Point, Va., May 15, 1863; of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.; re-enlisted February 13, 1862.

Anthony M. Kierman, enlisted in September 2, 1861; died of typhoid fever, May 1, 1863; died.

Edward McKierman, enlisted in September 2, 1861; died of typhoid fever at U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., R. I., July 13, 1863; buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

John A. McKewen, enlisted in September 2, 1861; died at Potomac River State Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John A. Monte, enlisted in November 10, 1861; died at Field Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., July 1, 1865; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment.

John Powderly, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

Isaac R. O., enlisted in May 5, 1862; substitute; died at Field Hospital, April 2, 1865, of wounds received in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va.; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division D, Section B, grave 53; transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment.

Frederick Schanfle, enlisted in September 2, 1861; died at Field Hospital, Va., May 4, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

John W. White, enlisted in September 2, 1862; substitute; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Alfred C. West, enlisted in September 2, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

FINAL GRAVE UNKNOWN

Frederick Adams, enlisted in August 27, 1861; substitute; absent; sick in Hospital, Beverly, N. J.

Charles P. Gannon, enlisted in August 29, 1861; transferred from Company D, Sixth Regiment; died at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

George Gannon, enlisted in July 16, 1864; substitute; absent; sick in United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 8, 1864.

Frederick Latour, enlisted in August 22, 1864; substitute; absent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; paroled prisoner; furloughed March 4, 1865.

John Ryan, enlisted in July 1, 1864; substitute; absent.

Antonio Schneider, enlisted in May 23, 1864; substitute; absent, sick in United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., June 10, 1864; transferred from Company K, Sixth Regiment.

John Sharp, enlisted in May 20, 1861; substitute; absent, sick in Hospital, Newark, N. J.; transferred from Company H, Sixth Regiment.

Private—Joseph Sharp, mustered in September 1, 1861.

Thomas Sherman, mustered in May 29, 1861, substitute, mustered in United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 1, 1861, June 15, 1865; substitute, D. C., Company B, Sixth Regiment.

Arthur W. Whitcomb, mustered in May 4, 1861, substitute, discharged at Hospital, transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment.

John H. Wilson, mustered in May 1, 1861, substitute, absent, re-enlisted Hospital, transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment.

COMPANY H

Charles G. Galt, H. 20, mustered in September 27, 1861, promoted May 1, September 1, 1865.

Andrew S. Harris, mustered in January 1, 1861, First Lieutenant Company B, Sixth Regiment, transferred to Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1861, discharged at Hospital.

William B. Moore, mustered in October 15, 1861, mustered out September 1, 1865, First Lieutenant Company B, October 1, 1862, Captain, War Department, Alexandria, Va., Company I, First Regiment, September 1, 1865.

James C. Smith, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, Sergeant, Company A, First Lieutenant, October 1, 1863, discharged at Hospital, mustered out September 21, 1865; Payroll, vice May 1, 1865, 1865.

John J. Ziegler, mustered in September 27, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, Sergeant, Company A, First Lieutenant, October 1, 1863, discharged at Hospital, mustered out September 21, 1865; Payroll, vice May 1, 1865, 1865.

John C. Newell, mustered in January 1, 1861, Sergeant, Major, First Lieutenant, vice Moore, resigned, promoted Captain Company G, September 27, 1862.

Frederick L. Brown, mustered in January 12, 1861, Second Lieutenant, September 27, 1861; First Lieutenant vice Nichols, promoted; discharged at Hospital, December 1, 1864.

James H. Pomeroy, mustered in December 1, 1861, mustered out July 22, 1865; First Lieutenant, vice Gillan, mustered out; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865, Brevet Captain, April 5, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Henry B. Long, mustered in January 12, 1861, Sergeant, September 1, 1861, First Sergeant, May 7, 1862, Second Lieutenant, vice Long, promoted; resigned April 22, 1863.

Jacob Deir, mustered in November 12, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; Sergeant Company A; Second Lieutenant, vice Long, resigned.

Private—Nathaniel E. Leppert, mustered in August 29, 1861, transferred to Company H, Company F, Sixth Regiment, Sergeant, 1861, First Sergeant, January 1, 1865.

Sergeant—Francis C. Warner, mustered in March 28, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, mustered out, transferred from Company F, Sixth Regiment; Sergeant, December 1, 1864.

Private—Benson, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company G, Sixth Regiment.

Matthew Tiller, mustered in September 7, 1861, mustered out June 15, 1865, substitute, Sergeant, January 1, 1865, discharged at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Private—Arthur H. Butler, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1865, Sergeant, October 1, 1865.

Charles S. Smith, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute, Sergeant, December 1, 1864, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Henry M. Smith, mustered in September 5, 1861, substitute, Corporal, January 1, 1865, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Thomas Gray, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 15, 1865, substitute, Corporal, January 1, 1865, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John M. Foster, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 15, 1865, substitute, Corporal, May 1, 1865, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

First Sergeant, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 15, 1865, substitute, Sergeant, May 1, 1865, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Corporals—Francis Marmont, mustered in September 16, 1861, mustered out May 29, 1865, mustered, transferred from Company K, Corporal, January 25, 1865, discharged at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Rudolph Kraus, mustered in October 3, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, June 10, 1865.

Anton Lerch, mustered in October 3, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, substitute; Corporal, July 5, 1865.

William Marrett, mustered in March 14, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, July 5, 1865.

Musician—William P. Weller, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Wilson, mustered in August 29, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865, Principal Musician, April 1, 1864, Musician, December 4, 1864.

Baptism—Moses Hancock, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Privates—Charles H. Archer, mustered in September 5, 1861; promoted Sergeant-Major, October 25, 1862.

James C. Arving, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

James Racer, mustered in September 29, 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; Corporal, January 8, 1865; Private, April 5, 1865, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Herbert Backus, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

August Bender, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John J. Bird, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

Elmer Bowsh, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out September 21, 1864.

George H. Brown, mustered in September 16, 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John Callan, mustered in March 20, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Robert J. Carroll, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out July 17, 1865.

James Coleman, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out June 4, 1865, substitute, discharged at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Frederick Crockett, mustered in September 5, 1861, mustered out June 17, 1865; drafted; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John Cross, mustered in October 3, 1861, mustered out June 13, 1865; substitute; discharged at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Frederick Davis, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Andrew Doffler, mustered in September 7, 1861, mustered out June 29, 1865, substitute, discharged at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Garfield Doherty, mustered in September 29, 1861, mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Sylvester Doherty, mustered in March 15, 1865, mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Martin Donahue, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out June 10, 1865, substitute, transferred from Company K, discharged at Emory United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Patrick Donagan, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out June 15, 1865, substitute, discharged at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

John Eckardt, mustered in March 16, 1865, mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—George Eager, mustered in June 7, 1861; mustered out July 21, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., on medical, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 18, 1865.

Quentin Eaves, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861; Private, September 1, 1861.

James Johnson, mustered in September 10, 1861; mustered out June 30, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A, discharged at Medical Barr United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Henry Lathrop, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Joseph L. Remington, mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out July 1, 1865; substitute.

James Fitzgerald, mustered in September 16, 1861; mustered out May 20, 1865; substitute; discharged at Oliver United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

George Flury, mustered in September 1861; mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Herman Gerhardt, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles Gierckx, of Gardiner, mustered in September 9, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Michael Gorden, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

George Greenhouse, mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles Griffith, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Leads Grooms, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

Charles Hazen, mustered in October 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Alexander Holliston, mustered in March 11, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

David Hurlburt, mustered in February 24, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Henry Hunt, mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

George Hoell, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Abraham Hoffman, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out May 29, 1865; substitute; discharged at New York City, Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Elias Hoffman, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

Henry Hughes, mustered in September 10, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; corporal, October 29, 1861; sergeant, January 8, 1865; Private, July 3, 1865.

Ferdinand Humbrooke, mustered in September 6, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William Hunsicker, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Anton Jones, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out June 10, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

Frederick Joseph, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas Kately, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1865; substitute.

Joseph Keck, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John L. Keck, March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Patrick Kenney, mustered in September 7, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Private—John Kline, mustered in September 14, 1861; mustered out June 2, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company D, discharged at Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Robert Kuhn, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James J. Lytle, mustered in September 1, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

Hiram Lamm, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

Frank Leach, mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Albert C. Lee, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company D, S. D. H. Hospital, discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Edward Leachler, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865; substitute; discharged at S. D. H. Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 57, Part 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Charles Leane, mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Leitch, mustered in September 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Andrew F. Loughberry, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Charles Leitch, mustered in February 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Patrick Lyons, mustered in September 6, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Henry Martin, mustered in June 29, 1861; mustered out August 18, 1865; substitute; discharged S. D. H. Part 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., discharged.

Michael M. Grooms, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Patrick M. Leachman, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Edw. M. McNamara, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at Division No. 2, U. S. Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Tel. Ins., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865; paroled prisoner.

Philip Mertins, mustered in April 7, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Frederick Mohr, Jr., mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James A. Montgomery, mustered in September 29, 1861; mustered out Dec 17, 1865; drafted; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

George Moore, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

Joseph M. Moore, mustered in March 30, 1865; mustered out August 1, 1865; drafted; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Henry H. Mustiman, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1861.

John Nicholman, mustered in September 8, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Justus O'Hara, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out June 15, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

James M. Parcella, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; corporal, October 25, 1861; Private, December 7, 1861; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Christianus Peterson, mustered in September 16, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Archibald Powers, mustered in September 3, 1861; mustered out September 29, 1861.

James Quinn, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Quinn, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Privates—William M. Carter, mustered in September 1, 1861; absent in action at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 28, 1862; returned to camp, July 8, 1862; promoted to 2d Lieut.

Charles H. Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862.

Andrew P. Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862; returned to camp, June 1, 1862; promoted to 2d Lieut.

John R. Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862.

Thomas R. Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862.

John Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862.

John Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862.

John Harkness, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Round Bay, Va., May 1, 1862.

COMPANY I.

James L. Cannon, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

George Dean, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Patrick Fitzgerald, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Thomas Jones, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Charles Klein, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

John McCreary, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Harold McDonald, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

George Savage, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Philip Seaton, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Samuel Shattuck, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Thomas Smith, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

Thomas Strong, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

John E. Wood, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

John Wiley, mustered in September 7, 1861; substitute; absent in action at Fort Mifflin, Md.; paroled prisoner; discharged therefrom, May 1, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Captain—David P. Harkness, mustered in September 27, resigned December 1, 1861.

David P. Harkness, mustered in September 27, resigned December 1, 1861.

First Lieutenant—George M. Stille, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieut. in August 1, 1862.

Thomas H. Harkness, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieut. in August 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—David P. Harkness, mustered in September 27, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieut. in August 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenants—Martin J. Manning, mustered in January 17, 1863; First Sergeant Company C; Second Lieutenant, vice Leaman, resigned; promoted First Lieutenant Company K, October 3, 1863.

John W. Harkness, mustered in December 16, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; Sergeant Co. A; Second Lieutenant, Manning, promoted.

First Sergeant—Benjamin H. Connelly, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred as Corporal from Company E, Sixth Regiment, First Sergeant, September 16, 1861, Private, February 1, 1862; First Sergeant, February 1, 1862.

Sergeants—John Daniels, mustered in September 8, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1864; substitute; Sergeant, October 1, 1864; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Abraham Sylvia, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; Corporal, October 1, 1864; Sergeant, February 1, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Thomas R. Harkness, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B, Sixth Regiment, Sergeant, September 16, 1864.

John Brown, mustered in August 26, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred as Corporal from Company E, Sixth Regiment; Sergeant, September 16, 1864.

James McCall, mustered in September 5, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, October 1, 1864; Sergeant, June 7, 1865.

Corporals—Edward Decker, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Corporal, March 11, 1862.

Michael Barry, mustered in September 9, 1861; mustered out July 31, 1865; substitute; Corporal, June 7, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Circular 31, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

James Anderson, mustered in September 7, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; Corporal, October 1, 1864; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

James Brooks, mustered in September 29, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; Corporal, February 1, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

John Patrick, mustered in October 1, 1861; substitute; Corporal, February 1, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William Mahan, mustered in February 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, June 7, 1865.

William Gayner, mustered in September 30, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, June 7, 1865.

Musician—George Hicks, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Privates—Elias Anderson, mustered in September 7, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Robert Anderson, mustered in September 6, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Jacob Arnold, mustered in September 9, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Bernard Batts, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Victor Blackman, mustered in September 8, 1861; mustered out June 10, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph Bogart, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Christopher Bowman, mustered in September 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas Brown, mustered in September 28, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Charles J. Bryant, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Michael Burns, mustered in September 9, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas Burns, mustered in September 28, 1861; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Private. William Thomas, mustered in August 11, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

James Thompson, mustered in April 17, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

George Thurst, mustered in August 11, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Joseph Thurst, mustered in August 11, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Henry Garber, mustered in November 2, 1861; transferred to Company B; re-enlisted February 1, 1862.

Miner Tomlinson, mustered in January 8, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

John Green, mustered in April 15, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Isaac Harner, mustered in April 15, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

John H. Haddock, mustered in May 9, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Jeremiah R. Dwyer, mustered in October 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

James Kelly, mustered in December 21, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Joseph Keeler, mustered in April 15, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company K.

George Kiser, mustered in September 1, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 29, 1862; discharged therefrom September 1, 1864.

James M. Leonard, mustered in January 22, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Patrick Lyons, mustered in December 19, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Arthur Mayo, mustered in November 1, 1861; transferred to Battery E December 11, 1861.

Hugh McCutcheon, mustered in December 21, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Francis McManick, mustered in October 11, 1861; transferred to Company B.

Thomas McTear, mustered in January 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Bernard McFinnis, mustered in December 21, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Orin Meigs, mustered in August 8, 1861; substitute; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom September 1, 1865; transferred from Company K.

George Meigs, mustered in March 6, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B; transferred therefrom September 11.

Francis O'Donald, mustered in December 19, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company C.

John Persell, mustered in August 7, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Michael Rigney, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Company B; discharged February 10, 1862.

Daniel M. Rose, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; re-enlisted April 28, 1864; discharged therefrom June 19, 1865.

William Rose, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom September 13, 1864.

William Somernylyke, mustered in March 4, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company B.

John P. Taylor, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Company B.

Stewart Tombs, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Company B.

William Walters, mustered in August 12, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Gottlieb Weidle, mustered in April 12, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

James W. Westcott, mustered in September 1, 1861; recruit; transferred to Company B.

1870

Sergeant.—Samuel C. Tooker, mustered in September 13, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Corporal, December 24, 1861; Sergeant, November 1, 1862.

Corporal.—George Dougherty, mustered in November 13, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Corporal December 1, 1861.

Corporal.—Isaac L. Hough, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in consumption at Rahway, N. J., April 15, 1862.

James P. Phillips, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Private. Nicholas Brown, mustered in November 1, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Isaac Clark, mustered in September 1, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Cephas Conpton, mustered in February 24, 1865; drafted; died of cholera in England at Second Division, Department of the Hospital, July 8, 1865.

Alfred Deamer, mustered in October 5, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Abner A. Finkbeiner, mustered in October 17, 1861; died of typhoid fever at hospital, Newport News, Va., June 9, 1862.

Stephen Eard, mustered in March 12, 1864; recruit; killed in action at Petersburg, Va., January 1864; transferred to Company D.

George Farmer, mustered in December 30, 1861; recruit; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William F. Fayer, mustered in March 1, 1861; recruit; died at City Point, Va., April 30, 1865.

William H. Gard, mustered in December 30, 1861; recruit; died of fever in Yorktown, Va., June 5, 1862; buried at Yorktown National Cemetery, Va.; Section D, Grave 370.

James Healy, mustered in September 13, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Joseph Holden, mustered in September 13, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Hoffman, mustered in September 3, 1864; substitute; died at Third Division, Second Corps Hospital, February 7, 1865; of wounds received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va.; Division C, Section D, Grave 7.

Horace Hogan (or Houghland), mustered in June 23, 1863; recruit; killed in action at Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864; buried in Fort Harrison National Cemetery, Va.; Section B, Grave 119.

John Hogg, mustered in September 1, 1861; substitute; died of cholera at Light Station Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1864.

Thomas L. Jackson, mustered in October 3, 1864; drafted; died of diarrhoea at Field Hospital, Third Division, Second Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., January 13, 1865.

Thomas M. Jackson, mustered in September 1, 1861; substitute; died of typhoid fever at General Hospital at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va.; Division D, Section C, Grave 243.

John Johnson, mustered in October 3, 1864; drafted; died at Third Division, Second Army Corps Hospital, Patrick Station, Va., February 28, 1865; of wounds received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va.; Division C, Section D, Grave 8.

Robert Leland, mustered in September 10, 1864; substitute; died of chronic diarrhoea at Jarvis United States Army Hospital, Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1865.

Richard McIntyre, mustered in June 23, 1863; recruit; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., July 14, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.; Grave 3,323.

James Morris, mustered in September 5, 1864; substitute; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va.; Division C, Section D, Grave 39.

John Narnand, mustered in September 3, 1864; substitute; died at United States Army General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., February 23, 1865; of wounds received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.; buried at Point Lookout, Md.

Rudolph Remers, mustered in September 8, 1864; substitute; died of chronic diarrhoea at United States Army General Hospital, Division 1, Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1865; buried at Annapolis, Md.

Lewis Schwartz, mustered in September 9, 1864; substitute; died of Phthisis at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Isaac A. Sharp, mustered in September 9, 1864; substitute; died of typhoid fever at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864.

Benjamin F. Skinner, Jr., mustered in November 22, 1861; died of typhoid fever, at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 6, 1862.

Charles H. Taylor, mustered in November 9, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Privates—William H. Dierksen, mustered in January 1, 1864; died of cholera and typhoid at Fort Camp, Louisiana; Army General Hospital, Davis Island, New York Harbor, June 1, 1864; buried in Kingsland Hill Cemetery, East Island, N. Y., October 1, 1864.

Philip P. French, mustered in January 1, 1864; died of typhoid at Fort Camp, Louisiana; Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., September 2, 1864; buried at Annapolis, Md.

Stephen V. Gaudin, mustered in January 1, 1864; died of typhoid at Fort Camp, Louisiana; Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., September 2, 1864; buried at Annapolis, Md.

John W. Gaudin, mustered in January 1, 1864; substitute; killed near Hatchers Run, Va., May 17, 1865.

John W. Gaudin, mustered in September 1, 1864; died of typhoid at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., September 2, 1864.

William Wolf, mustered in September 8, 1864; substitute; died at Hospital, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1865; buried at Annapolis, Md.; transferred from Company I.

Christopher N. Wynn, mustered in December 28, 1864; died of typhoid at Fort Camp, Va., May 17, 1865.

THIRD COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Alfred B. Buley, mustered in September 1, 1864; substitute; absent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., discharged there from March 5, 1865.

James Connolly, mustered in September 1, 1864; substitute; absent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; exchanged prisoner.

George Davenport, (2), mustered in August 1, 1864; substitute; absent, in confinement since January 5, 1865.

Lewis Friese, (Frazier), mustered in September 10, 1864; substitute; absent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; exchanged prisoner.

James Logan, mustered in September 17, 1864; substitute; sergeant, November 1, 1864; Private, January 1, 1865; absent, in confinement since February 25, 1865.

William McCormick, mustered in February 6, 1865; substitute; absent, sick in United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., since April 14, 1865.

C. Marw, absent; sick in Hospital since January 5, 1865.

Thomas O'Brien, mustered in October 4, 1864; substitute.

John Ryan, mustered in June 2, 1864; substitute.

Thomas Smith, mustered in June 6, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

Charles Wilson, mustered in June 3, 1864; substitute; absent, in confinement since January 1865.

George Youst, mustered in September 9, 1864; substitute; absent, at United States Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., wounded at Boynton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captain—John C. Livingston, mustered in September 27, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant—William Todd, mustered in September 27, 1864; promoted captain Company G, February 5, 1865.

James M. Simonson, mustered in March 3, 1865; Second Lieutenant, September 27, 1864; First Lieutenant, vice Todd, promoted; promoted Captain Company C, September 27, 1865.

William B. Mason, mustered in January 7, 1865; First Sergeant, September 27, 1864; Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1865; First Lieutenant, vice Simonson, promoted; promoted Captain Company H, October 3, 1865.

Martin J. Maning, mustered in October 16, 1863; mustered out September 21, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Company I, December 10, 1864; First Lieutenant, vice Mason, promoted; Commissioned Captain, Company I, November 1, 1864; not mustered.

Second Lieutenant—John Van Duzee, mustered in January 7, 1865; Sergeant, September 1, 1864; First Sergeant, March 3, 1865; Second Lieutenant, vice Mason, promoted; resigned March 20, 1865.

Robert T. Gillan, mustered in March 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; Sergeant, Company I, Second Regiment, District Columbia Volunteers; Second Lieutenant, vice Van Duzee, resigned; served in Company F.

First Sergeant—John M. Webster, recruited; mustered from Company D, Sixth Regiment, United States Army, March 3, 1865; promoted Sergeant, March 3, 1865; promoted Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1865.

Sergeants—Henry H. Todd, September 1, 1864; promoted Sergeant Major, December 21, 1864.

Peter McKenna, mustered in January 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; Sergeant, February 10, 1865.

Sergeants—Edward McCarty, mustered in January 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; Sergeant; February 10, 1865.

Christopher Mahon, mustered in February 6, 1865; substitute; Corporal, March 10, 1865; Sergeant, May 17, 1865.

Corporals—Edward Moore, mustered in September 17, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; Corporal, March 19, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Henry Miller, mustered in August 23, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; substitute; Corporal, March 10, 1865; discharged at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Nicholas Shortall, mustered in September 27, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B; Corporal, March 10, 1865; discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

William Riley, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B; Corporal, May 18, 1865.

Thomas W. Oliver, mustered in March 17, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, June 11, 1865.

James Enright, mustered in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I; Corporal, June 11, 1865.

James Cahan, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; Corporal, July 5, 1865.

Henry Thomas, mustered in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company E, Corporal, July 5, 1865.

Musician—Winfield C. Brown, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Wagoner—George W. Dempsey, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Privates—William Adams, mustered in March 21, 1865; mustered out August 8, 1865; substitute; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Frederick Angerth, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Barber, mustered in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A.

William Bennett, mustered in March 14, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John H. Britton, mustered in March 14, 1865; mustered out August 3, 1865; substitute; discharged at Sickle's United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. 7, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Lewis Buzler, mustered in March 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Uriah Carlock, mustered in March 27, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C.

Henry Chandler, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Joseph Charleborn, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Coleman, mustered in May 16, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company C, Sixth Regiment.

John Collins, mustered in July 23, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Curad, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Doyle, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Henry Dunn, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out July 26, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Corbinus J. Eiken, mustered in September 13, 1864; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Thomas Evans, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out January 21, 1865; Corporal, September 30, 1862; Private, November 14, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

George Fisher, mustered in August 23, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, discharged at Camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Alfred Blake out of rank; mustered in April 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private, Samuel T. Long, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out June 23, 1865; recruit.

John L. Loring, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Robert Loring, mustered in April 1, 1865; mustered out June 2, 1865; recruit.

James C. Lott, mustered in March 17, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

William H. Lott, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out March 14, 1863; disability; transferred to Bandage's Battery, discharged at Fort Sumter.

John D. Lott, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Lott, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Lott, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles H. Lott, mustered in February 17, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Robert Hubner, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Oscar Hughes, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

George Hughes, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Francis R. Hilly, mustered in February 17, 1865; mustered out June 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Hilly, mustered in April 8, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Amos H. Hilly, mustered in February 17, 1865; mustered out May 29, 1865; disability; transferred to M. and W. United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Tol. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Samuel H. Hilly, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

James H. Hilly, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Hilly, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James H. Hilly, mustered in April 19, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Charles H. Hilly, mustered in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Seneca M. Lyman, mustered in April 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Joseph Makins, mustered in August 29, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas Makins, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Mass, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Peter McGinnis, mustered in March 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company D.

Joseph Morgan, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

William N. Mundy, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864; Sergeant September 13, 1861; First Sergeant; Private.

Ernest Ott, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Herman Otto, mustered in February 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

John Pratt, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Charles H. Rambo, mustered in January 24, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Charles Reuss, mustered in April 7, 1865; mustered out July 14, 1865; substitute; discharged at S. and W. United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., A. G. O. Washington, D. C., August 1865.

John Reuss, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company A.

Christian Schackelbeck, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Samuel Schackelbeck, mustered in March 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Schmidt, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Private, John Schmidt, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

John Shaker, mustered in February 17, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Small, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Frederick B. Smith, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Peter Spear, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Hebert St. John, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out June 1, 1865; discharged at S. and W. United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Tol. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

Peter Sullivan, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company B.

John T. Tully, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Frederick Ulms, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Harvey Vanhook, mustered in March 13, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Richard Walsh, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Adam Weber, mustered in April 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Gottlieb Weidle, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I.

Adolphus Werner, mustered in August 23, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas Whalen, mustered in February 22, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Edward White, mustered in June 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; transferred from Company A, Sixth Regiment.

Edwin Williams, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Thomas W. Williams, mustered in September 13, 1861; mustered out September 21, 1864.

Isaac Winters, mustered in February 24, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Herman Wolf, mustered in March 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Thomas W. Wolf, mustered in February 17, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Discharged

Sergeant, Thomas Wolf, mustered in October 1, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., September 28, 1865; disability.

Major, Samuel Wolf, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., October 1, 1865; disability; corporal, August 1, 1862; Sergeant December 1, 1862.

Captain, George Wolf, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., January 15, 1863; disability.

Thomas Wolf, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Mount Pleasant United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1862; disability; Corporal, November 30, 1861.

Cornelius Simonson, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 5, 1863; disability.

James C. Rine, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 13, 1865; disability; corporal, at Williamsburg, Va., September 13, 1862.

Henry D. Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, N. Y., January 5, 1863; disability.

William Furey, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 3, 1862; disability.

William H. Furey, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 14, 1863; disability.

Andrew Dobbins, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., December 1, 1862; disability.

Frederick Akins, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Falmouth, Va., April 19, 1863; disability.

Privates—**George A. Bristow**, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1862; disability.

Augustus Dunsberger, mustered in March 15, 1861; substitute; discharged at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1862; re-enlisted Secretary of War's disability.

Michael Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 9, 1862; disability.

John H. Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1862; disability.

John F. Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Fort Hancock, New York, February 1, 1862; disability.

Amos Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Run Point, Md., February 1, 1862; disability.

Thomas H. Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., January 19, 1862; disability.

Henry A. Hellerman, mustered in April 1, 1864; recruit; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., August 28, 1864; disability.

Peter H. Hinchey, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., November 21, 1862; disability.

William Hopkins, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Hammond United States Army General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., December 29, 1862; disability.

John Hough, mustered in October 19, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., January 20, 1862; disability.

George Hunter, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., January 3, 1862; disability.

Lawrence Ivack, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1863; disability.

Robert Ivack, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Camp Clinton, N. J., September 27, 1861; minor.

Matthew D. Latonrette, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., September 1, 1862; disability.

Richard W. Leary, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., October 19, 1861; disability.

Thomas Mackey, mustered in September 14, 1863; recruit; discharged at Falmouth, Va., 1863.

Alexander McKeever, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Run Point, Md., January 1, 1862; disability.

Arthur McKee, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged from rolls May 1, 1863.

Owen Nally, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 8, 1864; discharge.

Thomas Neary, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Run Point, Md., May 21, 1863; disability.

Nicholas R. O'Connell, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., September 27, 1861; minor.

James H. Riney, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Falmouth, Va., January 14, 1862; disability.

Thomas M. Schmitt, mustered in September 14, 1861; substitute; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, New York Harbor, June 9, 1865; disability.

William J. Shuman, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 20, 1862; disability.

Thomas S. Smith, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., January 25, 1862; disability.

Peter Vancura, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at Falmouth, Va., March 19, 1863.

Robert Watson, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1862; disability.

Isaac Weymer, mustered in September 13, 1861; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., December 22, 1862; disability.

DISCHARGED.

Sergeant—**Bartholomew Murphy**, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Company C, Corporal, September 20, 1862; re-enlisted December 23, 1863; Sergeant, March 1, 1864.

Sergeant—**Levi Murr**, mustered in October 24, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom September 19, 1864; Corporal, August 1, 1862; Sergeant, January 1, 1863.

Corporals—**Dills Slack**, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Co. B, Corporal, April 1, 1862; re-enlisted February 29, 1864.

William Sutton, mustered in October 24, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863; discharged therefrom as First Sergeant, September 13, 1864; Corporal, March 1, 1865.

Privates—**Henry Barnes**, mustered in February 29, 1865; recruit; transferred to Co. A.

Ferdinand Borth, mustered in October 4, 1864; substitute; transferred to Co. A.

Jacob Denderlinz, mustered in July 1, 1864; substitute; transferred to Co. A.

Martin Donahue, mustered in March 15, 1864; substitute; transferred to Co. H.

William H. Fields, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864; discharged therefrom September 26, 1864.

James Fitzgerald, mustered in March 9, 1865; recruit; transferred to Co. A.

William H. Ford, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863; re-enlisted May 7, 1864; discharged therefrom November 15, 1865.

Henry Fox, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Co. C; re-enlisted December 23, 1863.

Thomas Furze, mustered in January 15, 1864; recruit; transferred to Co. F.

Leopold Hanna, mustered in September 13, 1861; substitute; transferred to Co. A.

Joseph Heywood, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 20, 1863; discharged therefrom August 12, 1864.

John Hughes, mustered in March 15, 1865; substitute; transferred to Engineer Corps, United States Army; S. O. 107, Headquarters Army at Potomac; discharged therefrom April 27, 1865.

Peter Logan, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Co. C; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

Francis Marmont, mustered in September 16, 1864; recruit; transferred to Co. H.

Thomas McCune, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Co. C; re-enlisted December 23, 1863.

Martin McGowan, mustered in February 1, 1864; recruit; transferred to Co. B.

Orin Mills, mustered in August 8, 1864; substitute; transferred to Co. I.

James Newcomb, mustered in April 5, 1865; substitute; transferred to Co. I.

Thomas O'Neill, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Co. C; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

John Parker, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Co. C; Corporal, September 13, 1861; Sergeant, March 3, 1862; First Sergeant, December 10, 1862; re-enlisted February 29, 1864; Private.

Christian Peterson, mustered in February 3, 1865; substitute; transferred to Co. A.

John Quackenbush, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom September 14, 1864.

Charles Quinn, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863; discharged therefrom September 13, 1864.

Frank Rehl, mustered in March 15, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company H.

Mark D. Safford, mustered in October 24, 1861; transferred to Company C; re-enlisted December 23, 1863.

And Schell, mustered in March 29, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

George Semming, mustered in March 15, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company H.

John F. Sheridan, mustered in March 15, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company H.

Henry Slack, mustered in September 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; re-enlisted April 14, 1864.

Elislate, mustered in November 29, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom December 22, 1864; transferred from Company B.

Private, John Smith, mustered in February 1, 1861, substitute; transferred to Company A.

John Smith, mustered in September 11, 1861, substitute; transferred to Company I.

Michael T. Lewis, mustered in January 2, 1861, substitute; transferred to Company B.

Frederick W. Lewis, mustered in September 11, 1861, substitute; transferred to Company B.

Christian W. Lewis, mustered in August 23, 1861, substitute; transferred to Company A.

None.

Sergeant, William Green, mustered in September 11, 1861, died in United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., May 17, 1865; corpse returned September 1, 1865, September 18th, 1865.

Company, Captain S. M. H. mustered in September 11, 1861, died of typhoid fever, at Williamsburg, Va., May 1, 1865.

John C. Dexter, mustered in October 5, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, wounds received; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., May 3, 1863.

Private, J. H. Avery, mustered in September 11, 1861, died of typhoid fever in United States Army General Hospital, Richmond, N. Y., July 30, 1865.

Jacob Ruter, mustered in January 13, 1865; recruit; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division C, Section D, Grave 41.

Thomas C. Ruter, mustered in September 11, 1861, died in action at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1861.

Alexander Curry, mustered in September 13, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Curry, mustered in September 13, 1861, died at United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., February 9, 1864, of wounds received in action.

William L. Hainsel, mustered in September 11, 1861, died May 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

George T. Hainsel, mustered in June 22, 1864, died of acute diarrhoea at Fort H. H., Va., December 30, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division C, Section D, Grave 18.

Patrick Meher, mustered in September 13, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Benjamin R. Morris, mustered in October 24, 1861, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Constantin Obidagiu, mustered in September 11, 1861, died of chronic diarrhoea at Currier United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 18, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, D. C.

Narciss Plamondon, mustered in September 12, 1864; substitute; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865.

Abelias Quinton, mustered in September 11, 1861, substitute; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865.

William Raphael, mustered in September 11, 1861, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; supposed dead.

Henry Schultz, mustered in August 3, 1864; substitute; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division C, Section D, Grave 18.

Squire Sharp, mustered in September 13, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Simpson, mustered in March 16, 1861, substitute; killed in action at Boynton Plank Road, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division B, Section B, Grave 60.

William D. Walker, mustered in February 26, 1864; recruit; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 3, 1863.

Simon Weiler, mustered in August 22, 1864; substitute; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division C, Section D, Grave 35.

LIST OF DEATHS, UNKNOWN.

James O. Price, mustered in August 2, 1861, substitute; absent in arrest, March 1, 1865.

James Robinson, mustered in June 2, 1864, substitute; transferred from Company C.

CHAPTER XVII.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

(Continued.)

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry. The call for volunteers under which the Thirteenth was raised, was issued by President Lincoln in July, 1862. Ezra A. Carman, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New Jersey Volunteers was commissioned by Governor Charles S. Olden, and the work of recruiting was at once begun.

The pressing need of troops at the front, stimulated those who were raising companies for the Thirteenth Regiment to active work, and as rapidly as recruits were made the recruits were taken to Camp Frelinghuysen and assigned to their respective quarters. Camp Frelinghuysen was located on what is now called Roseville avenue, a delightful situation, convenient to the city of Newark and the surrounding towns of Orange, Belleville, Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Millburn and South Orange, each of which places was represented in the regiment. The cities of Paterson and Jersey City also contributed a number of men, two companies each.

Life at Camp Frelinghuysen during the brief stay of the regiment at that point was very enjoyable. The food was good, with now and then an exception, and the sports engaged in by the men were of the most pleasing and exhilarating character, and almost made those who were *not*, almost wish they were soldiers. The only duty was that usually performed in camp, and but very little of that.

On the 25th of August, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Louis D. Watkins, First Lieutenant Fifth United States Cavalry, having a full complement of men and officers.

On Thursday, the 28th, marching orders were received and the regiment was commanded to move without unnecessary delay. Orders were at once issued forbidding the granting of passes to the men, and the camp was closed to the public. During the day the men discussed the situation among themselves, and it was deemed very unjust that they should not be given an opportunity to bid their families and friends good-bye before the departure of the regiment, and that night a stampede from camp took place, even the guards throwing down their guns and going home. The camp presented a very desolate appearance the next morning, but during the day the men began to return, and before night the camp had resumed its usual activity. The regiment was supplied with clothing, blankets, knapsacks and haversacks on Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday the arms and accoutrements were distributed.

A pleasant incident occurred in camp on Friday,

1. From *Reminiscences of the War*, by Samuel Thompson. Distributed by him in 1878.

the wounded, except where a man has been discharged and died, and in many of these instances the word "Disability" covers cases where discharges have been granted resulting from other causes.

Company E. Killed: James T. Leach, Wounded: William A. Bell, George M. O'Brien, died September 1, 1862.

Company F. Killed: Stephen Jones.

Company G. Wounded: E. P. Allen, George L. M. Shepherd, George M. Vane, died Oct. 18, 1862.

Company H. Killed: James Armstrong, Jesse E. Case, George R. Harrison, Alexander Osborne, Wounded: George W. C. Lee, W. C. Christy, Alfred M. G. Bell, H. C. Lee, A. J. M. Perry, Byron C. H. Perry, George A. Thomas, Mendenhall, Stephen E. Brown.

Company I. Wounded: Albert Brinkley, Frederick Wagner, Andy P. Williams.

Company J. Killed: John T. Butler, Wounded: John P. Carter, John C. White, John Chapman, died Oct. 18, 1862, Harvey W. Robinson, Samuel H. Stephens, Emanuel Simpson, John E. Wilson.

Company K. Wounded: William Paul.

Company L. Killed: George H. C. Lee, Alexander M. G. P. Ward, E. C. Brown, died March 12, 1862, John H. Robinson, died Dec. 14, 1862, Robert Cunningham, died Oct. 18, 1862, Frederick C. King, died Sept. 18, 1862.

There being no record of the wounded who afterwards returned to the regiment, it is impossible to mention by name all the casualties which occurred. Color Sergeant James Kilroy, of Company G, was among these, also David Mack, of Company E, and many others.

Col. Carman was obliged to retire to a hospital during the day, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Swords, by whom they were conducted to the brigade. On the night of the battle the Color Sergeant, Kilroy, was obliged to relinquish the colors on account of his wound, and Lieutenant Swords passed down the line asking for a volunteer to carry the flag. Private George W. Haulenbeck, of Company F, promptly responded, and though he did not come up to the standard either in build or height—he was small of stature and apparently not very strong—the colors were given to him for a trial. That night the regiment was posted in the front line of battle, anticipating a renewal of hostilities on the 18th. Gen. Gordon, in his official report to Gen. A. S. Williams, who commanded the Corps after the death of Gen. Mansfield, gives a detailed account of the part borne by each of the regiments of his brigade in the fight of the 17th.

We next find the regiment, with the brigade, moving towards Harper's Ferry, which place was reached on the 23d of September, where it went into camp on Maryland Heights, opposite the Ferry. Up to this time the regiment had been in service but twenty-nine days, and none regretted the prospect of a short rest, after such a severe campaign in so short a time. While in camp here, the men were exposed to many hardships for want of tents and cooking utensils, until the 17th of October, when the knapsacks they had left at Rockville a month before, arrived, and "the boys" were again happy.

During their stay at Harper's Ferry, quite a number

of resignations occurred in the regiment, which gave general dissatisfaction to the men. They were Capt. Alex. Vreeland, Company F; Capt. James Brannin, Company H; Capt. Chas. Mackey, Company I; First Lieutenant Flavel W. Sullivan, Company F; First Lieutenant Henry Reynolds, Company I.

The duties of the regiment consisted of daily drills, picket and camp guard duty and the general routine of camp life. A good story was told of one of the camp guards, which will bear repeating here. One cold, stormy night, after the guards were posted a member of Company "A," was stationed near the Commissary tent. The rain came down unmercifully, the wind blew a gale, and he soon became chilled to the marrow. It seemed an age before the relief came, and he was about making up his mind that the guards were all asleep at headquarters when he heard a body of men approaching. "Halt!" he shouted, "who comes there?" As the squad of men advanced, the guard congratulated himself on his speedy relief from duty, but his dismay can be better imagined than described when the reply came "Officer of the Day, on grand rounds." The "grand rounds" were generally performed at midnight, the Officer of the Day being escorted to all the posts by a squad of men from guard headquarters. The poor fellow, wet through, almost stiffened with the cold, and angry with himself and everybody else, was in no condition to appreciate the situation properly, and instead of saying, "Advance, Officer of the Day, and give the countersign," he retorted, "*The devil take the grand rounds, I thought it was the Third Relief.*"

From Harper's Ferry the regiment moved to Sharpsburg, Va., and relieved Fitz John Porter's Corps who were doing picket duty. The following were the losses while at Sharpsburg:

Company E. Absent: E. M. May, died December 7, 1862.

Company G. Absent: Broderick, died November 8, 1862.

Company I. John Fitzgerald, died November 1, 1862.

Notes: E. Rogers, to UN November 1, 1862.

Company E. Frederick W. Brown, died November 4, 1862.

Company G. Joseph B. Sydnor, died November 26, 1862.

On Thursday, Dec. 11, the regiment was at Loudoun Heights, Va., and the next day marched to within two miles of Leesburg. Crossing Goose Creek, the corps, to which the Thirteenth was attached, marched some fourteen miles on the road to Aldie, where a halt was made. On the 14th, the regiment passed through Chantilly and entered Fairfax Court House in the afternoon, halting at Fairfax Station about dusk. The next day the march was resumed, and crossing Occoquan Creek at Wolf Run Shoals the regiment bivouacked for the night about two miles below that stream. The next camping place of the Thirteenth was at Stafford Court House, where it went into camp on the 24th of January, 1863, in a thick pine woods about a mile from the court house. Here the regiment remained for some time, doing light picket duty and enjoying the sports incident to camp life.

Marching orders were received on the 14th of April, but the regiment did not move until Monday, the 27th, when, with eight days' rations, the Thirteenth broke camp, and on Wednesday reached Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, crossed on a pontoon, pushed on to the Rapidan, where the men fixed bayonets, fastened their knapsacks and haversacks to them, and waded through the river, the water in some places being over four feet deep, and the next day reached Chancellorsville, where the Thirteenth participated in that memorable campaign under Hooker, when the regiment returned to camp at Stafford Court-House. Here an account was taken, and the following casualties reported.

Company A.—Wounded, Major John Gaines, Assistant Thomas B. Smith.

Company B.—Killed, Thomas Deak, W. J. Deak, Second Lieutenant George W. Deak, Major M. L. Smith, William A. Nicholson, John R. Winters, Private David W. Deak, Cornelius Van Arsdale, Thomas B. Deak, Captain George C. Deak.

Company C.—Killed, Private William Muller, Private Thomas Isbell, William St. Clair, Wounded, Corporal Peter H. Slover; Privates George W. Winters, Thomas Deak, J. Howard Tinsworth.

Company D.—Missing (supposed killed), John Dechant, John Hammer, Wounded, Orderly Sergeant George Baitzel, Corporal Freeborn Garret, Private B. Deak, Privates David Butler, Azah Brown, George H. Deak, John C. Deak, Andrew Deak, R. B. Manning, Jacob Mickle, William Parker, Gilbert Smith.

Company E.—Killed, William Barthel, Jr., William Veckay, Andrew B. Winters, William Winters, Thomas T. Deak, M. L. Deak, George J. Deak, Andrew B. Deak, Moses Deak, John Deak, Arthur Deak, Russell, and Washington B. Russell were wounded slightly.

Company F.—Killed, Orderly Sergeant John B. Munn; Private Samuel P. Taylor. Wounded, Corporals DeWitt C. Allen, William W. Jacobus; Privates Amzi W. Baldwin, William Jordan, Bennet Livingston, William Sanderson, Joseph Trott, Thomas H. Williams, George Allerton, Harmon S. Blue.

Company G.—Killed, Moses N. Smith, Stephen Schmidt, Wounded, Irenius P. Howell (died May 22d), John Wilson, Michael Dickerman, George H. Deak, James M. Deak, and Corporal George Marchese.

Company H.—Killed, Private M. M. Deak, Wounded, First Lieutenant John C. Deak, Sergeant John Deak, Corporal Samuel J. Deak, Privates Jacob White, Daniel Christy, George W. Cherry, Joseph Baldwin, Charles B. Hemmingsway.

Company I.—Killed, Private Charles H. Deak, Wounded, Captain Charles H. Bliven; Privates George C. Haas, Henry Mallen, Thomas H. Deak, Private George A. Deak, John Deak, James Deak.

Company L.—Killed, Charles Stout, Jacob Rontzler. Wounded, Captain Ambrose M. Matthews, Orderly Sergeant Arthur R. Edgerton; Privates James Behan, Jacob Hoffman, Louis Kahler, John Roach, Reuben Smith, A. C. Deak, W. L. Deak, and John Deak.

Company K.—Killed, Llewelyn J. T. Probst. Wounded, Lieutenant Heber Wills, Sergeant Cornelius Mersereau (died July 19th); Corporal Henry Spier; Privates Silas Abbott (died May 28th), Isaac Clark, Joseph B. Crowell, William Freeland, Alexander Kidd, Francis Moore, John J. Deak, William C. Deak, George W. Deak, K. Stephen, George William Lambert.

After the battle and return to Stafford Court-House through a drenching rain, and no tents or blankets for protection, the next thing to be done was to again prepare for camp-life. Requisitions were made and speedily filled, and the camp soon wore its accustomed appearance, and the regiment naturally fell into the ordinary routine of duty. In this vicinity the regiment remained until near the commencement of the Gettysburg campaign, when the order came to "fall in," and the long and tedious and never-to-be-forgotten marches towards Gettysburg were commenced.

The regiment left Leesburg on Friday, June 26th, crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and encamped for the night at Poolesville and Point of Rocks. The next day the regiment crossed the Monocacy River, and passed through Point of Rocks. On Monday, the 29th, the regiment passed through Frederick, thence through Walkersville, Woodsborough, and Middleburgh, where it encamped for the night. June 30th it passed through Bruceville, Taneytown, and Littlestown, Pa., where a halt was made. The regiment was not long in this position before it was brought face to face with the enemy at Gettysburg, yet not in as perilous positions as some others, but it performed all the duties required of it in a manner that elicited praise from the commanding officers. Its loss during the battle was but slight, as follows:

Company A.—Wounded, Edward Smith.

Company B.—Wounded, Thomas Fortis.

Company C.—Wounded, Captain D. A. Rivers, Alex. Barnes, Jas. Winter, James Parliament (died July 27th), William Remington.

Company D.—Wounded, James P. Howell.

Company E.—Wounded, Corporal Thomas H. Williams (leg amputated), John Van Mickle.

Company F.—Wounded, Cornelius Clark.

Company G.—Henry Deak, killed. Wounded, Captain John H. Arrey, Corporal Cyrus Williams, and John Welsh, drummer.

Company H.—Wounded, David Deak.

Company I.—Wounded, Lieutenant Charles W. Deak, Acting Adjutant, Aaron Chamberlain, S. P. Brown, Valentine Heller.

Company K.—Wounded, Amos Deak.

Assistant-Surgeon Freeman, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was placed in charge of the Twelfth Corps Field Hospital, and remained at Gettysburg while the regiment participated in the pursuit of Lee.

The Federal loss at Gettysburg was twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety, of whom two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four were killed, thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three wounded, and six thousand six hundred and forty-three missing. The Confederate loss amounted to about thirty-six thousand, of whom nearly fourteen thousand wounded and unwounded remained as prisoners. The entire loss of the Confederates from the time when they started upon the invasion to the close of July, when they returned to their starting-point, was fully sixty thousand.

The morning of the 6th of July, 1863, was rainy and disagreeable; however, the army was on the march in pursuit of Lee, and on the 7th the Thirteenth, for the third and last time, marched through Frederick, Md., then by way of Middletown to Crampton Gap, through Boonesborough, Rohrer'sville, and at last came up with the enemy at Williamsport, on the 12th of July. Lee escaped without a fight, and the course of the Thirteenth was turned towards Boonesborough, and on the 17th reached Sandy Hook, and finally, on July 31st, they reached Kelly's Ford.

The camp at Kelly's Ford was located on an open plain, about two hundred yards from the river. A day or two after our arrival the enemy's pickets established themselves on the south bank, some distance

from the river, but occasionally a few of them would come up to the stream and engage in conversation with the men generally in the expectation of bartering tobacco for coffee or salt. The first attempt resulted rather discouragingly for the "Johnnies," as they were designated. One day a Confederate soldier made his appearance on the opposite bank of the river, and yelled out:

"Hello, Yank!"

"Hello, yourself," was the reply.

"Have you got any coffee left?" asked the anxious Reb.

"Yes," said the Yank, "a little of the kind we gave you at Gettysburg,"—meaning powder and ball.

"To h— with Gettysburg. We've had enough of that."

Finally a good feeling exhibited itself between both sides, and there were frequent meetings between the pickets, when exchanges of desirable articles were made.

Incidents like this and the following were often indulged in by the old "vets," and sometimes by those not as old. The following incident was related by one of the jokers as an actual fact, and shows the sort of fun indulged in when in camp. On his way to the spring for a canteen of water, the "old vet" was met by a "substitute," who came limping towards him, with a pair of damaged boots in his hand. Stopping the old soldier, he says, "Say, old soldier, do you have any shoemakers in any of these camps?"

The old soldier stopped a moment, when a bright idea came to him. (General Knipe, who commanded the First Brigade, used to be in the shoe business), and seeing the opportunity of perpetrating a joke, he said, "Oh, yes. Do you want your boots mended?"

"Yes," said the innocent fellow; "you see we have had to foot it pretty lively down here from Alexandria, and my boots are all busted out. Where is your shoemaker?"

The soldier pointed to a row of wall tents that skirted the woods, and said:

"You see that middle tent over there?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's where you will find him when he's in. You just go up and ask for General Knipe—we call him General down here, and he might get mad if you called him anything else. He'll attend to you."

"What does he charge?"

"Oh, he's reasonable enough. You go right up there and you'll find out all about the cost."

The poor fellow went up, and was of course accosted by the guard, with—"What do you want?"

"I want to see General Knipe."

"Well, there's his tent," said the guard, pointing it out to him.

The man knocked on the pole in front, and the General spoke up quick:

"Who's there? Come in."

He went in and asked if that was General Knipe. "Yes," said he.

"Well," said the fellow, "I've got a pretty bad pair of boots here, and I'd like to have you fix them up for me right away. I'm in dreadful need of 'em, and"—

General Knipe, who had risen from his couch when the man entered the tent, caught the recruit by the collar of his coat, and was about to administer a severe castigation to the poor dupe, when he suddenly took in the situation and bade him begone and not be made a fool of again.

There was one death in the regiment while encamped at Kelly's Ford. Andrew Anderson, of Company H, who died from typhoid fever.

Surgeon J. J. H. Love was assigned to the duties of Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Division, on the 1st of August, by special orders from corps headquarters.

A new departure was now to take place. The old Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, with General Joseph E. Hooker in command, were to be transferred to new fields, where other battles were to be fought, victories gained and laurels heaped upon their deserving brows. The Thirteenth, with other troops, left Raccoon Ford, Va., on the 24th of September, 1863, and went by railroad to Nashville, Tenn., and soon became a part of the grand army operating in and around Chattanooga, and which soon became the Army of the Cumberland. The Thirteenth took active part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, or "The Battle among the Clouds," also all other engagements where General Hooker was the grand moving spirit.

From this time forward, in the "grand march to the sea," and to the final collapse of the so-called Confederacy, the Thirteenth performed well its part in the great drama, and when, and not till then, the last "reb" had grounded arms, did the old Thirteenth turn its back to the sunny south, and look forward to the happy time when those of the old guard that were left could greet loved ones at home, turn their instruments of war into implements of husbandry, and learn war no more forever.

The Final Muster Out.—On Thursday, June 8th, the muster out rolls were signed by the proper officers, and on Friday, June 9th, the regiment took passage on the cars at Washington for home. At Baltimore a telegram was sent to Newark with the information that the regiment was on its way home. Major Arey had started for Newark in advance of the regiment that morning, and every one naturally anticipated an enthusiastic welcome. Saturday morning shortly after daylight, they passed through Philadelphia, and about two o'clock in the afternoon the train stopped at the Market street depot, Newark. No one was there to receive them. They formed in line across Market street and awaited further orders. All were anxious to get home. A shower of rain fell and the men became dissatisfied with the delay. At last Tucker Council of the Union League, with a band of

music appeared, and taking up position at the head of the line, the column moved through the crowd which had by this time congregated. The command was halted in front of Lockwood's Hotel, and after listening to an address of welcome by Mayor Runyon, which was replied to by Colonel Carman, the regiment moved up to Broad street, and thence to Ward United States Hospital, near the Centre street depot, where guns were stacked and the men dismissed.

Battles of the Regiment.—The Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, on the 25th of August, 1862, at Camp Frelinghuysen, Newark, N. J., and was mustered out on the 8th day of June, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. During its term of service, which was two years, nine months and fourteen days, it participated in the following engagements:

Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864; Dallas, Ga., (or Pumpkin Vine Creek), May 25, 1864; Kulp's farm (or Kulp House), June 22, 1864; Nancy's Creek, Ga., July 18, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, July 22, to September 1, 1864; The March to the Sea and Capture of Savannah, November 5, to December 21, 1864; Aversboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, Third Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Ellis, Swains commissariat August 8, 1862; resigned January 13, 1863.

Major Samuel Chickadee, promoted February 1, 1863; resigned July 13, 1863.

1st Lieut.—**Captain Company B**, promoted Major, February 1, 1863; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, June 17, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865, on Special Orders from War Department.

2d Lieut.—**John H. Blakes**, Captain Company E, promoted Major, July 13, 1863; promoted Lieutenant Colonel, November 1, 1864.

Major—**George H. Belden**, Captain Company D, promoted December 15, 1863; resigned, April 1, 1864.

1st Lieut. & Captain, **Company C**, promoted Major, April 1, 1864; resigned, July 13, 1863.

Adjutant—**James A. H. Jones**, August 25, 1862; promoted Captain Company K, January 18, 1863.

Thomas B. Smith, First Lieutenant Company D; promoted January 18, 1863; resigned, August 10, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons—**Company A**, First Lieutenant Company H, promoted August 2, 1862; resigned September 10, 1864.

Charles H. Canfield, First Lieutenant Company F; promoted December 15, 1863.

Quartermaster—**Garrett S. Byrne**, First Lieutenant.

Sergeant—**Edward H. Case**, commissioned July 19, 1862; resigned, January 23, 1864.

J. Addison Freeman, Assistant-Surgeon, promoted Surgeon March 10, 1864; commissioned Surgeon, United States Volunteers, April 5, 1864; died from disease, December 9, 1865.

James L. E. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, Eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, promoted April 1, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeons—**William Wallace Corriell**, commissioned September 16, 1862; resigned, August 1, 1864.

1st Lieut. & Surgeon, **Company A**, promoted August 1, 1864; not mustered.

Company A, **Brooklyn**, promoted August 1, 1864.

Company A, **Brooklyn**, promoted August 1, 1864; resigned, July 17, 1863.

Company A, **Brooklyn**, promoted August 1, 1864; not mustered.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeants-Major—**Charles W. Johnson**, August 25, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Company I, October 31, 1862.

John Cooke, November 10, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company I, January 18, 1863.

William G. Boggs, January 18, 1863; commissioned Second Lieutenant Company G, May 28, 1863; not mustered; promoted Captain Company A, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

Peter S. Van Houten, June 3, 1863; Private, November 17, 1863.

Henry Van Orden, November 27, 1863; promoted First Lieutenant Company I, July 17, 1864.

John P. Decker, August 31, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant Company D, April 24, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergeants—**Howard J. Titeworth**, August 25, 1862; Private, November 1, 1862.

John T. Denmead, November 1, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company B, January 18, 1863.

William S. Clark, August 25, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, April 24, 1865; not mustered.

Commissary-Sergeant—**George H. Field**, August 25, 1862.

Hospital Stewards—**Albert Delano**, August 25, 1862; discharged June 23, 1864, to accept appointment as Hospital Steward United States Army, S. O. 217 War Department.

George M. Swain, July 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Captain—**S. V. C. Van Rensselaer**, promoted Major Third Cavalry Regiment, December 28, 1863.

William H. Miller, Second Lieutenant Company K, August 20, 1862; First Lieutenant November 1, 1862; Captain vice Van Rensselaer promoted.

First Lieutenants—**Charles H. Blyden**, promoted Captain Company H, November 1, 1862.

Franklin Murphy, Corporal, August 25, 1862; Second Lieutenant Company D, February 22, 1863; First Lieutenant vice Miller promoted.

Second Lieutenants—**George M. Hard**, promoted First Lieutenant Company K, November 1, 1862.

George G. Whitfield, Second Lieutenant vice Hard promoted; died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 6, 1863, of wounds received in action at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

James Kilroy, Second Lieutenant vice Whitfield died; resigned January 24, 1864.

First Sergeants—**James D. Cole**, promoted Second Lieutenant Company E, January 18, 1863.

William A. Nicholson, March 1, 1863; promoted First Lieutenant Company H, August 10, 1863.

John W. Mahanah, November 1, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant Company B, April 24, 1865.

Sergeants—**John R. Williams**, promoted First Lieutenant Company C, July 14, 1864.

Grant A. Wheeler, August 25, 1862.

Patrick Doherty, Corporal, August 25, 1862; Sergeant June 5, 1863.

John Duncan, Corporal, January 15, 1863; Sergeant December 22, 1864.

Joseph Sawden, Corporal, August 7, 1862; Sergeant April 20, 1865.

Corporals—**William H. Griffith**, May 8, 1863.

Joseph T. Mead, June 1, 1863.

James D. Cobb, April 1, 1864.

Eugene Baglin, February 13, 1865.

Shas Ball, May 31, 1865.

James Getchius, May 31, 1865.

James Sowden, May 31, 1865.

George M. Townsend, May 31, 1865.

Musician—**Edward Overbaugh**.

Wagoner—**Benjamin Neely**.

Privates—**William Adams**, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Robert O. Atkinson, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Joseph S. Baldwin, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Thomas Bishop, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Louis Bros, mustered out June 8, 1865.

William S. Clark, promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Albert Delano, promoted Hospital Steward. (See Non-Commissioned Staff.)

Charles M. Dennis, discharged at Trenton, May 3, 1865.

Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Gault, 1st Private Company, G. Second Regiment, September 1, 1862; discharged at New York, November 1, 1862; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

Private, Marjory Cooper, Company A, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

First Sergeant, William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John P. Parker, Sergeant, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

William J. West, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863; transferred to Company I, 1st New York Cavalry, 1863.

John Parker, discharged at Louisville, May 2, 1865.

Calvin Russell, discharged September 1, 1865, at Newark.

Robert Simmons, discharged July 18, 1864; disability.

Ezra Stewart, discharged March 9, 1863; disability.

Mortimer Stewart, discharged March 21, 1863; disability.

William Van Bostine, discharged January 29, 1865, wounds received in the battle of Atlanta, 1864; computed.

James B. Wilde, discharged March 29, 1865, to accept Commission as Second Lieutenant Company C, Sixty-first New York Veteran Volunteers.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COMPANIES

John Booth, transferred to Company I.

Moses H. Callahan, transferred to Company I.

Thomas Giles, transferred to Company I.

James P. Howatt, transferred to Company I.

Martin V. B. Ingram, transferred to Company I.

John W. Ogden, transferred to Company I.

TRANSFERRED TO VETERAN RESERVE CORPS

James C. Paige, Sergeant, September 30, 1864; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865; Corporal August 1, 1862; Sergeant November 1, 1862.

Andrew W. Lefurge, Corporal, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom April 18, 1864.

Jacob Barlow, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom July 14, 1864.

John J. C. Barlow, July 1, 1863; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865.

Joseph Colyer, April 1, 1865; discharged therefrom June 26, 1865.

Charles E. Cook, December 1, 1863; discharged therefrom June 8, 1865.

Lemuel H. Edwards, July 1, 1863.

John H. Egbert, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865.

Aaron Green, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom July 7, 1865.

Frederick Jenkins, November 1, 1863; discharged therefrom August 24, 1865.

David Morgan, December 15, 1863; discharged therefrom July 3, 1865.

Anthony C. Rindall, February 15, 1864; discharged therefrom June 27, 1865.

Abner H. Terhune, September 26, 1863; discharged therefrom June 22, 1865.

REGENTS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COMPANIES

Isaac Bibber, transferred to Company H.

Michael Brady, transferred to Company I.

Charles Burr, transferred to Company B.

Joseph Clark, transferred to Company I.

Patrick Coleman, transferred to Company I.

Patrick Coony, transferred to Company I.

Thomas Cummings, transferred to Company B.

James Foley, transferred to Company I.

Thomas Hammond, transferred to Company B.

Patrick Hogan, transferred to Company I.

William Howard, transferred to Company B.

William P. Howard, transferred to Company B.

William Jones, transferred to Company I.

John H. Keating, transferred to Company H.

James Kelly, transferred to Company I.

John Kennedy, transferred to Company B.

Isaac Lott, transferred to Company B.

William Madden, transferred to Company I.

Thomas Maranja, transferred to Company B.

John McDemott, transferred to Company B.

John McFarland, transferred to Company B.

Charles McGuire, transferred to Company H.

Richard G. Patterson, transferred to Company B.

William Ryan, transferred to Company I.

Walter S. Seacan, transferred to Company B.

Frank Smith, transferred to Company I.

John Smith, transferred to Company A.

John Watts, transferred to Company I.

Theodore Winans, transferred to Company B.

Stephen T. Wright, transferred to Company C.

COMPANIES TRANSFERRED TO OTHER REGIMENTS, NEW ORIGIN

VOLUNTEERS

New York Artists: William Warren, Frank Carter.

CONTRACT RECRUITS

John H. Clark, transferred as a recruit to Second Regiment, Discharged at Annapolis, February 28, 1862.

ENLISTED

Frederick Patterson, Sergeant, transferred to Second Regiment, Discharged at Annapolis, February 28, 1862.

James C. Armstrong, enlisted in action at Antietam, Md.; transferred to National Cavalry, Antietam, September 1, 1862.

William Bartlett, Jr., killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Adolf Carter, died of inflammation of lungs at Brook River, Tenn., April 7, 1864.

Jose R. Cruz, transferred from Annapolis, Md., September 17, 1862.

Stephen Crawford, transferred from 2nd Regiment at Brook River, Tenn., February 28, 1862; transferred to National Cavalry, State River, Tenn., September 1, 1862.

James Dwyer, recruit, died of cholera at Annapolis, Tenn., August 24, 1862; of wounds received while on picket line at Chancellorsville, Va.; transferred to National Cavalry, Chancellorsville, September 1, 1862.

George R. Harrison, killed in action at Antietam, Md.

Frederick H. Hart, transferred from City, Md., transferred to 2nd Regiment, wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.; buried at National Cemetery, Antietam, Section 15, Lot 4, Grave 332.

David S. Millburn, died at Frederick City, Md., October 2, 1862, of wounds received in action at Antietam.

Alexander Osborne, killed in action at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

William Taylor, died May 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

George J. Van Arsdale, died at Chancellorsville, Va., of wounds received in action, May 3, 1863.

William Vickery, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Andrew B. Whetsel, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Captains—Frederick H. Hart's promotion, March 16, 1864.

Charles W. Johnson, First Lieutenant, Company 1, October 31, 1862; Captain, vice Davis, promoted.

First Lieutenants—Edward D. Pierson, promoted, Captain, Company D, February 1, 1864.

Sebastian Duncan, Jr., Private August 12, 1862; Corporal November 1, 1862; First Lieutenant, vice Pierson, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—Andrew M. Matthews, Private, Company G, Second Regiment; Second Lieutenant to fill original vacancy; promoted First Lieutenant, Company K, October 2, 1862.

James D. Carman, commissioned Second Lieutenant, vice Matthews, promoted; First Lieutenant, Company D, January 18, 1863.

James D. Cole, First Sergeant, Company A, Second Regiment, transferred, vice Carman, promoted, October 1, 1862.

John McDougall, Private, Company G, Fifth Regiment; Second Lieutenant, vice Cole, resigned; First Lieutenant, Company B, September 16, 1864.

First Sergeant—Edward Cramer, Corporal, August 21, 1862; Sergeant, May 1, 1863; First Sergeant, Commissioner Second Regiment, June 1, 1865; retransferred.

Sergeants—James S. Magee, William J. Madison, John Webster, Amzi W. Baldwin.

Granville W. Bodwell, Corporal, August 22, 1862; Sergeant, May 8, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company E, November 2, 1864.

Corporals—Frederick Lower, Frederick J. Harrison, James H. Jacobus, Francis Fairchild, Valentine Strobert, Ellis G. Riker.

Walter W. Cummings, Sergeant, August 11, 1862; Private; Corporal, June 1, 1865.

Wagoner—William M. Sanford.

Privates—Michael Bock, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Thomas Byrne, recruit, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Patrick Daily, substitute; mustered out June 8, 1865.

William Delaney, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Charles P. Doremus, mustered out June 8, 1865.

John Hart, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Privates: Richard Haddock, 1861-1862; 1863-1864.

Olvin L. Hodley, mustered out June 8, 1865.

William B. Jacobus, Corporal, August 14, 1862; Private, August 14, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.

William W. Jordan, substitute, mustered out June 8, 1865.

John Keough, recruit, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Frederick Kimmeler, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Bennett Livingston, mustered out June 8, 1865.

David Mack, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Peter Miller, mustered out June 8, 1865.

William Reed, mustered out June 8, 1865.

John W. Sigley, mustered out June 8, 1865.

DISCHARGED

Richard Baker, discharged at Trenton, June 9, 1865.

Robert E. Bennett, discharged for Disease, November 10, 1862.

George Fuller, discharged at Trenton, June 10, 1865.

William A. Kilburn, discharged at Newark, July 27, 1865.

Jacob Kyri, discharged at McDougall Hospital, New York Harbor, May 28, 1865.

James S. Russell, Company, discharged at Hospital, Trenton Station, December 28, 1862; disability.

Samuel Stephenson, discharged at Hospital, Newark, July 12, 1862.

Joseph L. Wade, Sergeant, discharged at Hospital, Washington, April 7, 1863; disability.

James W. B. White, discharged at Hospital, Antietam, Va.; Amputated, discharged, May 2, 1863; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Augustus Davis, discharged February 5, 1863; disability.

John Dwyer, discharged, January 28, 1863; disability.

Patrick Delaney, discharged January 28, 1863; disability.

Edwin H. Galloway, discharged March 4, 1863; disability.

Abraham Hewitt, discharged January 28, 1863; disability.

Edward Leaver, discharged January 30, 1863; disability.

Sebastian Duncan, Jr., discharged, March 2, 1863; disability.

Michael O'Brien, discharged February 5, 1863; disability.

Peter Schwab, discharged July 25, 1863; disability.

George S. Smith, discharged, August 28, 1863; disability.

Samuel J. Tins, discharged February 5, 1863; disability.

James A. Van Winkle, discharged, February 5, 1863; wounds received in action at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Frederick Walter, discharged February 5, 1863; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Amzi P. Williams, discharged March 23, 1863; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Thomas H. Wilson, discharged, November 7, 1862; wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.; leg amputated.

James Wilson, discharged April 22, 1863; disability.

UNANSWERED E. V. JORDAN, RECOVERED NAMES

James A. Leach, Corporal, March 14, 1863; discharged therefrom June 24, 1865.

Edward A. Allen, Corporal, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865.

Herbert S. Rice, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom October 28, 1863; disability.

James Fairchild, Jr., April 10, 1864; discharged therefrom August 27, 1865.

John E. Hoyt, March 15, 1864; discharged therefrom August 5, 1865.

Albert Huber, June 15, 1864; re-enlisted August 30, 1864; discharged therefrom November 17, 1865.

James Kain, January 15, 1864; re-enlisted August 24, 1864.

James McDougall, December 1, 1863; discharged, February 22, 1864; disability.

Henry Norwood, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865.

William Sanderson, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom June 28, 1865.

Joseph Trott, November 15, 1862; discharged therefrom September 2, 1865.

William B. Venn, December 15, 1863; discharged therefrom June 29, 1865.

Am J. Wilcox, November 15, 1863; discharged August 8, 1865.

REGIMENT, TRANSFERRED TO COMPANY A.

Private George Thompson, transferred to Company B.
 Private Carter, transferred to Company B.
 Stephen E. Hart, transferred to Company B.
 Isaac A. Miller, transferred to Company A.
 John D. Pong, transferred to Company A.
 Nicholas Prather, transferred to Company A.

COMPANY D.

Michael Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John D. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 George E. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 Henry Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.

COMPANY E.

John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.
 John B. Ryan, transferred to Company E, August 1, 1864, to Secretary of War, New York, Va., 1864.

COMPANY F.

Captain Alexander Woodard, resigned October 24, 1862.
 Samuel H. Baldwin, Captain, resigned October 24, 1862.
 Henry Gray, Second Lieutenant, August 21, 1862; First Lieutenant, November 2, 1862; Captain, resigned October 24, 1862.
 First Lieutenants: David W. Sullivan, resigned October 24, 1862; disability.
 Charles H. Canfield, Second Lieutenant, Company D, August 11, 1862; First Lieutenant, resigned October 24, 1862; Adjutant, December 2, 1864.
 Andrew N. Vetter, Private, August 11, 1862; Corporal, November 1, 1862; Sergeant, March 1, 1863; First Sergeant, vice Canfield, promoted.
 Second Lieutenants: Samuel R. Beardsley, Second Lieutenant, vice Canfield, promoted; First Lieutenant, Company B, February 22, 1863.
 William B. Littell, Sergeant, July 22, 1862; Second Lieutenant, vice Beardsley, promoted, resigned July 17, 1862.
 First Sergeant, George W. Matthews, Corporal, August 18, 1862; Sergeant, May 2, 1863; First Sergeant, November 1, 1863.
 Sergeants: Albert W. Ridgely, Corporal, July 29, 1862; Sergeant, March 1, 1863; commissioned Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1865; not mustered.
 James Clark, Corporal, May 2, 1863; Sergeant, July 1, 1864.
 Charles E. Crane, Corporal, August 12, 1862; Sergeant, April 1, 1863.
 Charles A. Taylor, Corporal, August 1, 1862; Sergeant, November 1, 1862; Private, October 1, 1864; Corporal, April 1, 1865; Sergeant, May 1, 1865.
 Corporals: Charles H. Hatfield, George Taylor, William H. Bayle, William W. Cairns, William H. Prithman.
 Musicians: George T. Day.
 Private: John A. B. Day, mustered out, June 8, 1865.
 James Collins, transferred to Company E, 1865.
 John Collins, transferred to Company E, 1865; returned to duty, October 1, 1865; mustered out, June 8, 1865.
 Thomas Collins, transferred to Company E, 1865.
 Major Collins, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corp., September 1, 1865; returned to Company March 4, 1866; mustered out, June 8, 1865.
 Jacob Decker, transferred to Company E, 1865.

Private Michael Decker, transferred to Company E, 1865.

Samuel S. Force, mustered out, June 8, 1865.
 John F. Gantner, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corp., January 1, 1864; returned to Company, March 4, 1864; mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Andrew Gray, wounded in front of Atlanta; mustered out, June 13, 1865.

Daniel T. Hendrickson, attached to Ambulance Corps; mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Valentine Hoffman, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

George Hohing, recruit; mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Charles H. King, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

James McGraw, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

James H. Murphy, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Peter Peters, recruit; mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Carl Phillips, recruit; mustered out, June 8, 1865.

William Strickland, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Frederick H. Switzer, recruit, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Samuel Toombs, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

George W. Hunkeler, on detached service at Brigade Headquarters; mustered out, July 29, 1865.

Jacob S. Woodard, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Stephen L. Ward, taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Thomas White, mustered out, June 8, 1865.

Alfred Young, Sergeant, August 18, 1862; First Sergeant, November 1, 1862; Private, September 25, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

John J. Carter, discharged at Trenton, June 8, 1865.

Charles H. Bomer, wounded at Battle of Resaca, Ga.; discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1865.

Henry Scheer, discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 6, 1865.

Henry Steep, recruit; wounded at battle of Averysboro, N. C.; discharged at Albany, N. Y., June 5, 1865.

Theodore C. Van Arsdale, deserted August 25, 1862; returned to duty, October 1, 1862; deserted October 4, 1862; returned to duty, January 14, 1865; discharged at Trenton, June 25, 1865.

Johnston Wade, wounded at battle of Averysboro, N. C.; discharged at Newark, July 27, 1865.

Edward P. Clark, Sergeant; discharged November 26, 1862; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Elias B. Mills, Corporal; discharged September 14, 1864; disability.

Stephen F. Clark, discharged February 17, 1863; disability.

Isaac Crawford, discharged February 29, 1863; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Harvey W. Dobbins, discharged January 28, 1864; wounds received in action at Antietam.

Charles E. Douglass, discharged September 28, 1864; wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Richard Holaday, discharged January 29, 1863; disability.

Edward Smith, discharged December 28, 1862.

Samuel C. Shapen, discharged March 13, 1863; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Emmanuel Shubin, discharged January 15, 1863; wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Peter Smith, discharged March 27, 1863; disability.

Matthew W. Wallace, discharged January 31, 1863.

William White, discharged March 21, 1863.

John E. Wilson, deserted November 18, 1862; returned to duty, April 14, 1863; discharged April 8, 1864; wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

TRANSFERRED TO VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Mark Sprot, musician, March 15, 1865; discharged therefrom October 19, 1865.

William T. Bruen, December 15, 1863; discharged therefrom July 3, 1865.

Joseph Clark, wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa.; transferred January 1, 1865; discharged therefrom July 29, 1865.

William B. Crawford, March 15, 1864; reenlisted August 28, 1864.

Joseph R. Fairchild, September 1, 1863; deserted therefrom August 29, 1865.

Garth H. Harty, September 26, 1863; reenlisted August 27, 1864; discharged therefrom November 24, 1865.

James H. Redger, March 31, 1864; discharged therefrom July 3, 1865.
George W. Moore, September 1, 1861; discharged therefrom July 6, 1865.
Thomas Schell, September 1, 1861; discharged therefrom June 29, 1865.
James B. Martin, September 29, 1861; discharged therefrom July 6, 1865; Company, July 1, 1862; absent May 1, 1865.

DISCHARGED TO OTHER COMPANIES.

Records. Peter C. Galloway, transferred to Company I.
Martin Gruber, transferred to Company A.
Joseph R. Jewell, transferred to Company C.
James Kautsky, transferred to Company I.
Joseph F. L. O'Connell, transferred to Company B.
Eugene Van Winkle, transferred to Company I.

OTHER DISCHARGES.

Nicholas B. Goughlin, deserted October 2, 1862; returned to duty June 13, 1864; Company July 18, 1865; promoted October 2, 1862; transferred to Third Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
Thomas Harmon, enlisted; transferred to Third Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

DIED.

Merton L. Smith, Sergeant, died October 15, 1862; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Md., Section H, Lot A, Grave 17.
John T. Hunt, Corporal, killed in action at Antietam, Md.
Frederick W. Hines, Corporal, died December 1, 1862; at Shap- burg, Md.
Thomas P. Howell, Corporal, died May 22, 1863, of wounds received in action at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Robert C. Baldwin, killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section L, Grave 119; Sergeant, November 1, 1862; Private.
Oscar B. Benedict, died October 20, 1862; at Maryland Heights.
John Campbell, died October 1, 1862; of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.
James Clark, died January 12, 1863; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Section 11, Lot C, Grave 47.
John Cunningham, died May 14, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section C, Grave 89.
Thomas Gorman, killed in action at Resaca, Ga.; buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section L, Grave 171.
Wickliffe Harshman, killed in action at Averysboro, N. C., March 2, 1865.
Eusebius Meier, recruit; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., December 27, 1864; paroled prisoner.
Moses Nugent, killed in action at Chancellorsville.
Stephen Smith, killed in action at Resaca, Ga.; buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section L, Grave 173.

COMPANY G.

Captain. John H. Arny, commissioned Major January 31, 1865; not mustered.

First Lieutenants. Thomas C. Chandler, resigned December 3, 1862.
James F. Layton, Second Lieutenant Company B; First Lieutenant vice Chandler, resigned; resigned July 17, 1863.
Robert C. Wilson, Second Lieutenant Company B; First Lieutenant vice Layton, resigned.

Second Lieutenants. Henry Nichols, resigned May 15, 1863.

First Sergeants. John L. Warren, promoted Second Lieutenant Company C, December 25, 1864.

Abraham H. Cadmus, Sergeant July 15, 1862; First Sergeant February 13, 1865; commissioned Second Lieutenant June 1, 1865; not mustered.

Sergeants. James Kilroy, promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, May 10, 1863.

Moses Morey, William Swain, Patrick Layden, Chester H. Dunham.

Corporals. Samuel J. Harmon, promoted First Lieutenant Company I, Third Third Regiment, September 18, 1865.

Daniel Christy, George W. Cherry, Francis Loomis, Cornelius Kayhart.

Musician. Abraham Garretland.

John Welch, deserted September 22, 1862; returned to duty March 1, 1863.

Private. Thomas Edgar.

Private. Frederick Dixon, recruit; deserted out June 8, 1865.

Marcus Dixon, recruit; mustered out June 8, 1865.

James Deibel, deserted out June 8, 1865.

Charles B. Force, mustered out June 8, 1865.

John Fox, recruit; died June 8, 1865.

William Gardner, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Henry Hammond, Jr., deserted September 15, 1862; Company, July April 1, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Daniel Hadden, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Henry C. Henson, promoted out June 8, 1865.

William Fox, mustered out June 8, 1865.

John McIsaac, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Joseph B. Northrup, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Patrick Patton, deserted January 15, 1865; returned to duty April 20, 1865; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Joseph Sloan, mustered out June 8, 1865.

John Spith, mustered out June 8, 1865.

James T. Taylor, recruit; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Samuel Taylor, recruit; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Henry C. Wicks, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Israel Welsch, mustered out June 8, 1865.

DISCHARGED.

John Young, Corporal; discharged June 9, 1865, at Trenton.
Arthur Morgan, Corporal; discharged September 8, 1865.
George Hoppe, discharged July 5, 1865.
James N. Leonard, recruit; discharged July 12, 1865.
John Mattox, discharged July 1, 1865.
Henry C. Taylor, discharged June 10, 1865.
John Williams, discharged July 12, 1865.
Oscar Edwards, Sergeant, discharged May 24, 1865; wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
William H. Thompson, deserted December 10, 1865; returned to duty May 20, 1866; discharged August 21, 1866; disability.
Benjamin Burton, discharged March 1, 1863; disability.
James P. Clegg, discharged March 1, 1863; disability.
John C. Clegg, discharged February 1, 1865; disability.
Arthur Falcon, discharged April 19, 1863; disability.
John Fleet, discharged before muster.
John F. Fox, discharged July 11, 1865; disability.
Scott McGowan, discharged April 1, 1865; disability.
Thomas C. Mendenhall, mustered October 1, 1865; disability.
John P. Nott, discharged November 19, 1865; disability.
James O'Neil, discharged January 30, 1863; disability.
Clematis O'Neil, discharged August 1, 1862; disability.
Colbert Randle, deserted February 26, 1865; returned to duty January 22, 1864; discharged August 4, 1865; wounds received in action.
John W. Towell, discharged February 8, 1862; disability.
Thomas Van Wely, discharged October 30, 1865; disability.
Jacob White, discharged January 29, 1865; disability.

TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COMPANIES.

Cyrus Williams, Corporal, January 15, 1864; discharged therefrom August 1, 1865.

John S. Downing, September 1, 1862; discharged therefrom July 7, 1865.

Henry Handcock, Sr., November 15, 1862; discharged therefrom July 20, 1865.

Charles B. Hemmingway, February 13, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.

Richard J. Jacobs, September 1, 1863; discharged therefrom July 7, 1865.

James Messaghan, May 29, 1865; discharged therefrom July 5, 1865.

Thomas P. Reilly, July 1, 1863.

TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COMPANIES.

Records. George W. Case, transferred to Company A.
Benjamin F. Kasse, transferred to Company B.
Jacob Langendorf, transferred to Company A.
Henry Liverlong, transferred to Company B.
John Moore, transferred to Company I.
Robert Parker, transferred to Company I.
Henson Saxon, transferred to Company II.

Thomas Ryan, transferred from Company D.
William Rivers, transferred from Company D.
Francis Smith, transferred from Company D.
John Strickland, transferred from Company B.
Merrill Lewis, transferred from Company B.
Robert L. Hughes, transferred from Company B.
Eugene Van Winkle, transferred from Company C.
John Webb, transferred from Company D.
Michael Fager, officer of Rogers.

DEATHS

William Bunker, Jr., died at Fredericksburg, Va., August 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.
George Dunnington, Jr., died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

Arthur Chamberlain, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

Richard Brown, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

James Benton, died at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1, 1861, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Maryland; Section A, Grave 112.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

(Continued.)

The Twenty-Sixth Regiment.—The Twenty-sixth, like all the nine months' regiments was hastily formed. It was composed of men from Newark and the adjoining towns—Orange, South Orange, Bloomfield and Caldwell—each furnishing one company, while Newark filled the remaining six. The regiment was mustered into the State service at Camp Frelighuysen on September 3, 1862, and some three weeks later, (September 26th,) being officered and equipped, proceeded to Washington, arriving there the day following and going into camp on Capitol Hill. Here being assigned to General Briggs's Brigade, Sumner's

Corps, it remained until October 1st, when it was ordered to Frederick, Maryland. On the 14th, the regiment started on its first march, proceeded to Hagerstown, where it was attached to the brigade of which it formed a part until the expiration of its term of service. This brigade was composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont regiments, commanded by General Brooks, and formed part of Smith's Division, Franklin's Corps. General Brooks being soon after assigned to the command of a division, Colonel Whiting took command of the brigade.¹ Leaving Hagerstown on the 31st, the regiment proceeded to Berlin, on the Potomac, where it crossed into Virginia, marching to New Baltimore, and thence to a point on Aquia Creek, where it remained until Burnside having completed his preparations for a movement against Fredericksburg, it advanced with its division to Falmouth, going into camp on the 6th of December, in the midst of a cold and pitiless storm—the men pitching their tents in the frozen snow. So severe was the cold that the night after the arrival of the regiment, the water froze in the canteens.

On the 11th, marching orders came again. "Two days before"—we quote the narrative of one who participated in all the experiences of the regiment—"at evening dress parade, the Colonel had told the men that they would soon go into battle. He expressed himself pleased with the conduct of the regiment thus far, and exhorted all to keep cool and obey orders when they came into danger. We started early in the morning and took the road towards the Rappahannock. After going a short distance, we were ordered for the first time to load. We were scarcely on the way again before cannonading commenced, and as we drew near the river it became more and more distinct. On we went, until reaching the brow of a hill, the valley of the Rappahannock burst upon our sight. At our feet lay an extensive plain, through the midst of which we could trace the course of the river. In the back-ground, the Heights of Fredericksburg stood out against the horizon. To our right, the plain narrowed, and just where the hills met the river, lay the little, quaint old city.

"At this time the regiment was over a thousand strong. We were fully and well equipped, with the important exception, however, of our arms, which were old-fashioned muskets, and which still in active service. In respect to men, the regiment was composed of the flower of Essex County. From Washington hunters brought together, and some here, seen earlier, who were old-timers, and some others who were new recruits, but the number of these was not too large, and the great body of the regiment was composed of young, vigorous, modern and farmers, men of character and intelligence for the most part. Out of such material the very best soldiers might have been made. Of our officers, Colonel Morrison was almost the only one who had seen service, and he had been a cavalry officer, so that his duties as a commander of an infantry regiment were new to him. Many of the officers were, up to the moment of their appointment, unacquainted even with the company drill, and it was inevitable from the way in which they were chosen that some of them should prove unfit for the positions which they occupied. We had to go through that weeding-out process which all our volunteer regiments went through with."—Notes of an officer.

The hills over which we were passing were grim with batteries, while on the plain beneath the long dark lines of the Union army stretched far miles away into the distance. On the opposite bank we could catch glimpses of the rebel host, and from the hills directly in front of us their batteries peered out half masked by the trees. To the right the cannonading was becoming more and more terrible, and the smoke from the rebel guns hung like a pall over the devoted city. We soon had descended into the plain, and taking our places in the line lay waiting on our arms. The following morning we crossed the pontoon bridge without opposition, and formed in line of battle on the opposite side of the river. Soon the rebel batteries opened, and then, for the first time we felt that we were under fire, for their shells, flying over our heads, frequently burst just above us, though too high to do any carnage. That night we slept on our arms. The next day was the memorable 13th of December. During the morning everything was comparatively quiet, but in the afternoon the firing became general and heavy all along the line. Around us the shells flew thickly, and two of our men were wounded. Column after column filed past us on the way to the front, and one regiment after another of our own brigade fell quietly into their ranks and moved off to battle, until we were left alone. We awaited our turn, a little nervously perhaps, but still quietly and hopefully. We knew that we were not in fighting trim. At last the orders came, and the regiment never moved off in finer style or kept a better line; but we had not gone two hundred yards before the order was countermanded, and we marched quietly back to our former position. Night came on and the firing ceased. We lay down to rest, not knowing how the fight had gone. Little did we dream that the night had closed on one of the darkest days of our nation's history. The next morning was the Sabbath; but no Sabbath rest came to the Army of the Potomac, except to those who slept their last long sleep under the shadow of those bloody hills. We were soon ordered up and moved to the front under a heavy artillery fire, which however, did us no damage. We took our position along a road beyond which was the skirmish line. The skirmishers kept up a brisk fire all the morning, and the stretcher-bearers passed us with their mournful burdens; but towards afternoon all became quiet, and we passed the night as best we could in the muddy road; the next morning falling back near the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Seaver, of the Third Vermont Regiment, now took command of the Twenty-sixth. We lay quietly all day, but at night silently crossed the pontoon bridge and in a little while were camped again in the woods on the north side of the Rappahannock—soon after going into winter-quarters near Belle Plain.*

The regiment now entered fairly on the routine of camp duty, and under Colonel Seaver's command rapidly improved in drill and discipline. In January,

when Colonel Morrison had resumed command and Captain Martindale, of General Howe's staff, had been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, the regiment participated in the "Mud March," suffering greatly and becoming so disheartened that only twenty or thirty men, on the return march, came in with the colors.¹

* From the Notes of an Officer of the Regiment, written at the following in reference to this famous campaign.

"We moved off at a rapid rate, and as we had lately drawn our winter clothing, our knap-packs were unusually heavy. On we went for about four miles. We finally camped in a thick woods near Barnes Ford. It had been snowing steadily all day, but for weeks there had been no storms and the roads were in splendid condition, but so early had we set upon our shelter tents before it commenced to rain, and by morning the treacherous soil was like the Slough of Despond. The storm, a cold frost-bitten, continued to rage during the day and about one o'clock we were ordered to strike tents and march. We moved about half a mile in the direction of the river, when we halted and stacked arms. Here any doubts that we might have had respecting our destination were solved, for there came a little rise of ground before us, a number of pontoon wagons were drawn up, while others were being dragged through the mud to that position. It was certain that we were to attempt the passage of the Rappahannock, and were. Presently we were ordered to take off our equipments and were marched a little way back into the woods, where was a convenient team track fast in the mud. Long ropes were rigged to the wagons and the Twenty-sixth took hold, one company to each boat, to help the train through. We floundered away, some pulling by the ropes, others pushing, and after a good deal of hard work we dragged the boat out of the woods on, or rather into, open ground, for in the woods there had been a degree of mudiness. The wheels now went down actually over the hubs. The horses, poor beasts, could of course do nothing to help us, and the train was literally stuck. Another regiment was sent to our aid, and with their assistance we dragged the pontoons almost over the horses' backs through the field to the hill where the others were drawn up. We were then ordered back to the place where our arms were stacked. By this time it was dark. We were wet to the skin with the rain, covered with mud and chilled through and through by the cold storm. We remained for sometime in this miserable plight, when the Colonel rode up and said: 'Boys, take off your equipments; there are forty more of these boats to be got through to-night and this brigade must do it; so prepare for work!' This was adding misery to misery, but we waited and no orders to grapple the pontoons came, but presently the Colonel rode up again and told us to fall in as we were going back to our camp. This news was received exactly enough, and after stumbling along through the mud and darkness for about a mile, we found ourselves at the place from which we started in the morning. Soon rousing fires were going, by which we dried ourselves and cooked our coffee. We then pitched our tents in the cold, wet ground, and slept as snugly as if we had been in comfortable beds at home. Once during the next day we were ordered to prepare to march, but the order was countermanded. The opinion however was general, that the intended movement had been given up, and at seven o'clock the next day we started back towards our old camps. The march soon degenerated into a grand struggle, for the men were literally worn out by the three days of terrible work which they had been through. The Twenty-sixth kept together very well until we reached Falmouth. There rations were served out; among them as an extra favor, a whiskey ration, which did more harm than good. After leaving Falmouth, the regiment dwindled rapidly away, one after another falling out of the ranks until a mere handful was left. The whole army staggered, here you could see a group of men from two or three different regiments coolly making coffee around a fire, while others were plodding leisurely along, some in groups, some singly. Now and then there would be a wagon stuck so that ten miles could not pull it out, or perhaps a knot of wagons, ambulances and artillery so entangled that it seemed as if they could never be separated. Many a poor fellow lay down by the roadside utterly exhausted and helpless, and the army seemed totally demoralized. Only twenty or thirty of the Twenty-sixth came into camp with the colors. For the next two or three days the strugglers kept coming in singly or in groups, and order was finally brought out of confusion. Though no notice was taken of those who fell out on the way home, a number of non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks for struggling on the outward march, but most of them were soon restored."

At length the spring opened, and the army again struck its tents and prepared once more to measure strength with the foe. Meanwhile, the Twenty-sixth had been supplied with new rifles and greatly improved in morale as well as drill. "The men," according to the testimony of the writer already quoted, "were in the best of health and spirits, and if not anxious for the fray, were still ready for it." On the 28th of April, orders for an advance were received, and the Twenty-sixth once more moved towards the Rappahannock, bivouacking at night about a mile from the river, and early the next morning marching out to almost precisely the spot where it stood in line in December. Here it remained during the day, fighting meanwhile being in progress at Chancellorsville. The next day, it moved its line back to the side of the hills, but at night was detailed to escort a pontoon train to Banks' Ford, whence it returned to its position on the following morning. That day the men were permitted to rest, but on the next night the brigade crossed the river, and with the dawn of the eventful 3d of May, moved up into the road in which it lay four months before, but in a position nearer the city than at that time. "The batteries on both sides now opened with tremendous fury"—we again quote from the narrative of a participant—"but behind the bank against which the Twenty-sixth was lying, the men were better protected from the rebel fire than from our own—several being hurt by fragments of shells from the guns just behind us. This state of things continued until about noon, when we were suddenly ordered to take off knapsacks and haversacks and pile them up in the road. Then, 'Forward, double-quick, march!' and forward we went over the bank, out into the open field, where we were fully exposed to the enemy's fire. On we went, now by the front, now by the right flank, until the rapid pace and frequent changes had thrown the line into considerable disorder. The line became confused but was halted under the terrible fire and brought to order. Then we rushed forward again, and as we approached the foot of the hills, we could see the rebel gunners limbering up their lighter pieces. The Second Vermont, which had got a little ahead of us, were now moving up the steep slope on our right, in beautiful line, and presently we also commenced the ascent. A terrible volley thinned the ranks of the Vermonters, but they pressed on and the enemy began to give way. As we neared the earthwork we expected to receive our share of the musketry fire, but none came, and when at last we came within a few yards of it, we saw that it was deserted and that the enemy had left in it a fine brass field-piece. As we reached the top of the hill we could see the flying foe crossing through a gully and ascending the rise of ground opposite us. We gave them a few shots and they were soon lost to view, but they rallied a little further on, supported by a light battery, and as we came up gave us a volley or two of grape, and then

continued their flight. We were wild with delight. The terrible Fredericksburg heights had been captured, and we now stood victors on those dreaded hills which we had so often gazed upon from the other side. The Twenty-sixth had fought its first battle, and had done well and courageously. We could now go home proudly, with an honorably-scarred flag. Our loss had been light in spite of the fire to which we had been exposed, and we hardly gave it a thought as yet. Now we turned up the road towards the works which the light division had taken that morning, and every now and then, passed the ghastly corpses of those who had fallen in the morning's charge, and in the front where the First Division now was, we began to hear skirmish firing, soon followed by the 'growling of the bull dogs.' We moved up in the direction of the firing, and away from the heights; pushed on a little further and then halted to replenish our ammunition. While we were doing so, the artillery fire suddenly ceased, and the low, sharp musketry rattle began. When we moved off again, we met wounded men coming to the rear. First, one here and there; then they grew thicker and thicker, until the road-side was lined with them. These, of course, were only those who could walk, or be helped on by comrades who were able. That dismal procession was poor cheer for us as we neared the front. However, before we came up with the firing, darkness came on and it ceased. We found that the rebels had made a desperate stand in the pine woods, and had succeeded in checking the advance of the First Division, and that the old First Jersey Brigade had suffered very heavily.

"In the morning everything was quiet, and we were preparing for our breakfast, when, suddenly the report of a gun was heard, and a shell landed in the regiment next to us. This was followed by another and another, and we now saw that they came from the very hills we had taken the day before. The trouble was evident. We were being outflanked and surrounded. Immediately slinging our knapsacks, we fell into our places and moved off under a heavy fire from the rebel battery. About five o'clock, after a little skirmishing, the first line of battle, immediately in front of us, became heavily engaged. The firing came nearer and nearer, and shells and bullets swept past us. Soon the word came that 'the first line is being driven back.' Then came the order: 'Attention! right face, double-quick, march!' and away we went past the broken regiments of the Third Brigade, and filing in front of a battery formed in a ditch about two feet deep, where we awaited the onset. Two hundred yards distant on a knoll a little to our left, the yelling masses of greybacks came rushing on, driving before them the last gallant remnant of the first line. 'Fire!' shouted Colonel Martindale, who was now in command, and eight hundred rifles poured their contents into the closed ranks of the foemen. They staggered as if struck by a tornado; only for a

double-quick following the pontoons, receiving as they neared the river a severe fire from the sharpshooters on the opposite side, but still rushed resolutely forward. There lay the boats in the water. As they were filled by the men they were started across by the engineers who were in charge. All this time the bullets were spattering about in a spiteful manner, but the moment the boats touched the opposite side, the men leaped out and without even waiting for the order to charge, or for any one to lead them, dashed up the hill upon the rifle-pits, and in an instant they were ours, and all the men in them prisoners. The whole affair was a most brilliant one, and reflected the greatest credit on the regiments engaged in it. The Twenty-sixth suffered heavily, for in the ten or fifteen minutes it was under fire, it lost fourteen killed and wounded, among whom was Captain S. Uzal Dodd, of Company H.¹ The regiment held its position until the 7th, when, the objects of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the troops were withdrawn.

One week after this handsome achievement, the regiment broke camp at Falmouth and marched to Washington, where it arrived on June 17th. Thence it proceeded by rail to Newark, reaching that city on the afternoon of the 19th, and being greeted by a grand demonstration of welcome, in which the military, firemen, municipal authorities and the populace alike participated. The men had for the most part

faithfully performed their duty, and the ovation which thus greeted them on their return, was only a proper recognition of their efficient and patriotic service.

FELD AND STAFF

Colonel—Amos J. Morrill, mustered in September 18, 1861, and dismissed June 17, 1863. G. O. C. 1861-63. A. G. O. Washington. Dismissed June 17, 1863, for non-compliance with orders.

Third Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas A. Colt, mustered in September 27, 1861, and dismissed June 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-Major—mustered in January 6, 1862, mustered out June 27, 1863. Captain—Christopher S. Stewart, United States Volunteers, September 10, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, vice Colt, resigned.

Major—John W. Cump, mustered in September 27, 1861, resigned, November 11, 1862.

William W. Morris, mustered in November 11, 1862, mustered out June 27, 1863. Captain—Christy A. Smith, U. S. V., mustered in June 27, 1863.

Lieutenant—John C. White, mustered in September 27, 1861, mustered out June 27, 1863.

Colonel—Samuel John H. Butler, mustered in October 1, 1862, mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeant—Luther G. Thomas, mustered in September 27, 1861, mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lieutenant—Stephen William W. Bailey, A. mustered in September 27, 1861, mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas S. Fanning, mustered in February 24, 1862. Hospital Steward, September 25, 1862; Assistant Surgeon, vice Bowley, resigned, April 16, 1863.

Chaplain—David T. Morrill, dismissed June 17, 1863.

NON-INTERESTED STAFF

(All mustered in September 18, 1861.)

Sergeant—Harold J. Jacob, Private, Company E, mustered in March, September 18, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, February 10, January 16, 1863.

John Thompson; Sergeant, Company I; Sergeant Major, January 16, 1863; Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company K, February 9, 1863.

Amos J. Cummings, Sergeant, Company E, Sergeant Major, March 6, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Quartermaster—Stephen Robert J. Robinson, Private, Company E, Quartermaster Sergeant, October 10, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Commissary—Samuel J. Ha C. Kellum, Sergeant, Company G, Commissary Sergeant, October 3, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Hospital Steward—Thomas S. Gosselin, Corporal, Company A, Hospital Steward, September 25, 1862; Promoted Assistant Surgeon, February 18, 1863.

John W. E. Robinson, Private, Company E, Hospital Steward, February 19, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

guished himself both in the attack upon the enemy's intrenchments and thereafter in the extreme front of the line of skirmishes. Alas! that of Lieutenant John Dodd, of Company H, who distinguished himself in like manner, and was the first man of either regiment to plant his foot upon shore in crossing the river."

Captain Dodd, who fell in this movement, was one of those who went afar from the purest patriotism, leaving a large circle of friends, and an influential position in society, for the hardships of army life and death on the battle-field. While with the Twenty-sixth he was known as one of its best and bravest officers, and as a noble-hearted Christian man.

It must be mentioned as an incident which marked the satisfaction even this exploit, that a considerable number of the Twenty-sixth failed to cross from the regiment, and to-day appearance that felt before, not through cowardice or inability to keep up, but deliberately, because they thought that there was no obligation on them to fight after the 3d of June. Some of these were afterwards tried and sentenced for insubordination, but escaped actual punishment through the intervention of Mr. Marcus L. Ward.

¹ Chaplain Morrill says of this exploit:

"When the boats had been shelled out of their position, as was supposed, some boats were launched, and the Twenty-sixth, New Jersey and Fifth Vermont were sent to lead the way. At the word of command they leaped into the boats with as much aggressiveness as they could start for a race, in fact there were boats in the water which should not reach the opposite shore and outdistance the enemy. The Twenty-sixth had this honor, reaching the shore first, and with the Fifth Vermont, driving out the rebels with a loss of many prisoners. * * * Captain Dodd, who commanded the right company, was the first to enter the boat at the head of his company, and in this position received a mortal wound. For purity of character, intensity of patriotic and unswerving patriotism, he was without a superior in the regiment."

Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale's official report of this affair, says:

"This regiment and the Fifth Vermont had been ordered to cross the river together, but the right of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey having reached the river bank a little in advance, its first two companies were the first to enter the boats, cross, and charge upon the enemy's line. A portion of our right company, H, was the first to reach the river, and the enemy's intrenchments, which they met at the same moment with the head of the Fifth Vermont, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. A line of skirmishers was immediately pushed out to the front, and the whole regiment moved on in force behind the forward Green road until the morning of the 6th instant, when it was ordered, placed in line of battle, and so continued until the morning of the 7th, when the regiment was ordered back to the left bank of the Rappahannock. * * * Among the killed, I am deeply grieved to be compelled to mention Captain S. U. Dodd, who fell a sacrifice to his gallant and conscientious devotion to his duty while bravely leading his company in the first boat across the river."

"* * * It gives me particular pleasure to call attention to the nobility and good conduct of Major Morris in every requirement of duty, both in the crossing and in forming upon the opposite bank, and especially upon the exhausting and trying duty of the skirmish line. Of the line officers, while many are justly entitled to great praise for meritorious conduct, I desire to call particular attention to the conspicuous gallantry and spirited conduct of Captain Stephen H. Fordham, of Company A, who distin-

Private—Benjamin Smith, mustered on November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Joseph S. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Francis F. Spaul, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George Spruce, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Joseph F. Spaul, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Augustus Stoddard, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles A. Stone, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Thomas F. Sturges, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Thomas F. Sturges, Sr., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Hiram T. Tamm, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Theodore T. Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Richard Thomas, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Lewis Underberg, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Amos D. Van Horn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Theodore Vance, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William Watson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. Dis. No. 7, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.
 Henry M. Wells, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John Webb, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John A. Westcott, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles G. Whitcomb, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles Wickes, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Theodore Wilson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Theodore W. Wolf, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

Company—Walter Manning, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Fort Snider, New York Harbor; wounds received at Banks Ford, Va.
Privates—John H. Bad, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Regimental Hospital, April 8, 1863; General Dis. No. 1.
 Charles Brower, mustered in September 1862; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; wounds received at Banks Ford, Va.
Private—William C. Ayer, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Regimental Hospital, near Warrenton, Va.; February 3, 1863. Journal at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section D, Grave 82.
 William W. Ross, mustered in September 1862; died of typhoid fever at United States Army General Hospital, Hagerstown, Md., December 21, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Company—William H. Halsey, mustered in September 18, 1862; organized March 5, 1863.
 Mark Shaw, mustered in April 8, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; 1st Lieutenant September 2, 1863; vice Halsey assigned.
First Lieutenant—James A. Faxon, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Second Lieutenant September 2, 1862; Vice Faxon promoted.
Second Lieutenant—James Sheridan, mustered in May 29, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant Company C, Second Lieutenant, Vice Faxon promoted.
Private—Charles L. Halsey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeant—Michael T. Dwyer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Mahlon Davis, mustered in September 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William R. Andrews, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George Chubb, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Company September 1863; Sergeant November 1863; Company George Cleveland mustered September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Abraham S. Elker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John C. Asmundson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Peter J. Mead, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Levi Stevens, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal, November 14, 1862.
 William H. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal, November 14, 1862.
 Stephen N. Page, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Company April 1863.
 W. Henry Whitcomb, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal, June 1, 1863.
Wagoner—William Whittier, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Adam Hickman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
Wagoner—Eleanor S. Skellenger, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
Privates—Robert J. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863. Promoted to Corporal, Sergeant October 10, 1862.
 William H. Beatty, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 James W. Bird, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Warren S. Boring, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William H. Black, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles Bowden, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Robert H. Boyden, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Howard Broadhead, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Frederick C. Cleveland, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Joseph B. Colyer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Phineas W. Conover, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Palmer W. Copeland, mustered September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Aaron Crowell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 James W. Davis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Eugene W. Day, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Francis Deile, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Richard Dougherty, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John S. Dunbar, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Jacob Drew, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Henry Elcox, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Robert F. Elden, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Thomas Fleming, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Henry W. Fero, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John C. Furshee, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Edwin S. Gage, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Patrick Gargano, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 3, 1862; Private, April 20, 1863.
 Silas W. Gage, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Matthew H. Griffiths, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Henry Hahn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William H. Haynes, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Edwin Hedden, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John L. H. Hume, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles T. Jackson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George A. Johnson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Thomas J. Jones, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Alexander F. Jorammon, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out September June 27, 1863.
 Eliphail S. Ketchum, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Robert Kiersted, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Wilson C. King, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George W. Kinsey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Jonathan I. Kinsey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George Klements, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John A. Larter, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Alfred N. Lewis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Samuel C. Macomber, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 James H. Marsh, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Isaac H. Meeker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John R. Mills, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Alfred Murphy, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 James W. Orwell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William G. Pancoast, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Stephen H. Parcells, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George H. Pease, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 John Place, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Elias G. Post, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Henry E. Post, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles W. Price, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Eugene F. Righter, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Wesley Rhodes, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Elias Sachs, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Martin A. B. Sanford, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William A. Sears, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal, September 3, 1862; Private, November 14, 1862.
 William W. Seelye, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William Small, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Dwight Stent, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 James Stivers, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Giles M. Tucker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 William Tweedy, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Henry J. Weeks, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Charles S. Woodruff, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 George Wortz, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
 Ezra M. Young, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

Private—Isaac Blanchard, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 9, 1863; disability.
 William Delaney, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; wounds received in action near Fredericksburg, Va.
 John C. Haworth, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., December 6, 1862; disability.
 George W. Moore, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.; wounds received in action near Fredericksburg, Va.

DIED.

Corporal—George Bradford, mustered in September 18, 1862; died at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1863, of wounds received in action near Fredericksburg, Va.
Private—William Donnington, mustered in September 18, 1862; killed in action near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863.
 Jesse Forl, mustered in September 18, 1862; died at Potomac Creek Hospital, Va., June 13, 1863, of wounds received in action near Fredericksburg, Va.; buried at Point Lookout, Md.

FINAL RECORD UNKNOWN.

Private—Richard Jones, mustered in September 18, 1862; absent; sick at New Baltimore, Va., since November 6, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Samuel H. Pemberton, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
First Lieutenant—Cornelius McCles, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.
Second Lieutenant—George Hogan, mustered in September 18, 1862; resigned March 6, 1863.
 Thomas Booth, mustered in April 6, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; First Sergeant September 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant vice Hogan resigned.
First Sergeant—George Stager, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant September 3, 1862; First Sergeant April 17, 1863.
Sergeants—Charles Gungwere, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant Co. B, March 8, 1863.
 James Sheridan, mustered in September 18, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company B March 8, 1863.
 John Z. Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant October 20, 1862.
 Garrett Simmonson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal February 23, 1863; Sergeant April 17, 1863.
 John Hawthorn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 3, 1862; Sergeant April 17, 1863.
Corporals—Charles Humphreville, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1862.
 Calvin W. Withey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Corporal James R. Boman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George M. Deane, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George R. Van Ness, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederic W. O'Brien, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George W. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederic M. L. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Musician William B. Adams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William F. Adams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeant Richard B. Edwards, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private Henry A. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William B. Adams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George W. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederic M. L. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Blair, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Hiram M. Burt, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert M. Briggs, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Garrett Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Stephen Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Oscar H. Carman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles E. Carter, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Carter, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Richard V. Cushman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert E. Cushman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Deane, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Julius F. Dunn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George F. Dunn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Fitzsimons, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert Heilmann, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Helm, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas Hennen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Higgins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Jacob High, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Daniel Hogan, mustered in Sept. 18, 1862; mustered out June, 1863.

Andrew J. Huntington, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederic M. L. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederic M. L. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Kelsall, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Rainford A. Kirk, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Kinson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Kinson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Marcus Levi, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles P. Lyon, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James M. Mack, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert Martin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William M. Martin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James M. McCormick, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edward F. McCormick, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John McGee, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James McGire, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John McIlwain, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Hornor Mesler, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Meyer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lawrence Meyer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edgar A. Miller, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James H. O'Brien, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Albert Offhaus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Phillips, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Pinley, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William E. Queman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph E. Rennard, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Abraham Riker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Riker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Asher Russell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry A. Russell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Calvin Rubin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edward Schenck, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Abraham H. Stager, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Stager, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Stager, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Privates—Avery Keefe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Isaac Keefe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John S. Keefe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Keefe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Amos Keefe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John J. March, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James March, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William J. M. Beck, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

David M. Beck, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

David E. M. Beck, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John N. Ly, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John H. Parkhurst, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Parkhurst, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Austin E. Pier, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Monroe Schoonmaker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Oscar Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Peter J. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas M. Spear, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Cornelius Slagor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alfred G. Stagg, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James C. Stagg, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edwin Stephens, mustered in February 27, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Levi C. Todd, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Marion M. Tompkins, mustered in February 27, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Moses Tompkins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Agnes Vanderhoof, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Van Winkle, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Williams, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas J. Wilman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Theodore G. Vreeland, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Welshman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Williams, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas J. Wilman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISCHARGED

Privates—Thomas Conklin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Camp Fairview, Va., April 16, 1863; disability.

David N. DeHans, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at West's Buildings, United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., January 12, 1863; disability.

Privates—William M. Vanderhoof, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., February 1, 1863; wounds received in action, May 1, 1862; leg amputated.

George W. Young, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Washington, D. C., November 21, 1862, to join Regular Army.

WOUNDED

Privates—Harvey Berrin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1863.

Ira Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 12, 1863.

George Edward, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever at United States Army General Hospital, Hagerstown, Md., November 9, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md., Section 11, Lot A, Grave 21.

George W. Johnson, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Camp in the field, March 26, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section D, Grave 80.

Alfred Reed, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of remittent fever at Camp in the field, April 22, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Company—John Henkle, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Hart C. Cadmus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Tim Munn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

First Sergeant—John P. Young, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Stephen J. Phipps, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Jermiah Van Riper, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Adam Sugard, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Horace E. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal, September 1, 1862; Sergeant, March 8, 1863.

Amos J. Cummings, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; promoted Sergeant Major March 6, 1863.

Corporals—Alexander L. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lemuel O. Elston, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Lewis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edmond Barrett, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James R. Osborne, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Elbert N. Hagaman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles W. Cummings, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal March 8, 1863.

John Theobald, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal March 8, 1863.

Musicians—Charles E. Schriber, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles M. Wilkinson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Wagoner—William Fagan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Privates—David H. Allen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sylvester Bailey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Martin V. Bennett, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Berner, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Betz, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Allen Blake, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

David Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Patrick Burke, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Walter B. Chandler, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Croger, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John W. E. Davidson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; promoted to private second February 19, 1863.

Peter Donahoe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Donaubauer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Caleb C. Dusenbury, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John H. Earle, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James S. Edwards, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Eard, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Godfrey Fredericks, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alexander French, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas Gray, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert Gibbs, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Philip Giffinger, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Samuel Gray, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Y. Hageman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Hank, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Harbridge, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Adam Haringer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Levin Haringer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Adam Holshanser, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Levin J. Johnson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas Kelly, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Kennedy, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Lee, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Michael Lelm, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Bernard Logan, mustered in February 28, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Horace Lyon, mustered in Sept. 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Patrick McDonald, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Melville, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederick Meyer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John G. Marsh, mustered in February 28, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Mulligan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Porter, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Peritz, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederick Reiber, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Jacob V. Roberts, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Austin O. Roy, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George M. Ryan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Said, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Schoub, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John K. Shaw, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Sitzner, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Hugh Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Milton Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lemuel Springfield, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Stanford, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Moses O. Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

David S. Terrill, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Cyrus Tichenor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William W. Tichenor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lewis A. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Yennie, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Young, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

Corporal—James C. Terwilliger, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., February 24, 1863; disability.

Private—George W. Case, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., January 20, 1863; disability.

Jacob Kase, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 19, 1863; disability.

Valentine Troutvetter, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 5, 1863; disability.

DEED.

Private—John Dries, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Regimental Hospital Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 16, 1862.

Stephen Jagers, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., February 8, 1863.

Mathew McCoy, mustered in September 18, 1863; killed in action near Bank's Ford, Va., May 4, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Captains—Walter H. Dodd, mustered in September 18, 1862; resigned May 25, 1863.

Robert J. Beach, mustered in June 7, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; First Lieutenant September 3, 1862; Captain vice Dodd resigned.

First Lieutenant—William R. Taylor, mustered in June 7, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; Second Lieutenant September 3, 1862; First Lieutenant vice Beach, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—Francis Daunbacker, mustered in June 7, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; First Sergeant September 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant vice Taylor, promoted.

First Sergeant—Ira S. Ladd, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant September 3, 1862; First Sergeant June 7, 1863.

Sergeant—Joseph Selfert, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal November 25, 1862; Sergeant January 25, 1863.

Sergeant George W. Cramm, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Sergeant* September 18, 1862; *Private* January 25, 1863; mustered out March 12, 1863.

William H. Davidson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* September 3, 1862; *Sergeant* May 1, 1863.

Joseph W. Nelson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Corporal Joseph B. Osborn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John H. Osborn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Lightson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* October 3, 1862.

James H. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* January 1, 1863.

Imae C. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* February 12, 1863.

John M. Corby, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* May 15, 1863.

Edwin F. Doda, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* May 1, 1863.

William Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* June 7, 1863.

Major Frederick S. Collins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles H. Greenleaf, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Drummer David P. Post, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Privates John Ackerman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas Andrews, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Peter Arnold, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Augustine N. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph A. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George M. Bell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Andrew Brady, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edgar Bush, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

James Harvey Collins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Peter H. Cadmus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alfred T. H. Church, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Ephraim Cockefair, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Collins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* September 3, 1862; *Private* November 25, 1862.

Henry A. Corby, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Corby, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry M. Crane, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James H. Crane, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph G. Crowell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edison Dodd, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Horace Dodd, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Samuel W. Dodd, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Eli Drew, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Cornelius Duthagen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Privates Daniel Ducker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Drummer* at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

George W. Elias, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Hamilton L. Ellis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* September 1, 1862; *Private* January 25, 1863.

Frederick Lindvall, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edson J. Fairchild, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederick Fickert, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Leah H. Freeman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Corporal* September 3, 1862; *Private* March 17, 1863.

Henry Glass, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Gottschalk, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Gould, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Griffin, mustered in September 18, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Monroe Harrison, mustered in September 18, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Andrew F. Harvey, mustered in September 18, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John H. Hennion, mustered in September 18, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; *Drummer* at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Lewis Horring, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Peter Ingold, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert Jordan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Johnson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Balthazar Kentz, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles G. Keylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Kroeger, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Andrew Lampeter, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Leist, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Elias N. Littell, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles M. Lockwood, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John A. Magill, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Samuel Magill, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Michael Maher, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Theodore E. McFarly, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James J. Mesler, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Robert A. Morris, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Michael Mulherron, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John M. Osborn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Stephen W. Peasey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John D. Penn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph W. Penn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George W. Post, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Aaron F. Quinlan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William A. Baker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Simcox, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas Somerville, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John W. Stone, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Speller, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Samuel Towell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles W. Twigg, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Ulanah, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John G. Van Gieson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Mortimer Whitehead, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISCHARGED

Private—Newton J. Peaney, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 24, 1863; died of chronic diarrhoea and consumption, at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 26, 1863.

DEAD

Sergeants—John M. Wheeler, mustered in September 18, 1862; died near Fredericksburg, Va., May 5, 1863, of wounds received in action at Banks' Ford, Va.

Charles Littell, died of inflammation of bowels at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 6, 1863.

Privates—Henry H. Hoffman, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1862; died at Potomac Creek Hospital, Va., May 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Banks' Ford, Va.

Peter King, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of general debility, in Regimental Hospital, at Camp near White Oak Church, Va., December 11, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section B, Grave 408.

COMPANY G.

Captain—George W. Harrison, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

First Lieutenant—George W. Hixson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph H. Dummel, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

First Sergeant—Andrew B. Hixson, mustered in September 31, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Isaac B. Hixson, mustered in September 3, 1862; promoted Coon, Sergeant October 3, 1862.

Peter Clute, mustered in September 3, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James R. Mitchell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John T. Odell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George S. Force, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 3, 1862; Sergeant, October 3, 1862.

Company—William C. Ball, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Theodore Vanidestine, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Wilson Decker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Batchelor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James B. Alexander, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Company—George S. Campbell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Moses W. Tichenor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal April 8, 1862.

Isaac M. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 25, 1862.

Musician—Charles W. Hankus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Marcus E. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Wagoner—Albert A. Harrison, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John A. Allen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William J. Allen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Ambros, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lewis M. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862.

John Batchelor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George W. Beach, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alonzo M. Blue, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Edward C. Blackman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Jacob L. Blue, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Charles P. Bonnell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph W. Bonnell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George R. Bowden, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Hugh Brady, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Amos F. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Ashbel G. Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Andrew J. Campbell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Concannon, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Cogrove, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Stephen B. Crowell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Jeremiah Cullen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Cullen, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

James H. Demarest, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Peter Dempsey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Goline Doremus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George W. Drake, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lewis Edwards, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William A. Flagler, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Charles E. Force, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal, September 3, 1862; Private, January 25, 1862.

George C. Ford, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles S. Gardner, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John Jackson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Barack Hand, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William W. Harrison, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles W. Hatheway, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Emanuel Hollman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Hull, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William D. Jacobus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alfred Jerring, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joel Jones, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alexander Kersher, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joshua H. Lobdell, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Alpheus Loper, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William J. McCall, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Jacob V. Miller, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John K. Milne, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Patrick Moran, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Patrick Murry, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Julius Nauman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Anthony Neithmayer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William C. Purcell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

William Rahe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

John Ruess, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Roberts, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Robertson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Robertson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Thomas G. Robinson, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Frederick W. Shaffer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Nathan T. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William L. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John P. Snyder, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Sprigg, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George Spring, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry C. Squire, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Dennis O. Sullivan, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Talmage, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Moses E. Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Asher Teller, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Terhune, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lewis Truett, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Trubold, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Trenchard, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles M. Versay, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Charles W. Versay, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Samuel L. Versay, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederick Weigman, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Benjamin Whitty, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James Wilcox, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William P. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

Private—Henry Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; discharged at Camp Frelinghuysen, Newark, N. J., before muster.

DIED.

Private—Frederick Loper, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Camp Fair View, Va., March 6, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section D, Grave 1.

Ezra N. Norman, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of consumption at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., April 4, 1863; Corporal, September 3, 1862; Private, March 19, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Captain—Samuel U. Dodd, mustered in September 18, 1862; died June 6, 1863, of wounds received in action near Fredericksburg, Va.

First Lieutenant—Brittain Haines, mustered in September 18, 1862; resigned January 16, 1863.

John I. King, mustered in March 5, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; Second Lieutenant September 2, 1862; First Lieutenant vice Haines resigned.

Second Lieutenant—John Dodd, mustered in March 5, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant September 2, 1862; Second Lieutenant vice King promoted.

First Sergeant—Theodore F. Sharpe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Charles S. Mooney, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

David A. Pierson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederick M. Untiedt, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 2, 1862; Sergeant January 26, 1863.

George N. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 2, 1862; Sergeant April 6, 1863.

Corporals—George M. Riley, mustered in September 2, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles T. Arentlarious, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John H. Hatt, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George A. Titus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Greenwood, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Ira C. Dodd, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal January 26, 1863.

Oliver Reeves, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal January 26, 1863.

Private—Alpheus A. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Harold S. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Ida C. Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Victor Ward, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

DISMISSALS.

Privates—William I. Hixson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Antietam, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1863.

James I. Cook, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at camp near White Oak Church, Va., February 13, 1863; disability.

John Rowe, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Fort Fisher, North Carolina Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 18, 1862; disability.

DEATHS.

John F. Ramsey, fevered in September 18, 1862; died at hospital near at Regimental Hospital, Company Wagon, Orange Church, Va., March 21, 1863.

John Lynch, mustered in September 18, 1862; killed in action near Fairfax Court, Va., May 1, 1863.

James Mitchell, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of general debility at Regimental Hospital, camp near White Oak Church, Va., December 21, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section D, Grave 109.

Andrew Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Regimental Hospital, Camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 10, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section D, Grave 123.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John H. Haggins, mustered in September 18, 1862; resigned November 13, 1862.

John McIntee, mustered in December 6, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863. First Lieutenant September 9, 1862; captain via Haggins promoted.

First Lieutenant—Albert Allen, mustered in February 2, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Second Lieutenant September 9, 1862; First Lieutenant vice McIntee promoted.

Second Lieutenant—Theodore Dougherty, mustered in February 3, 1863; Corporal Company A, 2d.

First Sergeant—William B. Davis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Sergeant—John Thompson, mustered in September 18, 1862; promoted; Sergeant Major, January 16, 1863.

Charles E. Grant, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William D. Gomer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

F. George Meeker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Ralph Tucker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 3, 1862; Sergeant January 16, 1863.

Corporals—James Van Wert, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Isaac M. Jacobus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Thomas Williams, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Lyman Wilcox, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal January 28, 1863.

Frederick L. Meeker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal January 28, 1863.

John Corrigan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal January 28, 1863.

Joseph G. Huston, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal April 18, 1863.

Rush Jones, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal April 18, 1863.

J. Lacey Plerson, mustered in September 18, 1862; promoted Sergeant Major September 18, 1862.

Musters—James Colver, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John L. Megill, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Wagoner—Benjamin Trembley, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Privates—William S. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Randolph Bedford, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Maurice Bell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Carl P. Betts, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Jonathan Booth, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Brown, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William H. Canfield, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

William Cadwick, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John V. Cook, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John M. Crampton, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Whitfield H. Crooks, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Joseph Deasey, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Henry Dettler, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Bernard Donnelly, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Christian Dunn, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Aaron B. Eagles, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Stephen Everly, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Patrick Fagin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 3, 1862; Private April 18, 1863.

Joseph Fields, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John F. Flannigan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

James H. Francisco, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Samuel Geiser, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Horace Goble, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles Graves, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Charles A. Greenwood, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

George W. Griffin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Samuel Griffin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Daniel S. Halsey, mustered in November 11, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Hodge, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Edward P. Husk, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John Jones, mustered in Sept. 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Kasper Keiser, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Frederick H. Kinney, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

John T. Lake, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Charles F. Lacey, M., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Private—Leahus, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Lewis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Lynch, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Hugh McConnell, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Patrick McGuiness, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William H. McNamee, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Robert A. Miles, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John H. Merrill, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Joseph Metzler, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William Miles, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Charles G. Miller, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William A. M. Moore, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Henry Mullins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—George W. Nible, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 8, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Private—Henry Patterson, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Michael Pratt, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Charles Ricker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John A. Roales, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—George W. Sandford, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Thomas H. Sandford, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Frederick Schenck, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Henry Slingerland, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Charles Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Robert M. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Robert M. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 5, 1862; Private January 26, 1863.

Private—William J. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William W. Smith, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William H. Stagg, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Richard Stephens, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Benjamin S. Stiles, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William W. Terrill, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—James Tichenor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 456, Par. 7, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Private—Cornelius Van Patten, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Edmond Webb, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—George H. Walters, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John Warren, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—James Wilkins, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

1863.

Privates—Joseph H. Ainsworth, mustered in September 18, 1862; killed near Fredericksburg, Va., June 5, 1863.

Private—Ludwick Bonnell, mustered in September 18, 1862; missing in action at Banks' Ford, Va., May 4, 1863; supposed dead.

Private—William W. Bonnell, mustered in September 18, 1862; died in Potomac Creek Hospital, Va., June 7, 1863, of wounds received in action at Banks' Ford, Va.

Private—William Sharp, mustered in September 18, 1862; died at United States Army General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1863, of wounds received in action at Banks' Ford, Va.; buried at Annapolis, Md.

Private—Theodore J. Trowbridge, mustered in September 18, 1862; died in Hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863, of wounds received in action near Fredericksburg, Va.

Private—Jacob Wicker, mustered in September 18, 1862; died of inflammation of the lungs at Regimental Hospital Eighth United States Infantry, near Falmouth, Va., March 14, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Captains—Israel Cozine, mustered in September 18, 1862; resigned November 11, 1862.

Captain—Thaddeus Smith, mustered in November 10, 1862; First Lieutenant September 11, 1862; Captain vice Cozine resigned; resigned February 1, 1863.

Private—Peter F. Rogers, mustered in March 5, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; Second Lieutenant September 11, 1863; First Lieutenant November 10, 1862; Captain vice Smith resigned.

First Lieutenant—John H. Case, mustered in March 5, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant September 3, 1862; First Sergeant November 10, 1862; First Lieutenant vice Rogers promoted.

Second Lieutenant—John G. Loringwell, mustered in November 10, 1862; First Sergeant September 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant vice Rogers promoted; resigned February 16, 1863.

Private—John Thompson, mustered in March 5, 1863; mustered out July 27, 1863; Sergeant Major January 10, 1863; Second Lieutenant vice Loringwell resigned.

First Sergeant—Henry M. Hensold, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Sergeant September 11, 1862; First Sergeant March 10, 1863.

Sergeants—Henry V. Rockafellow, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—William F. Riker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Joel W. Hatton, mustered in September 18, 1862; Corporal September 6, 1862; Sergeant November 10, 1862.

Private—Charles Lange, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal September 3, 1862; Sergeant March 5, 1863.

Private—Manning S. Shumley, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John Cramer, Jr., mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John J. Sloan, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Charles Willis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal October 3, 1862.

Private—Henry Taylor, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal December 25, 1862.

Private—Christina Switzer, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal March 8, 1863.

Private—Ebenezer Harrison, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863; Corporal March 8, 1863.

Private—William McKenzie, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863. Corporal June 10, 1863.

Musician—Henry Ennis, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Wagoner—John D. Neale, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Adam Balrick, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—John Baker, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Private—Justin H. Baldwin, mustered in September 18, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1863.

Footnote: James Langdon, mustered September 1863, died of pneumonia at Sea, Heights, Va., May 1, 1864.
John Swager, mustered September 1863, died of general debility in Regimental Hospital Camp near White Oak Church, Va., January 18, 1864, buried at Newburg, Chesapeake, Va. Division B, Station D, Grave 150.

CHAPTER XIX.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

Thirty-third Regiment.—This regiment was raised in the summer of 1863, under an authorization issued to Col. Mindil, permitting the recruiting of "Veteran Volunteers." The regiment as raised represented almost exclusively the Counties of Essex, Morris, Passaic and Hudson.

As originally ordered, four Companies, A, B, C, and F, were to be raised in Newark, and E, in Camden and Essex. The recruiting of a regiment, with headquarters at Beverly, however, thwarted the original plan of raising men in the south part of the State for an Essex and Hudson Regiment, therefore, Essex County added Company E to her quota. Essex could no doubt have raised at that time a whole regiment, as the war fever was running high, and liberal bounties were offered, thus facilitating the raising of troops; so that in fifty-five days from the time the rendezvous was opened at Newark, the ranks were full, and the regiment mustered into the service of the United States on the 3d day of September, 1863. The Command was a superior one, armed with Springfield rifles, and dressed in the picturesque Zouave uniform, and fully three-fourths of the men, and seven-eighths of the officers had already seen service in the field.

On the 8th of September the regiment proceeded into Virginia, but in the latter part of the month was sent to the West and reached Bridgeport, a military station on the Tennessee River, in the northeastern part of Alabama, and distant about two days march from Chattanooga, on the 30th. Here, the command once more engaged in active drill, making such satisfactory progress as to elicit the warmest expressions of approbation from General Howard. On the 18th of October, Colonel Mindil was ordered to proceed with three regiments to the mouth of Battle Creek, about six miles distant on the wagon road to Chattanooga, for the purpose of relieving General Morgan's Brigade of Western troops, then holding the place. This temporary brigade, to the command of which Colonel Mindil had been assigned, consisted of the Thirty-third New Jersey, Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania and Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, and their duty was to protect the pontoon bridge across Battle Creek, on the only wagon road to Chat-

tanooga then in our possession, as well as to picket the surrounding country and assist the heavy trains of supplies in moving over the muddy and worn-out roads, which required frequent repairs, by new drainage, corduroy, &c. On the 24th of October, the three regiments were ordered back to Bridgeport to rejoin the corps, which had been ordered to advance, and Colonel Mindil was left alone with the Thirty-third Regiment in this isolated position, to do the heavy labor formerly assigned to a brigade. The roads, for a distance of six miles, were under the immediate care of the Thirty-third, and the men were constantly employed in guarding and repairing them. In the meantime Hooker moved forward and fought the successful battles of Lookout Valley and Wauhatchie—being the first victories achieved on Western ground by Eastern troops—driving the rebels from the valley up the sides of the mountain, and thus opening the road from Kelly's Ferry to Brown's, by which supplies could be forwarded direct to Chattanooga by steamer, from Bridgeport to Kelly's Ferry, and thence by wagons to Brown's, where the Tennessee was crossed by a pontoon bridge. Had Hooker failed in this movement, directed by Grant, the consequences could not have been otherwise than most serious, and Chattanooga would probably have been abandoned.

There being no longer a necessity for the retention of troops at Battle Creek, the Thirty-third moved forward, on the 4th of November, to rejoin its corps in Lookout Valley, reaching the brigade camp on the morning of the 6th.²

²When the regiment left Battle Creek, wagon transportation for the necessary baggage could not be obtained, as it was left behind in charge of the Quartermaster, Lieutenant Labman, with a small guard of convalescent men, who were unable to march, to be brought up by water to Kelly's Ferry. This guard, together with the regimental stores, officers' baggage and records of the regiment's office, were placed upon a large barge, or flat-boat, and on the evening of the 7th of November were taken in tow by one of the regular steamboats *en route* from Bridgeport to the Ferry; the guard of sick men being in charge of Lieutenant Somerville; the baggage under the care of the Quartermaster. But neither was permitted to reach their destination in safety. The incidents of the trip are thus recorded by the correspondent of the Newark "Daily Advertiser": "Until within about six miles of the ferry, and until about two o'clock Sunday morning, the steamboat's furnace had been fed with mixed grass and dried wood. At that time, the fireman being out of green wood was compelled to use altogether dry, principally rails. The rate of speed was thereby suddenly and considerably increased, and soon proved too rapid for the broad-hooved barge in tow, and its bow was dragged and finally dipped under water, when the swift and strong current of the Tennessee swept off all save the heaviest articles of her cargo, and floated them down the stream. The barge being lightened soon righted, although filled with water. Fortunately the majority of the men, with the quartermaster and the Lieutenant, had gone on board of the steamboat; only ten or twelve who had comfortably floated themselves away amidst the canvases remained. These were all stowed off the moment the barge dipped. The instant she righted the Quartermaster jumped upon her, and assisted by some few others, made strenuous efforts to rescue the men who had been thrown into the river. The Quartermaster succeeded in pulling out three; a few saved themselves, but despite all the efforts, four men sank to rise no more alive. Theodore Drake and Oscar C. Lathrop, of Company C, Patrick Delany, of Company F, and Louis White, of Company I, were the names of the men thus suddenly and unexpectedly rushed from life into the mystery of death."

Colonel Mindil writes of this sad affair: "The Quartermaster was much blamed by the officers for this mishap, many of them asking for his

¹Compiled from John Y. Foster's "New Jersey in the Rebellion."

At length, on the 22d of November, the regiment again moved out on active service, marching to Brown's Ferry, and thence through the camps on Sherman's forces, who had arrived from the Mississippi, to and beyond the town of Chattanooga, where it bivouacked in front of Fort Wood. At noon of the next day a few rifle shots were heard, then brisk skirmishing, then volleys of musketry and rapid discharges of heavy artillery, and soon the gallant veterans were seen pressing bravely onward, steadily gaining ground. And now orders came to the Thirty-third to move diagonally forward to the left. Moving a short distance the corps was formed for action in two lines, the sounds of battle on the right growing momentarily louder. Soon, an aid from Howard having delivered orders, the brigade moved into the plain beneath and towards a clump of woods skirting Citico Creek. The regiments of the first line at once sent out skirmishers to feel for the enemy, and under their cover the advance was made. Captain Boggs, with Company A, deployed along the front of the Thirty-third, and about one hundred and fifty yards in advance, proceeded some twenty paces, when a heavy fire was opened upon him and the regiment from every side—from the woods in front, from under the stone bridge, and from behind several small buildings in possession of the foe. The Thirty-third, for the first time in action, continued to advance despite the heavy fire. Company A not being strong enough to push back the enemy's sharpshooters, who were well posted, Captain O'Connor, Company F, was advanced as a reinforcement, when Colonel Mindil led both companies to the attack. Under a brisk fire, the men still continued to gain ground, and the enemy soon retired behind the creek, still holding, however, the buildings and the bridge. But the advance was not made without loss. The brave Captain Boggs, while gallantly encouraging his men, was shot in the arm by a sharpshooter, and was obliged to leave the field, while several other casualties were suffered. The regiment now halted, awaiting the arrival of the troops on the right, but the fire from behind the buildings proving a serious annoyance to the men in the second line, Colonel Mindil was soon ordered to charge forward with his whole command and dislodge the enemy—which was done at once, the regiment, with a cheer, rushing to the assault. The enemy fired rapidly and wildly, and, unable to resist the assault, the buildings were soon in possession of the assailants. But in this movement also the regiment suffered

severe loss, Captain Waldron, while bravely moving forward on the right of his company (I), on the extreme right of the regiment, falling dead, shot through the head by a sharpshooter from behind the very house which his company, only a few moments later, occupied. Lieutenant Tossley, of Company G, who had been directed to assume command of Company A, after Captain Boggs was wounded, was likewise severely wounded before he had time to give an order.

In the meantime, and while the regiment was charging in line, Captain O'Connor, with Companies F and A, had succeeded in gaining the banks of the creek, and had even pushed some of his men across on the flank of the enemy occupying the bridge, but the regiment having halted, the enemy directed all their fury against his little command, compelling him to apply for assistance to enable him to save his command. This had been foreseen by Colonel Mindil, who had already ordered forward Company E, Captain Charles Fields, with Major D. A. Peloubet accompanying, who was to establish the line in front. All having been gained that was desired, the regiment directed its efforts to holding its position, which it did successfully. Night coming on, the Thirty-third was relieved by a fresh regiment of the brigade, and moved back to take its place in the reserve. It had fought its first battle, acting bravely and well, and the men, as they bivouacked under the stars felt justly, that they had sustained on that Western field the brilliant reputation which New Jersey soldiers had gained in the East. General Howard, who had witnessed the gallant charge and steadiness of action, warmly complimented the command on its splendid behavior. The aggregate loss of the regiment, considering the work accomplished, was not large, amounting to one officer killed and two wounded, and one private killed and twelve wounded.

The list of killed and wounded was found to be as follows:

Robert—Captain Samuel F. Western, Company E, gunshot in the head.
Thomas—Private, Company H, gunshot in the head.

[illegible][illegible]

previous night, under cover of the fighting of the Army of the Cumberland, Sherman, had succeeded in laying pontoons across the Tennessee, near the mouth of the Chickamauga. Here he was to cross early on the morning of the 24th, and assail and turn the enemy's right, so as to interpose between Bragg and Longstreet, the latter being on his way to Knoxville. General Grant, learning that Sherman was crossing his forces, at once directed General Howard to establish a connection, and for this purpose Colonel Mindil was ordered to cross the railroad track, thence to cross Citico Creek below the bridge so stubbornly held by the enemy the night before, and, passing around their right flank, endeavor to reach Sherman, about a mile and a half distant. Under the direction of General Howard, Mindil effected the crossing of the creek, and at once made the necessary dispositions to advance, by throwing out skirmishers on the front and right. These skirmishers soon became engaged with the enemy, who was advantageously posted behind the railroad embankment, and General Howard fearing that the enemy might prove too strong, ordered two additional regiments—the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania—to Mindil's assistance, when the advance was continued, the brave and veteran Captain Bartlett guarding well, with Company I, the exposed flank of the Thirty-third. The regiment bivouacked for the night at the foot of Mission Ridge, near the Tunnel, over which the enemy was strongly posted.

It was during the afternoon of this same day, the 24th, that—the enemy having massed nearly his entire force over the Tunnel to oppose Sherman—Hooker, with Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps, and Osterhaus' Division of the Fifteenth Corps, carried the sides and crest of Lookout Mountain, planting the Stars and Stripes on its very summit, above the clouds and in plain view of both armies. Sherman, on the left, had gained a fine position on the enemy's right. Thomas, in the center, held fast to the rebels posted there, in constant demonstrations; while Hooker, on the right, by his grand achievement, was placed in position to attempt the turning of the rebel left and the "rolling up" of his line—with scarcely a possibility of failure in the attempt. The morrow was to be the decisive day, and the night was spent by both armies in preparations for the deadly struggle.

The morning of the 25th opened with sharp firing on the left, as Sherman carried crest after crest—the rebel artillery meanwhile thundering along the entire line and rendering the position of the Thirty-third exceedingly uncomfortable. At eleven o'clock, Sherman marshalled his forces for the assault of the rebel left on the Tunnel, and for this purpose the Thirty-third was moved to the right through the woods, then across a field, in full view of the enemy, into another piece of wood, directly opposite the Tunnel. In moving forward to obtain this position, the regiment

was subjected to a destructive shell-fire from the enemy's batteries, which caused some havoc in its ranks, but the line moved splendidly forward, occupied the allotted space and reclined behind the protection of a fence. Sherman's attack was heavy and spirited; but the masses of the enemy defied assault, and at four o'clock, p. m., the regiments were withdrawn from the struggle to take post again behind their intrenchments. This demonstration, however, had caused the enemy to reinforce heavily his right; and the left and center being weakened, Sherman seized his advantage, and pushing forward Thomas and Hooker, carried the enemy's left and center and drove him ingloriously from the ridge in his front. Owing to this success, the enemy also evacuated in Sherman's front during the night; and long before dawn of the 26th, the eager troops were ordered in pursuit. Thus had the Thirty-third taken a prominent part in three days of the heavy fighting of the ever-memorable battle of Chattanooga, and though raw and inexperienced, acquitted itself with the bravery and tenacity of their older, veteran comrades. The casualties in the fight at Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, were then reported as follows:

Company B.—Corporal Henry Stern, shell, finger; Henry McDonnell, shell, finger.

Company D.—Wesley C. Bicklin, shell, face.

Company E.—Samuel Searing, leg, killed.

Company F.—Julius D. Bailey, shell, leg; Patrick McDermott, shell, knee.

Company G.—Lewis Matzold, shell, arm.

The rest of the Eleventh Corps had now arrived and at daylight of the 26th crossed Chickamauga Creek, moving down behind Mission Ridge in pursuit of the flying, disorganized foe. At night, the Thirty-third came up with the rear-guard of the rebels, who were dislodged after a brief skirmish, and the men bivouacked for the night some four miles from Graysville, through which place they marched next morning towards Parkin's Gap, with a view of turning the enemy, who were heavily engaging Hooker at Ringgold. Colonel Mindil was now placed in command of the brigade, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York and Thirty-third New Jersey, which command he held during the remainder of the campaign. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Fouratt, who was sick at Nashville, Major Peloubet assumed command of the Thirty-third. The brigade remained at Parkin's Gap for two days, during which it destroyed the railroad at Red Clay, thus severing the communication between Bragg and Longstreet; but it had sterner work before it. On the 29th orders were received to move towards Knoxville, about one hundred and twenty miles distant, for the purpose of relieving Burnside, by coming up in the rear of Longstreet, who had invested the place; and on the same day, Sherman's army of the Mississippi, Davis'

Division of the Fourteenth Corps, with the Fourth and Eleventh Corps, moved out to the performance of the task to which they were assigned, and which they accomplished through great toil, hardship and danger, and relieved from danger twelve thousand fellow soldiers belonging to a dangerous enemy. General Barnside warmly thanked the troops who saved him and this important stronghold. During the severe fighting, and still more severe marches, the regiment never flinched, and well earned for itself the commendation of their Division Commander, "Boys, you have done well." They had endured hardships that seemed unbearable with a cheerfulness that appeared superhuman.

The regiment now established a fine camp and went into winter quarters, where it remained until Sherman, having completed his plans for a movement against the enemy, once more drew out his army and commenced the memorable Atlanta Campaign.¹ During the winter, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps being consolidated and designated as the Twentieth, under General Hooker, the Thirty-third was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, the latter commanded by General John W. Geary. The brigade having no general officer for commander, it was led in the following campaign by the senior Colonel, Colonel Mindil commanding it most of the time, Lieutenant-Colonel Fouratt, a brave and capable officer, having immediate control of the Thirty-third.

On the 4th of May, 1864, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the Second Brigade, then commanded by Colonel Bushbeck, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Brigade broke camp, crossed Lookout Mountain and the State line of Tennessee, and bivouacked for the night on Georgia soil, near Rossville Gap. On the Fifth, the march was resumed, the Twentieth Corps forming the center of the army, and encamping on the Sixth near Pea-Vine Creek. On the Seventh, the Thirty-third crossed Taylor's Bridge, near Gordon's Springs, and at night occupied an advanced position on picket, on the Rome road, eight miles southwest of Dalton—moved on the day following in rear of the division as guard to the train. The Fourth and Twenty-third Corps being already engaged in demonstrating against the strong position of Tunnel Hill and Buzzard's Roost, General Geary was ordered to proceed to Dug Gap, about two miles south by west of Dalton, and demonstrate there by making a heavy assault. On arriving at Dug Gap,

Geary discovered before him a huge mountain over which ran a narrow road through a gap in the very summit. The mountain was most difficult of access, but Geary determined to attack vigorously and seek to dislodge the foe from their Georgian Gibraltar. Accordingly, placing his rifled artillery in position he at once commenced to shell the Gap, and under cover of this cannonade he advanced the First and Second of his brigades to direct assault. For nearly an hour and a half these men heroically attacked, only to be repelled by an unseen foe at every assault. The rebels were on the crest of the mountain, behind rocks, trees and rifle-pits, and poured a murderous fire into the ranks of Geary's men, who had boldly advanced up the steep sides to within ten paces of its crest. At length, the position being found impregnable, Geary retired his line a few hundred yards, in order to reconnoiter again and to make different dispositions for a final attempt. Up to this time, the Thirty-third had not been engaged; but on hearing the firing in his front, and fearing our force was inadequate to the task in hand, Colonel Mindil pushed forward with his regiment. Upon reporting to General Geary at the front, he was ordered to make a detour of half a mile, then scale the ridge, endeavor to reach its summit and turn the enemy's left flank, while the main force occupied his attention in front. The order was at once obeyed, Mindil's force consisting, in addition to the Thirty-third, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York regiments. After toilsome effort, over and among rough, rolling boulders, the Thirty-third arrived near the top of the ridge, driving the enemy's skirmishers before it, when its progress was impeded by a long series of palisades, rising abruptly from the mountain sides, and which could only be passed through two or three small gaps, capable of admitting but one man at a time. Through these gaps the regiment filed, and almost exhausted, formed line upon the rocks on the extreme right of our position, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York being next on the left. To flank the enemy was impossible; his works extended along the crest of the mountain, which rose in a series of still higher palisades immediately in front. But one desperate hope of attaining the summit remained; that was seized, and Colonel Mindil, with the Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, at once made disposition to carry the crest by direct assault. Heavy lines of skirmishers were thrown out, a storming column formed of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York and four companies of the Thirty-third, the remainder of the Thirty-third going into position as a supporting line, to guard against pursuit by the enemy, if the charge should fail, or to dash forward to follow up its success. At length, all being ready, the storming party charged forward up the sides of the steep mountain, over treacherous, moving boulders, and under heavy volleys of musketry, up to the

¹On the 19th of January, a new and beautiful State Flag arrived from Trenton, and Major General O. O. Howard, the commander of the corps, consented to act as the representative of the State, and present the banner to the regiment, which he did in an appropriate address. The members of the Thirty-third, clad in their neat, bright Zouave dress were marshalled as of long parade, in presence of the corps, division and brigade commanders, and the occasion was one of much interest. The Major, as commander of the regiment, replied to General Howard, Colonel Mindil being the commander of the brigade. About the same time, Chaplain Paul, who had held a similar position with Colonel Mindil in the Twenty-seventh regiment, and who was one of the most devoted of his profession in the service, was presented a valuable horse by the men of the regiment.

foot of the steep palisades, which could be assailed. But undaunted by the frowning walls, with cheers and yells the men gallantly endeavored to reach the summit, and despite the terrible obstacles, many actually reached the crest, only to fall beneath the murderous bullet, or to be thrust headlong on the rocks below. At length, finding the position invulnerable, reluctantly and still fighting, the men fell back to their position on the lower crest, where they remained until dark, resisting every effort of the enemy to dislodge them. After nightfall, it being clear that the capture of the rebel position was impossible, orders were given to withdraw; and in good order, slowly and silently, Colonel Mindil brought off the regiments under his command. No regiment could have behaved with more splendid valor than did the Thirty-third on this occasion. It was their stubborn attack, mainly, which compelled the detention of the enemy, who thus left open Snake Creek Gap, through which McPherson pushed without opposition, and Dalton, being flanked, was evacuated. The regiment lost in all two officers and four enlisted men killed, and two officers and twenty-three men wounded—several of the wounded subsequently dying. Among the killed was Captain Bartlett, who fell at the head of his column, gallantly charging upon the foe. He was an experienced, veteran officer, and had established a high reputation for coolness and courage in the battles of the Peninsula and with the Thirty-third. Lieutenant Joseph L. Miller, who also fell, was new to the service, but with his heart in the cause, he promised to become an excellent soldier, as he was undoubtedly one of the bravest of the brave. The bodies of both these officers were buried by the foe—the Masonic emblems on Captain Bartlett's person gaining for him a respectful burial. Colonel Mindil promoted the brave and dashing Cochrane, of Company K, to fill Captain Bartlett's place, but before the Governor's commission reached him, he too joined the host of martyrs, falling at Pine Knob a month afterwards. The heavy labors of Colonel Mindil in the charge, leading up the mountain on foot, caused an old wound to re-open, and against his wishes, he was ordered to hospital for treatment. For his part in the action, though overlooked at the time, he was afterwards honored with the brevet rank of Major-General.

The Thirty-third remained with the division encamped near the foot of the mountain until the morning of the 11th, when under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fouratt, it moved to the left. The three following days were spent in marching, intrenching and picket-duty, when, early on the morning of the 15th, the battle of Resaca was commenced, the Thirty-third becoming actively engaged about ten o'clock, A. M., when it charged the enemy up a gentle slope, covered with thick pines, four or five feet high. Being, however, in the second line, the regiment was not able to fire, though exposed to the full force of

the enemy's batteries. In this gallant charge, the Thirty-third planted its colors within ten paces of the enemy's fort, and effectually prevented his gunners using four pieces of artillery therein. But beyond this, the line could not advance without some destruction. A small ravine separated the Second Brigade, of Geary's Division, from Wood's Brigade, of Butterfield's, and this ravine was unoccupied, but was thoroughly commanded by the rifles of the left wing of the Thirty-third. About dusk the enemy assaulted Butterfield in force, and the regiment performed excellent service in pouring a destructive flank fire into the right of the enemy's crowded columns. As soon as it was dusk, it was determined to secure the guns which had been silenced, and accordingly the Thirty-third, with other regiments of the division, dug away the earth in front of the fort, and quietly fastening ropes to the coveted pieces dragged them into our lines—one being carried away by the Jersey-men who had shared the glory and danger of the charge. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was three men killed, one officer, Captain Bray, and twenty-four enlisted men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Fouratt fought the regiment with signal ability, and on this, his first field of battle with the Thirty-third, gained that reputation for coolness and intrepidity which he ever afterwards enjoyed.¹

On the 16th the march was resumed, the Thirty-third crossing the Ostanula and Conasauga Rivers, and thence moving through Cassville, across the Etowah River towards Burnt Hickory. On the 25th, after crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, the enemy was discovered in force near Dallas, or New Hope Church, and about five o'clock, P. M., with the rest of Hooker's Corps, the Thirty-third became engaged, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and advancing until dark, when they reached a strong position of the rebels, defended by artillery. Here, for half an hour,² the enemy's fire was very hot, and in this position the Thirty-third remained during the night, exposed to a drenching rain. On the morning of the 26th, finding further progress impossible, the regiment constructed for itself without much opposition from the enemy, a small line of logs and earth, behind which to rest with security. During the night, these intrenchments were enlarged and strengthened; and Hooker's Corps for seven days was compelled to remain in this position, during the hottest of weather, whilst Sherman was operating elsewhere. The only duty was that of picket, and this was unusually dangerous and arduous, every night producing a list of killed and wounded as the videttes were relieved. The two lines were here so close that no one upon either side dared to show his head above the breastworks. All change of pickets and guards took place after dark. Here

¹ All histories of the Major, D. A. Polk, who was absent sick and subsequently resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Fouratt commanded in all the four battles—Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob and Peach Tree. The loss of the regiment at Resaca was greater than that of any other in the brigade.

the brave and talented Captain Hill received the mortal wound from which he died ten days afterwards at Chatteraugus. Throughout the most stretched week of the "one hundred days' campaign" was that spent here; the opposing lines being within one hundred and fifty yards of each other the firing was incessant; the stench from the dead bodies which could not be removed, was sickening and their sight discouraging; maggots covered the ground in thousands, and each succeeding day only added to the strength of the enemy's works. Each night's rest was disturbed by the call to arms half a dozen times in as many hours, and the men were completely broken down with excitement and want of rest, when, at length, Logan's Corps, after repulsing the enemy at Dallas, arrived to relieve Hooker's troops from this uncomfortable position. During the first day's engagement, and the subsequent seven days from May 25 to 31, the Thirty-third lost one officer and five men killed and twenty-seven men wounded.

On June 1, the regiment was moved with the corps towards the left of the army, then to within three and a half miles of Acworth, where on the 6th of June a camp was established, and a week's rest afforded to the men. All this time the Confederates were slowly retreating, fighting every step of the way. On the 14th of June the march was resumed, and a position taken up near the Fourth Corps, fronting the rebel position on Pine-Knob. On the afternoon of the 15th of June, Hooker advanced against the enemy, the Thirty-third at first being in the second or supporting line. The enemy slowly and deliberately retreating towards his works, the first line charged forward under a heavy fire, when the second line, in which was the Thirty-third, was also ordered to pass to the front and engage the foe. Again, as on other fields, the Thirty-third advanced in splendid order, as if on parade, though under a murderous fire, and soon gained an advanced position within seventy-five yards of the enemy's breastworks. This position they held with tenacity, despite the enemy's attempt to dislodge them. Morning found them inadequately protected. The enemy was very strongly posted above our men, and well protected, and at once availed himself of our exposed position to slaughter our troops by a system of most accurate sharp-shooting. The losses were frightful. The enemy's line of battle overlapping ours, he gradually worked it around more and more, and commenced to enfilade the Union line. A company of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York was now ordered forward to check this movement, but were driven back with heavy loss after a gallant effort. Another force met a similar fate, when at last Company I, of the Thirty-third, Lieutenant John C. Smith commanding, was ordered forward, driving off the enemy's advance and checking his progress. But the work of death did not cease. Many of the men were killed lying behind the works by rebel sharp-shooters, whom it

was found impossible to dislodge. The brave and chivalrous Captain Cochrane, so distinguished in every fight, in attempting, with rifle in hand, to silence one of the more accurate of the rebel marksmen, was himself instantly killed. So passed the 16th of June, a day of anxiety and inaction, with its long list of killed and wounded. Throughout, the Thirty-third acted nobly, and was highly commended by Generals Hooker and Geary for its bravery. It lost in this battle of Pine Knob, June 15th and 16th, one officer and thirteen men killed, and one officer and forty-three men wounded, the total casualties of the regiment during the campaign thus far being eight officers and one hundred and thirty-nine enlisted men. The heavy loss in officers best shows how gallantly they behaved.

After this engagement, the Thirty-third participated in the skirmishes of Nances Creek and Muddy Creek, and the flank of the assaulting columns of the Fourth Corps at Kenesaw. Moving in pursuit of the enemy by way of Marietta, the 7th of July found the Thirty-third in camp in sight of the steeples of Atlanta. On the afternoon of the 17th of July, the brigade crossed the Chattahoochee, and on the 18th passed over Nances Creek, advancing through the woods in line of battle towards Atlanta. On the 19th, Peach Tree Creek was crossed and a small line of defensive works constructed for the night. On the next day, the memorable 20th of July, the Thirty-third was ordered to advance with the rest of the division, the enemy having fallen back and offering no opposition. About two o'clock p. m., orders from General Geary directed Colonel Fouratt to occupy with the Thirty-third a knoll about five hundred yards in advance of a small temporary line of rifle-pits, which had been hastily thrown up by the First Brigade, and only long enough to cover a single battalion. The regiment at once marched over these works and formed line of battle in the road beyond, a line of skirmishers being deployed in front before the advance was made. Then came the command to "forward," and the movement began. Everything was still and ominous, so unusually so, indeed, that Colonel Fouratt, an old campaigner, expressed himself as sure of trouble ahead; and he was right. The knoll was reached, arms were stacked, the skirmishers told to advance a little further, and rails obtained to commence the construction of a little redoubt for the division artillery. Just then a tremendous volley saluted the skirmishers, passing over into the regiment, wounding Lieutenant Childs and others. For fifteen minutes the enemy continued to fire rapidly, but the Thirty-third replied as well, and held its position. That defence was of infinite value; it gave our army in the rear time to prepare, and so prevented perhaps, great disaster. But now the enemy, discovering that but a single regiment replied to his fire, made a flank movement towards the regimental right, coming down a ravine, at the same

time attacking the left with a rush and a yell. Column after column was closing in on the right and left and front of the Thirty-third, when, deeming further resistance useless, and seeing that it had long delayed, Colonel Fouratt reluctantly issued the order for retreat. But the enemy had already occupied most of the ravine in the rear of the regiment, and every soldier was compelled to escape for himself, the rebels in overwhelming numbers rushing onward, destroying the color guard and capturing the State flag, the color-bearer being shot dead. But there was no disgrace in this repulse, for the same force which succeeded in driving the Thirty-third, soon drove the entire division, and almost annihilated the Twentieth Corps. In fact, Hood's whole army had attacked the Thirty-third, and it was the spirited resistance of that regiment which gave our army time to form and repel the savage and unexpected assault. The Thirty-third was soon rallied again, around its national flag, and once more did admirable service in repelling the last onset of the enemy.

The battle of Peach Tree Creek was in all respects a most desperate fight, and no regiment sustained a nobler part than the Thirty-third. Both Hooker and Geary again commended the bravery of the regiment. The loss of the regiment was over seventy in killed and wounded—Lieutenants Downes, Aspen and Warren being taken prisoners by the foe, Aspen being badly wounded. The 21st was occupied in burying the dead, and on the 22d the regiment moved to within half a mile of the enemy's works surrounding Atlanta. Here heavy works were constructed, and the regiment was under constant fire for over a month, performing the heavy duty of the trenches and the dangerous one of picket. On the 2d of September, the Thirty-third, with the rest of the brigade, under Colonel Mindil, was among the first troops to enter Atlanta.

The Thirty-third left Chattanooga with over five hundred muskets, and entered Atlanta with a few over one hundred. Three hundred out of the five hundred men were either killed or wounded. It is believed that no regiment of that army can show a similar record.

Upon entering the city of Atlanta, the Thirty-third was assigned a permanent camp to the right of the McDonough road, about a mile and a-half from the court house. In this camp it remained until Sherman had completed his preparations for the March to the Sea, in which it partook and entered Savannah December 21st.

The armies of Tennessee and Georgia, constituting the invading column of General Sherman, rested at Savannah for about one month, when the grand march through the Carolinas was commenced. The Thirty-third Regiment, commanded by Colonel Fouratt, was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, commanded by General Mindil. After a campaign of six weeks Goldsborough was reached. The

marching averaged fifteen miles per day, the troops subsisting entirely upon the country, and being mostly employed in the destruction of bridges and railroads, manufactories, rebel storehouses, and cotton. The Army of Georgia, commanded by General Slocum, with which the Thirty-third was identified, was assigned the left flank of the column, being that in the direction of the enemy. The Thirty-third marched North from Savannah about forty miles, and then crossed over into South Carolina, at Sister's Ferry, moving via Robertville and Lowtonville (which the troops completely destroyed), to the Salkahatchie Swamp, and thence towards Blockville, a small village and station on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad. Here, while Kilpatrick was fighting at Aiken on the left, and Howard at the crossing of the Edisto on the right, Mindil's Brigade was employed in the destruction of about half a mile of railroad track. Similar work engaged the force elsewhere for a number of weeks both in North and South Carolina.

Goldsborough was the objective both of Sherman and Schofield, and after the former left Fayetteville to resume his march, Johnson rapidly massed his troops at Averysboro and Bentonville, determined to make a last effort for the defence of the tottering Confederacy. At Averysboro a few divisions of the rebel army engaged the First and Third Divisions of our Twentieth Corps, but after a brilliant fight were compelled to retire, when the army was advanced cautiously, on near and parallel roads, and the trains heavily guarded. The weather was wet and stormy, and the marches through the swamps and bogs most exhausting. Mindil frequently marched his troops both night and day in constant rain, felling and splitting timber most of the time, so as to build roads upon which the trains might pass in safety. At times, leaving camp at four o'clock in the morning, working and toiling all day, midnight found the regiment but six miles in advance. But the troops maintained cheerful spirits, determined to overcome all obstacles. During the engagement at Bentonville, the Second Brigade was assigned to the hazardous duty of conveying to a place of safety the immense trains of the army; a service which was highly appreciated by the superior officers. The army reached Goldsborough in safety, having traversed the entire length of the State of South Carolina, destroying all the principal railroads connecting Lee's army with its base, and consuming the greater part of the provisions, means of subsistence and forage in that hitherto inaccessible region of the South. Besides this, Sherman was withdrawn in easy marches of Grant, and the theatre of war became narrowed to a district but a few hundred miles in extent. The campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas virtually decided the fate of the Confederacy.

At length, Grant being ready for his final move, the campaign of Raleigh, the last of the war, was opened. Moving in rapid pursuit of Johnston, Sherman's veterans, at Smithfield, North Carolina, received the

gratifying intelligence of Lee's surrender, hailing it with jubilant demonstrations. Near Smithfield, and for an entire afternoon, the Thirty-third regiment successfully fought the retreating rebel cavalry, and there fired the last shots of the war. Johnston's surrender soon followed, and about a week after the homeward march was resumed, by way of Weldon, Five Forks, Richmond, and Fredericksburg, the Thirty-third reaching Washington in time to participate in the grand review of the Armies of the Republic. The Thirty-third was retained in service until August 2d, lying near Alexandria, when it was ordered to be mustered out, and proceeded to Newark.

This regiment, in a little less than two years, traversed a distance of two thousand five hundred miles, over one thousand seven hundred of which were accomplished by marching. It fought in fourteen battles, and engaged in over a dozen skirmishes. Although but two years in service, the losses of battle and campaign were such that the regiment was twice filled. That the Government highly appreciated the services of the regiment, the number of brevets conferred upon its officers clearly shows.

This Regiment was first attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps; then to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and at the close of the war was attached to what was known as the Provisional Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Battles of the Regiment.—The Regiment took part in the following engagements: Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 24-25, 1863; Mill Creek Gap, near Dalton, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15-16, 1864; New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga., May 25, to June 1, 1864; Pine Knob, Ga., June 15-16, 1864; Muddy Creek, Ga., June 17-18, 1864; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, to September 2, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 11, to 21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 18-20, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel—George W. Mindl, mustered in September 1, 1861; mustered out July 16, 1865. Colonel Twenty-seventh Regiment, October 4, 1862. Brevet Brigadier and Major General March 15, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel—Eliot Everett, mustered in September 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; Brevet Colonel March 16, 1865; promoted Colonel Fourth Regiment March 31, 1865; not mustered.

Major—David A. Poullet, mustered in September 4, 1861; resigned August 8, 1864.

Thomas O'Connor, mustered in March 27, 1863; Captain Company F, August 15, 1863; Major vice Poullet, resigned; resigned April 5, 1865.

Nathaniel K. Bray, mustered in April 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; Captain Company I, December 29, 1863; Major vice O'Connor, resigned.

Adjutant—William H. Lambert, mustered in July 25, 1861; promoted Captain Company A, December 29, 1863; Brevet Major March 14, 1865.

Stephen Benson, mustered in January 17, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; Sergeant Major September 8, 1863; Adjutant William promoted Brevet Captain and Major March 13, 1865.

Quartermaster—James B. Titman, mustered in August 1, 1861; resigned January 29, 1864.

John A. Miller, mustered in June 1, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; Commissioner of Transportation and Finance Company.

Surgeon—James Bailey, mustered in July 16, 1861; resigned out July 17, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—J. Horat Stiger, mustered in July 16, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; Commissioned Surgeon, April 1, 1865; not mustered.

Charles W. Stickney, mustered in August 3, 1863.

Chaplain—John Faulk, mustered in September 5, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Sergeant Major—Stephen Jackson, mustered in August 23, 1861; Private Company G, Sergeant Major September 1, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Company F, October 14, 1861; not mustered; promoted Warrant Officer December 29, 1863.

James J. Donagan, mustered in August 17, 1861; First Sergeant Company F, Sergeant Major January 16, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant Company H, June 28, 1864.

John O'Neill, mustered in August 29, 1863; Sergeant Company K; Sergeant Major August 4, 1864; Commissioned Second Lieutenant U. S. A., January 5, 1865; discharge revoked by War Department January 29, 1865.

Arthur W. Bergen, mustered in August 29, 1861; First Sergeant Company C; Sergeant Major December 27, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, March 14, 1865.

Karney Decker, mustered in September 1, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; Sergeant Company D; Sergeant Major May 1, 1865.

Quartermaster—Sergeant Official K. Vreeland, mustered in August 23, 1863; Private, Company E; Quartermaster Sergeant September 5, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant Company I, November 1, 1864.

James A. Struble, mustered in September 4, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Private, Company H; Quartermaster Sergeant January 29, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Commissioned—Sergeant James Allen, mustered in August 29, 1861; Private Company I; Commissioned Sergeant September 4, 1861; promoted Company G, November 14, 1861.

Martin Foster, mustered in August 29, 1861; mustered out May 26, 1865; Sergeant Company G; Commissioned Sergeant November 14, 1863; discharged at Lincoln United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865.

Timothy J. Holly, mustered in August 27, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Sergeant Company H; Temporary Sergeant June 1, 1865.

Hospital Steward—James Van Blarcom, mustered in September 4, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Drum Company D; Hospital Steward September 6, 1863.

Drum Major—Nicholas P. Morris, mustered in August 3, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Private Company C; Drum Major March 1, 1864.

Principal Musician—William E. Preston, mustered in September 4, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Musician Company B; Principal Musician May 18, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Captain—William G. Boggs, mustered in August 14, 1863; Sergeant Major Thirtieth Regiment; Captain to fill original vacancy; died December 19, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

William H. Lambert, mustered in January 16, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; Adjutant July 13, 1863; Captain vice Boggs deceased; Brevet Major March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant—George M. Harris, mustered in August 14, 1863; promoted Captain Company E, June 6, 1864.

John C. Smith, mustered in June 26, 1864; First Sergeant Company I, First Lieutenant vice Harris, promoted; mustered to Company I, September 12, 1864.

Joseph P. Conner, mustered in November 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant Company H, August 25, 1863; First Lieutenant vice Smith, transferred to, promoted Captain Company I, April 4, 1865.

Orlando K. Guerin, mustered in April 30, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Second Lieutenant Company C, November 1, 1864; First Lieutenant vice Conner, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—William L. St. Cyr, mustered in August 14, 1863; Private Company B, Second Regiment, Second Lieutenant in full regimental rank, mustered in May 11, 1864; transferred to 4th Quarter master January 27, 1864, in full rank.

Alfred W. Bergen, mustered in April 24, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865. *Sergeant*—John Mayer, December 27, 1863; *Second Lieutenant* November 18, 1863.

First Sergeant—Nicholas Apple, mustered in August 14, 1863; promoted *First Lieutenant* in full rank, discharged 1864.

Frederick Wolf, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Private August 31, 1863; Sergeant; First Sergeant March 7, 1865.

Sergeants—Oliver Van Horn, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 10, 1863; Sergeant March 7, 1865.

Edward C. Himmelfarb, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; *First Sergeant* 1865; Sergeant, First Sergeant July 3, 1864; Private March 6, 1865; Sergeant April 1, 1865.

David J. Small, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal January 1, 1865; Sergeant April 1, 1865.

John Harnies, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 4, 1863; Sergeant May 1, 1865.

Charles J. O'Brien, mustered in May 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John W. Jackson, mustered in May 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; *Commissioned Second Lieutenant* Company I, June 15, 1865; *First Sergeant*.

William Van Houten, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Jacob Gimming, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal April 1, 1865.

David Wolf, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; mustered out July 20, 1865; Private December 18, 1863; Corporal May 1, 1865.

Jarret Kerrigan, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal May 1, 1865.

Frederick Kirk, mustered in November 17, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; Corporal May 1, 1865.

Privates—Michael Arnold, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Thomas Bailey, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John H. Beach, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 8, 1865; drafted; discharged at Washington, D. C.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph Bender, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

George Blank, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Ferdinand Blater, mustered in October 20, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Adolphus Bonstine, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at New York City; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

John Bower, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out May 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph B. Bowley, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Ferdinand Breimer, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Company D.

Charles Brown, mustered in April 8, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

William Brown, mustered in October 14, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Charles C. Brown, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 28, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

William H. Canfield, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Edward Carney, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Edwin Case, mustered in December 30, 1864; mustered out May 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Christian Cassler, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

William Cassler, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Francis Clark, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Peter Claus, mustered in October 19, 1864; mustered out June 26, 1865; substitute; discharged at Washington, D. C.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Michael Conlon, mustered in March 31, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I.

Edward Connor, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

William H. Cramer, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Thomas Cragg, mustered in March 30, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

Henry Davis, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Patrick Devaney, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 13, 1865; discharged at Slough United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., G. O. No. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Thomas J. Drew, mustered in February 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Francis Ehrgott, mustered in January 18, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Frederick Englehardt, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out August 12, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., August 7, 1865.

Michael Fields, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J.; S. O. 100, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 5, 1865.

Jacob Fuchs, mustered in August 31, 1863; mustered out July 24, 1865; discharged at Washington, D. C., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Michael Galey, mustered in September 14, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company I.

John Galligan, mustered in January 26, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

James Gilroy, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out May 5, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

William J. Gleour, mustered in October 19, 1864; substitute; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Thomas Haley, mustered in March 31, 1865; mustered out June 10, 1865; drafted; discharged at Washington, D. C., G. O. No. 77, Par. 6, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Charles W. Hardy, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company B.

John Harper, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Alexander Henry, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out June 10, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Eugene Jacquet, mustered in November 4, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Joseph Johnston, mustered in October 28, 1864; mustered out July 28, 1865; substitute; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Robert H. Johnston, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Joseph Keppel, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William Klausner, mustered in October 19, 1864; mustered out July 23, 1865; substitute; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Edmund Klempke, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John E. Kleepsis, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Christian Kopp, mustered in November 10, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John C. Kero, mustered in October 1, 1861; mustered out June 14, 1865; discharged at Parkersburg, Va. Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Frank Richter, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out June 14, 1865; substitute.

George Fisher, mustered in November 2, 1864; mustered out June 14, 1865; substitute.

Charles Maudslow, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 15, 1865; discharged at Woodland station, Va., General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Thomas McCarthy, mustered in April 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B.

Timothy McCarthy, mustered in February 18, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company B.

William H. Moore, mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out June 19, 1865; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Martin McDonald, mustered in February 15, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

James McManis, mustered in September 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., May 3, 1865.

William Melhorne, mustered in March 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K.

William Metcalf, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Conrad Meyer, mustered in February 28, 1865; mustered out May 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Alfred Moore, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Muller, mustered in September 22, 1864; mustered out May 4, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Herman J. Muller, mustered in March 13, 1865; mustered out June 30, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Charles H. Pratt, mustered in September 8, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Mathias Richter, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Bartholomew Ryan, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Nicholas Sandstrom, mustered in October 29, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Antone Silver, mustered in August 24, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1864; substitute.

Louis Steinkopf, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out June 29, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Charles Spindler, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out July 22, 1865; substitute; discharged at Louisville, Ky., G. O. No. 27, for 65, Department Ky.

Franklin Taylor, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 15, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

George Tribe, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Herman Volmer, mustered in October 24, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Webber, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Joseph Weigant, mustered in October 24, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph Wheeler, mustered in March 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G.

William J. Yeomans, mustered in August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Albert Yosi, mustered in October 1, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute; discharged at Philadelphia, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Barrie Young, mustered in April 28, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

DISCHARGED

Sergeant—Isaac J. Yeomans, mustered in August 14, 1863; discharged at Savannah, April 1, 1865; disability.

Dennis Deane, mustered in August 14, 1863; discharged October 4, 1864; discharged at Commission at Second Lieutenant Fourth Regiment, U. S. C. T.

Private—Patrick Hart, mustered in September 8, 1864; discharged at Washington, D. C., March 5, 1864; disability.

Richard Ruchford, mustered in August 14, 1863; discharged at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 3, 1864; disability.

Andrew Weidel, mustered in September 5, 1863; discharged at Newark, N. J., April 26, 1865; disability.

TRANSFERRED

Company—Christian Switzer, mustered in September 8, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 1, 1865; discharged therefrom July 14, 1865.

Private—Louis Dorraine, mustered in August 11, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment.

Thomas Ferris, mustered in February 3, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Robert Foster, mustered in February 15, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Goun Gallagher, mustered in April 10, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company D.

Samuel Galtner, mustered in September 8, 1864; drafted; transferred to Company A.

Michael Giggins, mustered in January 26, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment.

Monroe King, mustered in February 22, 1865; drafted; transferred to Company E.

John Malone, mustered in January 20, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

Warren McKean, mustered in February 12, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

William McKee, mustered in January 10, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

John Moore, mustered in February 15, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company F.

Lewis Peters, mustered in February 15, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Peter Schmidt, mustered in August 14, 1863; transferred to United States Navy, May 3, 1864; transferred from Company F.

Leo Schridiger, mustered in March 3, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company G.

Joseph R. Sherwood, mustered in September 8, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company C.

David A. Smith, mustered in January 26, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Francis Strong, mustered in March 9, 1865; drafted; transferred to Company G.

Lewis Vogel, mustered in March 10, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company H.

James Wood, mustered in January 6, 1865; substitute; transferred to Company I.

DIED

Company—Joseph Kelly, mustered in August 14, 1863; killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.

Private—Frederick Burkhard, mustered in October 17, 1864; substitute; died of acute dysentery at Beaufort, S. C., April 2, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C., Section 36, Grave 164.

John Everle, mustered in September 5, 1863; died at Newark, N. J., of wounds received while running guard, September 7, 1863.

Isaac Knight, mustered in September 5, 1863; killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Michael O'Connor, mustered in August 14, 1863; died of disease at Hospital, Savannah, Ga., January 6, 1865.

Leonard F. Onderdonk, mustered in August 14, 1863; died at Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864; transferred to National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., Section A, Grave 732.

Nicholas Rheinheimer, mustered in September 5, 1863; died of typhoid fever, at Hospital, Lookout Valley, Va., February 14, 1864.

Joseph Ribble, mustered in September 5, 1863; died of typhoid fever at Hospital, Bridgeport, Ala., October 21, 1863.

Lorenzo Schnarr, mustered in August 14, 1863; killed in action at Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 5, 1864.

Private—Frederick Watt, mustered in September 3, 1863; killed in action at Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 3, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Captain—James R. Smith, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged September 1, 1864.

Alexander Egan, mustered in November 1863; mustered out July 1, 1865. Second Lieutenant in E. August 1, 1863; First Lieutenant February 23, 1864; Captain, 3d S. I. Regiment.

First Lieutenant—James A. S. Smith, mustered in August 17, 1863; resigned February 17, 1864.

Thomas G. Smith, mustered in November 1863; mustered out July 1, 1865. Second Lieutenant in E. August 29, 1863; First Lieutenant in S. I. Regiment.

Second Lieutenant—James Watson, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 1, 1865; Sergeant in 1st I. R. Regiment; Second Lieutenant in S. I. Regiment; commissioned First Lieutenant Co. K, July 17, 1865; not mustered.

First Sergeant—Smith R. Smith, mustered in August 17, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant Co. K, December 29, 1863.

Andrew Gallagher, mustered in August 17, 1863; Corporal August 2, 1863; Sergeant; First Sergeant January 1, 1865; promoted Second Lieutenant Co. K, April 23, 1865.

James Watson, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal January 1st, 1864; Sergeant September 1, 1864; First Sergeant June 1, 1865; Commissioned Second Lieutenant July 17, 1865; not mustered.

Sergeants—Frank J. Sturn, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 10, 1863; Sergeant December 16, 1863.

Edward Barrett, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 31, 1864; Sergeant, April 27, 1865.

James Flinn, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal April 23, 1865; Sergeant June 3, 1865.

Corporals—George Miller, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal September 1, 1864.

George Steadman, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal June 3, 1865.

Marvin R. Denniston, mustered in February 29, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; Corporal, June 3, 1865; transferred from Company C.

Terrence Dolan, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal September 1, 1864.

David Taylor, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal December 10, 1863.

George W. Chapman, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal April 27, 1865.

Daniel B. Van Order, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal June 3, 1865.

Richard Holloway, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Terrence Riley, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Privates—Jacob Y. Aber, mustered in February 8, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G.

Louis Aushurtz, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out June 2, 1865; discharged at Fort Rensselaer, N. Y., G. O. No. 27, Department Kentucky.

George B. Ballou, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out — 13, 1865; recruit; discharged at David's Island Hospital, New York Harbor, Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Company C.

Theodore H. Black, mustered in October 20, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Patrick Bergman, mustered in October 28, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Buchanan, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

George Burnham, mustered in January 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

John L. Chamberlain, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865; discharged at Annapolis, Md., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865; paroled prisoner.

James Park, mustered in Aug. 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Privates—Victor Clemens, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Coldon, mustered in October 18, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Henry Collins, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Collins (1), mustered in October 19, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Collins (2), mustered in February 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Jacob Cook, mustered in Aug. 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Matthew Cook, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William Craven, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; First Sergeant July 23, 1863; Private September 1, 1864.

Henry Craft, mustered in October 19, 1864; mustered out June 19, 1865; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Thomas Davis, mustered in February 28, 1865; mustered out September 12, 1865; drafted; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., S. O. No. 207, Par. 4, Headquarters Department East, September 5, 1865.

John Donnelly, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out June 10, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Louis Erdman, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Louis Faulks, mustered in February 27, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Frederick W. Francke, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

George Greiner, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Enos Greiner, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Frederick Guther, mustered in August 20, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C.

Henry Hamilton, mustered in February 26, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; recruit; discharged at Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Company G.

John Hamilton, mustered in October 6, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

William Harns, mustered in August 20, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C.

Robert Harriott, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

George Harris, mustered in April 10, 1865; mustered out July 27, 1865; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Joseph Harris, mustered in October 17, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John M. Headstrom, mustered in October 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Christian Herre, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Charles E. Hill, mustered in April 12, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Daniel Hogan, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out August 12, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J.; Ins., Sec. of War, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., August 7, 1865.

Patrick Irvin, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Joseph P. Kiestling, mustered in August 7, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; Sergeant, July 20, 1863; Private, June 22, 1865.

Charles Kent, mustered in October 20, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Francis Kellhoffer, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 15, 1865; discharged at Ward United States Army Hospital, Newark, N. J.; Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Bartholomew Leach, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Private Henry Martin, mustered in April 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Richard McManis, mustered in April 6, 1861, mustered out June 2, 1865; discharged at Washington, D. C., April 18, 1861.

War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.

Isaiah McDermott, mustered in February 18, 1861, mustered out June 16, 1865; discharged at Union, N. J., 19, 1865; War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.

Henry McManis, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out June 23, 1865; discharged at Union, N. J., 1865; War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861; pension granted.

James McManis, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Charles F. Meigs, mustered in January 18, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Stephen W. Meigs, mustered in April 1, 1861, mustered out July 1, 1865; recruit; discharged at Washington, D. C., 1865.

Gus Mendenhall, mustered in April 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Alexander Polson, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; discharged at Union, N. J., 1865; pension granted.

John Pomeroy, mustered in October 15, 1861, mustered out June 1, 1865; substitute.

Amos P. Pratt, mustered in August 23, 1861, mustered out June 18, 1865; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865; transferred from Company C.

James B. Quinn, mustered in October 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; discharged at Newark, N. J., 1865; War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865.

William Ray, mustered in April 12, 1861, mustered out July 1, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company C.

James W. Rorer, mustered in October 1, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

John Riley, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Montgomery Rice, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

William Sanders, mustered in October 19, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Allen T. Sanford, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Henry Shaw, mustered in August 9, 1861, mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company C.

Alexander Sloan, mustered in September 5, 1863; mustered out June 16, 1865; discharged at Union, N. J., 16, 1865; War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 2, 1865; pension granted.

Edward Smith, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Smith, mustered in October 21, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Peter Smith, mustered in March 21, 1865, mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company F.

Charles E. Stanley, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out June 30, 1865; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865; pension granted.

Frederick A. Stewart, mustered in August 17, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

George Thompson, mustered in October 18, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Barnett Tons, mustered in February 3, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Albert Weatherwicks, mustered in January 13, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

William C. White, mustered in October 16, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

James Williams, mustered in April 12, 1863; mustered out April 12, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G.

Martin Winchell, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 11, 1865; discharged at Washington, D. C., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Company C.

DISCHARGED.

Private John Chamber, mustered in August 17, 1861, discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 3, 1864; disability.

Private Henry Decker, mustered in August 1, 1861, mustered out Brown United States Army General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., November 26, 1861, disability; discharged August 1, 1865; pension April 28, 1864.

Matthew Kearney, mustered in August 1, 1861, discharged at Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864; disability.

Patrick Mahoney, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., December 17, 1867; disability.

Andrew Sharp, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1864; disability.

John Smith, mustered in October 1, 1861, recruit; discharged at Department Reservoirs, Union, N. J., October 1, 1861; pension granted by Medical Board.

John T. Tucker, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio, December 26, 1864; disability; pension August 23, 1865; pension September 10, 1864.

TRANSFERRED.

Private George W. Rorer, mustered in August 17, 1863, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 26, 1865; discharged December 26, 1865.

Discharged to disability, mustered in August 1, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 16, 1865; discharged December 16, 1864; disability.

Private John Armstrong, mustered in February 1, 1861, recruit, transferred to Company K.

William Atkins, mustered in February 29, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company F.

William Barry, mustered in February 28, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

Richard Bask, mustered in February 16, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

John Bask, mustered in October 6, 1864, recruit; transferred to Company K.

Jonathan Bestman, mustered in October 12, 1864; recruit, transferred to Company I.

James Bival, mustered in September 27, 1864; recruit, transferred to Company K.

Benjamin Chase, mustered in February 1, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

John Craft, mustered in December 28, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Thomas Craft, mustered in March 26, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Thomas Daley, mustered in February 16, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

John Decker, mustered in September 26, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Bernard Devlin, mustered in August 17, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864; discharged therefrom July 26, 1865.

James Ferguson, mustered in September 27, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Henry B. Fletcher, mustered in September 13, 1864; recruit, transferred to Company I.

John Foley, mustered in February 21, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company A.

Charles W. Frye, mustered in April 5, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company A.

John Hardy, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company F.

John Hardy, mustered in September 17, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Hugh Henderson, mustered in February 21, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

John Hinkle, mustered in January 16, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company H.

Nathaniel Hoock, mustered in February 9, 1865; recruit, transferred to Company K.

Heath Howard, mustered in January 11, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company G.

James Jones, mustered in February 19, 1865; recruit, transferred to Company K.

Michael Kelly, mustered in March 24, 1865; recruit, transferred to Company C.

Michael Kimmey, mustered in February 8, 1865; recruit, transferred to Company I.

Privates—James Madlon, mustered September 24, 1863, recruit, transferred to Company H.
 Charles H. Martin, mustered April 11, 1863, recruit, transferred to Company C.
 Timothy McCarthy, mustered February 18, 1865, recruit, transferred to Company A.
 James Messure, mustered February 16, 1865, recruit, transferred to Company K.
 William McNeel, mustered August 27, 1863, transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, Fort Monroe, 1863.
 Edward Merriam, mustered September 19, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company K.
 John O'Connell, mustered October 9, 1863, recruit, transferred to Company K.
 William O'Brien, mustered January 11, 1865, recruit; transferred to Company I.
 Stephen O'Brien, mustered December 8, 1863, recruit, transferred to Company I.
 Robert Oster, mustered March 7, 1865, recruit; transferred to Company D.
 Adam Shank, mustered September 13, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company H.
 William Simmons, mustered September 13, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company K.
 George Stephens, mustered September 7, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company C.
 James Sullivan, mustered September 30, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company K.
 Michael Sullivan, mustered January 14, 1865, recruit; transferred to Company I.
 Cornelius VanSant, mustered October 5, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company D.
 Henry Walter, mustered March 31, 1865, recruit; transferred to Company C.
 Charles J. Weyble, mustered September 13, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company H.
 John F. Weyble, mustered September 13, 1863, recruit; transferred to Company H.
 Thomas Wood, mustered January 3, 1865, recruit; transferred to Company H.
 John Wyman, mustered September 13, 1863, recruit, transferred to Co. K.

DIED.

Sergeant—Francis J. Mulvey, mustered August 17, 1863; died of diphtheria at Howard Station, Tenn., December 16, 1863.
Corporal—Robert Harrison, mustered August 17, 1863; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864.
Privates—Herman Bimble, mustered August 17, 1863; killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., October 3, 1864, buried at National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn., Section 1, Grave 481.
 Thomas Caldwell, mustered October 17, 1863; died of congestion at Pleasant Landest Valley, Ga., December 23, 1864.
 Bartholomew Cunningham, mustered August 17, 1863; killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864.
 Patrick Delaney, mustered August 17, 1863; drowned in Tennessee River November 8, 1865.
 Louis H. Hart, mustered August 17, 1863; killed accidentally near Alexandria, Va., June 23, 1865, buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va., Grave 3,259.
 Michael Kiefer, mustered August 17, 1863; died near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864, of wounds received in action at Atlanta, Ga., buried at National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., Section B, Grave 36.
 James H. Loney, mustered August 17, 1863, died at Kingston, Ga., August 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864, buried at National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., Section A, Grave 529.
 James G. McCombs, mustered August 17, 1863; killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864.
 George Snider, mustered August 17, 1863, killed in action at Mill Creek, Ga., May 8, 1864.
 George H. Waters, mustered August 17, 1863, died of chronic diarrhoea at Lookout Valley, Ga., December 22, 1863, buried at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section B, graves 24.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Amos S. Taylor, mustered August 23, 1863, resigned May 23, 1864.

Captain—Charles A. Sutton, mustered August 3, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865; Second Lieutenant, July 20, 1863; Captain vice Taylor resigned.

First Lieutenant—Henry F. Sherwood, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Francis Taylor, mustered October 23, 1863; Corporal Co. H; Second Lieutenant vice Sutton promoted; discharged January 24, 1865.

Orlando K. Guerin, mustered in January 29, 1865; Quartermaster Sergeant; transferred from Company I as Second Lieutenant vice Taylor discharged; promoted First Lieutenant Company A, April 4, 1865.

Patrick Hickey, mustered May 1, 1863, mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 11, 1863; Sergeant October 22, 1863; First Sergeant January 1865; promoted Second Lieutenant vice Guerin promoted.

First Sergeants—William Wilson, Jr., mustered August 29, 1863; Corporal August 15, 1863; First Sergeant September 5, 1863; promoted First Lieutenant Company E, May 10, 1864.

Alfred W. Bergen, mustered August 29, 1863, Sergeant July 30, 1863; First Sergeant June, 1864; promoted Sergeant Major December 27, 1864.

Joseph Riley, mustered August 14, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 14, 1863; First Sergeant May 1, 1865.

Sergeants—James Coleman, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 21, 1863; Sergeant September 5, 1863.

Michael M. Higgins, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 11, 1863; Sergeant September 5, 1863.

Louis Schaffer, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 27, 1863; Sergeant May 1, 1865.

John Lambert, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal August 11, 1863; Sergeant July 1, 1865.

Sergeants—Henry West, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

James Dougherty, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Louis Weinland, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

William Murray, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal April 30, 1865.

Joseph Hessler, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal April 30, 1865.

Garret Burns, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal July 1, 1865.

Robert McDonald, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; Corporal July 1, 1864.

Musicians—William Magee, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; received medal from Congress for gallantry at battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

James H. Harrison, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Elli B. Dawson, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Privates—Aaron C. Ackerman, mustered February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

James Atkins, mustered September 8, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

William R. Alexander, mustered August 29, 1863; mustered out June 3, 1865; discharged at Baltimore, Md., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

John Allen, mustered April 12, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins. War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Company K.

Daniel Algood, mustered September 3, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865, recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Joseph Aspinwall, mustered September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company I.

Dominick Babcock, mustered September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865, recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Privates—William Barnett, mustered in April 11, 1861; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company F.

Justice Butterbach, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Amos B. Bishop, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company I.

Charles Bishop, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company I.

William Bisse, mustered in April 4, 1861; mustered out July 18, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Company K.

Richard C. Burris, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company I.

Louis D. Campbell, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Carroll, mustered in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. G.

Thomas Collier, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Owen Commons, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Amos Conklin, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Co. I.

Lewis Conklin, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Co. I.

Phibes W. Cullen, mustered in April 5, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Morgan P. Daniels, mustered in September 3, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Harvey Davis, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Co. I.

George Decker, mustered in September 2, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865; recruit; enlisted for Co. C, Thirteenth Regiment; discharged at Washington, D. C., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O.

Daniel Desmond, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

James Donnelly, mustered in September 1, 1864; mustered out June 2, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

William Drew, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Co. I.

John Eynon, mustered in September 3, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

John Fleming, mustered in October 18, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; discharged at Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

John Ford, mustered in August 31, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Co. H.

Martin Fox, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 22, 1865; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

John Fuller, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Co. L.

Samuel Gifford, mustered in October 3, 1864; mustered out May 4, 1865; drafted; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; transferred from Co. A.

John Grazen, mustered in March 2, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Privates—William Griswold, mustered in September 2, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865. Mortimer Guthrie, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out June 24, 1865; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865; Corporal August 10, 1863; Private November 23, 1863.

Thomas Hardman, mustered in September 4, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; transferred from Company D.

Rudolph Heinrichs, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Owen Hennese, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Henry, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out May 22, 1865; discharged at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Benjamin Hook, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John J. Howell, mustered in September 3, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Martin Hulbert, mustered in September 6, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Michael Kelly, mustered in March 24, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Morgan Lake, mustered in September—, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Christian Lange, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute; discharged at Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Thomas Lewis, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

John Mascer, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Charles E. Mayo, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company I.

Joseph D. McIntyre, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

William McNeil, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Antone Miller, mustered in February 23, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Nathaniel P. Morris, mustered in August 29, 1863; promoted Drum Major March 1, 1864.

John Mullen, mustered in January 20, 1865; mustered out July 5, 1865; substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., S. O. No. 351, Par. 35, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 5, 1865.

Charles A. Norris, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out August 1, 1865; discharged at Brown United States Army General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865.

Johannes Olson, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Nathan Parliament, mustered in September 7, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865; recruit; discharged near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865; transferred from Company I.

Thomas Parsons, mustered in April 11, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Stephen Pierson, mustered in August 29, 1863; promoted Sergeant Major September 3, 1865.

Benjamin S. Potter, mustered in April 4, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company D.

Charles Reynolds, mustered in March 30, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company G.

Timothy Riley, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Frederick Rittman, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Edgar G. Rockwell, mustered in February 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; drafted.

Olof Salenborg, mustered in April 13, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in March 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—Samuel Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

Private—John Stapp, mustered in August 29, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865; substitute.

TRANSFERS.

Sergeant—William H. West, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to United States Navy, May 18, 1864.

Corporal—Charles Wagner, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 14, 1865; discharged therefrom as Private August 17, 1865.

Private—George R. Bolton, mustered in April 5, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company B.

Charles Postwick, mustered in September 20, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company E, Hindsboro, Bismarck.

David Barr, mustered in October 20, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company G.

Dennis Cadill, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 13, 1865; discharged therefrom July 25, 1865.

Thomas Gann, mustered in January 1, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company E.

William Carney, mustered in January 12, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company G.

Samuel T. Conant, mustered in January 3, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Marvin R. Deuniston, mustered in February 29, 1864; recruit; transferred to Company B.

James Donely, mustered in January 4, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Frederick Guther, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Company B.

William Harns, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Company B.

William S. Hayden, mustered in February 8, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company E.

Patrick Hickey, mustered in January 5, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company F.

Charles W. Mascar, mustered in January 13, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

James Murthy, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Fifth United States Infantry April 14, 1865; taken prisoner September 4, 1864; enlisted at Andersonville, Ga., in Tenth Tennessee Rebel Infantry, recaptured December 2, 1864.

Andrew Probst, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Company B.

Henry S. Swan, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Company B.

Lewis Stage, mustered in January 30, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

George Stinson, mustered in February 28, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company I.

Martin Winchell, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Company B.

DEAD.

Sergeant—John J. Mullen, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 13, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried at National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., Section H, Grave 200; Corporal August 3, 1864; Sergeant October 22, 1864.

Corporal—William H. Becker, mustered in August 29, 1863; killed in action at Pine Knob, Ga., June 10, 1864.

Private—Theodore Drake, mustered in August 29, 1863; drowned in Tennessee River November 8, 1864.

John Gustin, mustered in August 29, 1863; killed in action at Pine Knob, Ga., June 10, 1864.

John B. Guthrie, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 6, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried at National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., Section J, Grave 408.

Private—Eric Johnston, mustered September 1, 1864, substitute; William, discharged in October 1, 1864, recruit.

Matthew Kelly, mustered in December 1863, substitute.

Benjamin Kowalski, mustered in December 1, 1863, substitute.

Michael Kowalski, mustered in December 1, 1863, substitute.

Marion Kelly, mustered in December 1, 1863, recruit.

Joseph at District No. 1, 1863, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., discharged in December 1, 1864, substitute.

Francis O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, substitute.

Joseph O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, substitute.

George O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, substitute.

Benjamin O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, substitute.

Thomas O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, recruit.

Marion O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, recruit.

George O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, substitute.

George O'Connell, mustered in December 1, 1864, substitute.

discharged in Newark, May 1, 1865, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

James M. O'Connell, mustered in August 29, 1864, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Newark, N. J., August 3, 1865, substitute in action.

Thomas M. O'Connell, mustered October 1, 1864, substitute.

George M. O'Connell, mustered in August 29, 1864, discharged at United States Army General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 30, 1865, mustered in July 1, 1865.

James Mulholland, mustered in April 12, 1865, substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., May 1, 1865, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., transferred from Company K.

Francis Mulholland, mustered in October 1, 1864, substitute, discharged at Newark, N. J., May 1, 1865, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Marion Mulholland, mustered in August 29, 1864, discharged at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865, A. G. O., War Department.

William H. Mulholland, mustered in August 29, 1864, discharged at War United States Army General Hospital, Newark, May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Department.

William Smith, mustered in February 2, 1865; recruit; transferred from Company K.

Joseph Mulholland, mustered in August 29, 1864, discharged at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Department.

John M. Mulholland, mustered in February 1, 1865, recruit; transferred from Company D.

Charles W. Mulholland, mustered in October 24, 1864, recruit.

Richard Stewart, mustered in April 12, 1865, substitute; discharged at Trenton, N. J., May 1, 1865, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.; transferred from Company K.

Landman Tubersky, mustered in August 29, 1863; discharged at Madison, Tenn., May 1, 1865, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Augustus Tubersky, mustered in September 3, 1863, discharged at Newark, May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Department, Washington, D. C.

George Turbitt, mustered in August 29, 1863; discharged at War United States Army General Hospital, Newark, May 3, 1865, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

George Warr, mustered in February 27, 1865, drafted.

John Warr, mustered in September 19, 1864, discharged at Bladenburg, Md., G. O. No. 77, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Thomas Warr, mustered in January 4, 1865, recruit; transferred from Company B.

PLANKTONS.

Private—Abraham Benjamin, mustered in December 29, 1863; recruit; transferred from Company I.

Bates Benjamin, mustered in December 29, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company I.

Francis Benjamin, mustered in December 29, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company I.

Benjamin Benjamin, mustered in December 29, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company I.

William C. Hyatt, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps April 29, 1864, discharged August 2, 1865.

Bates Benjamin, mustered in December 29, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company I.

George Smith, mustered in March 22, 1865, recruit; transferred to Company C.

Samuel Smith, mustered in September 3, 1864, recruit; transferred to Company I.

Amos S. Smith, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps, discharged September 26, 1864.

Private—Martin Van Riper, mustered in September 3, 1864; drafted; transferred to Company C.

Amos Willis, mustered in recruit; transferred to Company I.

Charles Winner, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps April 29, 1864, discharged August 2, 1865.

Abel J. Young, mustered in August 29, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps April 29, 1864; discharged February 16, 1865.

DEATHS.

Sergeant—John A. Fenner, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Atlanta, Ga., May 28, 1864, of wounds received at Rocky Face Burg., May 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., Section B, grave 62.

Captain—James H. Lathrop, mustered in August 29, 1863; missing in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864.

Musician—John Manley, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 18, 1864.

Private—Jasper Barth, mustered in September 27, 1864; drafted; died of typhoid fever at Division Hospital, Atlanta, S. C., February 22, 1865.

Charles Brehm, mustered in August 29, 1863; died of pneumonia at Nashville, Tenn., February 22, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., Section E, Grave 1062.

Charles Brogan, mustered in August 29, 1863; killed by stray fire, Louisville, Ky., November 18, 1864.

George Conklin, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at United States Army Hospital, Louisville, Ky., September 1, 1864, of wounds received in action May 8, 1864.

Henry De Costa, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Rosasa, Ga., May 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864.

Victor Earl, mustered in August 29, 1863; killed in action at Rosasa, Ga., May 15, 1864.

James Fortner, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Vining Station, August 1, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., Section 1, Grave 361.

Charles Greiner, mustered in August 29, 1863; died of typhoid fever at Lookout Valley, Ga., January 7, 1864.

Everett Hinton, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 19, 1864, of wounds received in action at Mud Run Creek, Ga., June 18, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, New Albany, Ind., Section B, Grave 200.

William Jackson, mustered in October 22, 1864; died of typhoid fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 4, 1865.

Samuel Madison, mustered in October 19, 1864; died of fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Section G, Grave 461.

Thomas Nelson, mustered in October 24, 1864; died of disease at Post Hospital, Fort Mifflin, Md., April 25, 1865.

William Roan, mustered in August 29, 1863; died of typhoid fever at Hospital, Bridgeport, Ala., November 8, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section II, Grave 233.

Samuel J. Seering, mustered in August 29, 1863; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 4, 1863, of wounds received in action at Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

John C. Sotthan, mustered in September 5, 1863; died at Lookout Valley, Ga., April 20, 1864, of wounds received at Lookout Valley, Ga.

William H. Townley, mustered in August 29, 1863; died of typhoid fever at Lookout Valley, Ga., January 22, 1864.

Lewis Wash, mustered in August 29, 1864; killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864.

Benjamin Wilson, mustered in August 29, 1863; killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 29, 1864.

FINAL RECORD UNKNOWN.

John Boyd, mustered in August 29, 1863; wounded May 8, 1864; hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Isaac Collins, mustered in June 1, 1864; recruit.

James Lowery, mustered in June 1, 1864; recruit.

Peter Lowery, mustered in June 1, 1864; recruit.

Thomas M. Lathrop, mustered in June 1, 1864, recruit.

James Moon, mustered in August 29, 1863; taken prisoner near Atlanta, Ga., September 3, 1864.

Edward Shields, mustered in September 3, 1864.

William Smith, mustered in January 27, 1865, recruit.

Samuel W. Smith, mustered in October 7, 1864, substitute.

John Wilson, mustered in August 29, 1863; absent, sick.

Private William Williams, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Andersonville, Ga., August 18, 1864.
John W. Williams, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865.
William Williams, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865.

Robert Williams, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865.
Thomas Williams, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Ward United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865.

Thomas A. Williams, mustered in October 4, 1864; recruit; discharged at Newark, N. J., August 17, 1865; discharged at Newark, N. J., August 17, 1865.

George T. Wood, mustered in February 24, 1865; drafted; discharged at Trenton, N. J., Tel. Ins., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., August 17, 1865; transferred from Company K.

DISCHARGED.

John Williams, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Madison, Ind., March 4, 1865, disability.

Joseph Janoschek, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Newark, N. J., August 17, 1865, disability.

John Janoschek, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Newark, N. J., February 23, 1865, disability.

John John, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Newark, N. J., May 10, 1864, disability.

John McJohn, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 5, 1864, disability.

John Smith, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at American United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865.

John Smith, mustered in August 17, 1863; discharged at Newark, N. J., December 14, 1864, disability.

TRANSFERRED.

George A. William H. H. H., mustered in August 17, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps March 20, 1865; discharged August 19, 1865.

Francis A. Carberry, mustered in April 11, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Edward Boylan, mustered in August 17, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps March 20, 1865; discharged August 19, 1865.

Francis A. Carberry, mustered in September 5, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps; discharged November 2, 1864, disability.

Patrick Connell, mustered in March 20, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Andrew N. Lane, mustered in August 17, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company C.

Andrew McGee, mustered in March 11, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company G.

Peter Schmidt, mustered in August 17, 1863; recruit; transferred to Company K.

Peter Smith, mustered in March 21, 1865; recruit; transferred to Company K.

John Van Wert, mustered in August 17, 1863; transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps March 22, 1865; discharged July 24, 1865.

DEAD.

Stephen J. H. H., mustered in August 17, 1863; died of dysentery at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., August 18, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Cove Hill, Ky., section C, grave 50.

John H. H., mustered in August 17, 1863; killed in action at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Patrick Donnelly, mustered in August 17, 1863; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.

Henry H. H., mustered in August 17, 1863; died of disease at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., August 18, 1864.

John Ford, mustered in August 17, 1863; died of inflammatory rheumatism at Lookout Valley, Ga., January 12, 1864.

James F. H., mustered in September 5, 1863; recruit; died of dysentery at Tunnel Hill, Ga., January 29, 1865; transferred to Company K.

Lucius L. Hull, mustered in October 22, 1864; substitute; killed on skirmish line at Tunnel Hill, Ga., January 29, 1865.

James P. Jones, mustered in August 17, 1863; died of chronic dysentery at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., August 18, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn.

David A. Andrew McInchey, mustered in August 17, 1863; died at Second Brigade Hospital, Twentieth Army Corps, Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864, of wounds received in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Francis J. Mosler, mustered in August 17, 1863; died of dysentery at Hospital No. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn., January 19, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section G, Grave 321.

Charles Nolan, mustered in August 17, 1863; taken prisoner June 5, 1864; reported died September 14, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

CHAPTER XX.

OLD ROADS, TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES IN ESSEX COUNTY.¹

The date of laying out the first roads in Essex County is involved in much obscurity. When Newark was founded in 1666, Robert Treat the leader of the settlers from Connecticut, did much to secure an orderly plan in the laying out of the streets and giving them due width. It is to him that the noble avenue known as Broad Street owes its attractiveness of today. In those early days of the colony, the citizens had clearly defined and imperative duties imposed upon them, one of which was to keep the fences and ditches in proper order. Neither under the town by-laws, nor the laws of the province, was any shirking of these public duties permitted.

Under the first law authorizing surveyors of highways to lay out public roads, it was made the duty of the overseer of roads to give notice and call together so many of the inhabitants of the district as he might deem sufficient to repair the roads, bridges and causeways; who should work from two hours after sunrise until sunset, one hour being allowed for dinner. A penalty of sixpence per hour, or five shillings per day, was inflicted upon every citizen absenting himself when so called upon to do public duty, but these penalties were not to be enforced in harvest time. The oldest map of the town of Newark on record shows Broad Street from the Mill Brook or First River to what is now known as Lincoln Park; Mulberry Street, Washington Street, from Washington Park (then the public market) to Clinton Avenue; High Street, nearly the same as it now runs, with Market Street from the public dock (now Commercial Wharf) to the hill back of the court-house, and three or four other cross streets, south of Market Street, running to the meadows. Four roads leading out of the town in a westerly direction, one of which took the course now known as Orange Street, and another following the line of Warren Street and the old Crane road at Roseville. Another short street followed the line of Centre Street to the river, then, a little way north to the public landing, near the site of the present Centre Street railroad bridge. Broad Street was

¹By Henry Folger.

The Mount Pleasant Turnpike Company was incorporated February 27, 1806, and ran through to Morristown, following an old road laid out a century before. It ran up the Orange Mountain, south of Llewellyn Park, through Livingston to the Passaic River at Hanover, and thence to Morristown. From Newark, it left Market Street at the Court House, passing through Warren Street and the old Crane Road to and including Main Street, Orange. This road is not used by the County.

The Essex and Middlesex Turnpike Company was incorporated March 3, 1806, and ran directly south from Newark to Elizabeth, and was taken by the New Jersey Railroad Company in constructing their road.

The Springfield and Newark Turnpike Company was incorporated on the same date. The road runs from the Court House in Newark, through Camptown (Irvington) and Headleystown to Springfield, where it joins the old Morristown Turnpike from Elizabeth. It was abandoned as a turnpike ten years before the Road Board assumed control of it. It is operated by Essex County as far as the Union County line, and a new road has been built running from thence to Millburn.

The original company occupied portions of land belonging to Caleb Camp, for which he presented an account for damages and land. To this bill the Company apparently demurred, and the matter was finally submitted to an arbitration, which resulted as follows:—

"WHEREAS Nathan Spicer, Jabez Peterson and Henry Stryker, have been caused to interfere in the damage done to Caleb Camp by the Stockholders of the Newark & Springfield Turnpike, by passing his land and otherwise, we the above named deponents, that we acknowledge the damage to Caleb Camp to be fifteen dollars and that the Stockholders pay the rest of the said bill out of us.

Witness our hands, this 16th day of May,

NATHAN SPICER.

JABEZ PETERSON.

HENRY STRYKER.

The Newark and Morristown Turnpike followed the line of South Orange Avenue, running direct to South Orange and thence to Columbia Bridge on the Passaic. The County now works the avenue as far as the west branch of the Rahway River. The Company was incorporated February 11, 1811.

The old Valley Road is one of the earliest roads laid out to reach the northeastern part of the County. It started from what is now Brick Church, passing through what is now Washington Street, to the old road near the present school-house in Montclair, and following the foot of the mountain, continued its course to Paterson.

The old road to Bloomfield diverged from the Belleville Road at the point where Second Avenue now commences, and passed obliquely up the hill to where Mount Prospect Avenue terminates; thence past the dam at Sunfish Pond, and running into Bloomfield along the line of Franklin Street. It then followed Broad Street to Liberty Street, and ran with the turnpike as far as Moffatt's brass mills, where it

diverged northerly on the thoroughfare now known as the Old Road. At Montclair it crosses the turnpike at the Presbyterian Church, and is known as Church Street as far as the school-house. Thence north for half a mile it is the Valley Road, and then westerly it runs up the mountain, adjoining and coincident with the turnpike, passing through Verona and Caldwell up to Horse Neck.

This was a very old and circuitous road which the Newark and Pompton Turnpike in a great measure superseded.

Washington Avenue was originally opened by the owners of the Belleville horse-car line, making a fine wide avenue in continuation of Broad Street from the city line at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. In 1871, the county opened the avenue through in a direct line to the boundary of Essex and Passaic Counties.

Frelinghuysen Avenue, from Astor Street to Newark Avenue, Elizabeth; Central Avenue, opened in 1866 from Warren Street to the Valley Road, and subsequently through Nesbitt Street and into Broad; and Park Avenue was opened in 1873, taking the line of Fifth Avenue, Newark, straight to the entrance to Llewellyn Park, West Orange, are all County roads worked under the direction of the Road Board.

The Essex County Road Board was created by an act of the Legislature in 1868, when W. H. Murphy, L. S. Haskell, and Francis McGrath were made commissioners. Finding the law defective, a supplement was obtained in 1869, which increased the number of commissioners to five. These were, Bishop Baldwin, W. H. Murphy, Jesse Williams, George Peters, and Robert M. Hening. Mr. Murphy resigned, and Timothy W. Lord was appointed in his place. A further amendment in 1870 gave the board authority over Bloomfield, South Orange, Springfield, Washington, Frelinghuysen, and Park Avenues; Central Avenue was added in 1874.

The board as named above, was continuous until 1875, when their successors were elected by the people; and in 1881 the authority was taken from the people and the whole power placed in the hands of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the present Road Board being virtually a Committee of the Freeholders.

The avenues opened and kept in repair by the county extend over a total distance of thirty-five miles, most of which is macadamized and kept in good order, forming very attractive drives. The cost was \$1,600,000, for which the county bonds were issued. Of this amount about \$400,000 are still unpaid. The average cost of maintenance is \$20,000 a year. The annual report of the Road Board in May 1884, exhibited the following financial statement: Repairs, \$260,000; incidentals, \$3,000; damages paid, \$1,144.82; services of commissioners, \$2,372; total, \$29,906.35. The expenditures were as follows: Frelinghuysen Avenue, \$3,913.43; Springfield Avenue, \$2,158.17; South Orange Avenue, \$512.66; Central Avenue, \$5,490.48; Park Avenue, \$293.88; Bloomfield

Avenue, \$6,869.41; Washington Avenue, \$1,308.91; Miscellaneous \$1,204.89.

The Essex Road Board is now constituted as follows: James Peck, East Orange; Melmoth W. Smith, Montclair; William N. Williams, West Orange; John V. Dieffenhauser, and Thomas Smith, Newark. President, James Peck; Treasurer, M. W. Smith; Secretary and Collector, George B. Cornish; Counsel, John W. Taylor, Engineer, James Owen.

Bridges in Essex County. The Newark Free Bridge, at the foot of Bridge Street, when purchased by Essex and Hudson Counties, was an old structure that had been renovated a foot at a time, and was entirely inadequate for the travel across the Passaic at that point. It was purchased from the Turnpike Company under an act of the Legislature in 1872, for the sum of \$70,000, each county paying one-half, or \$35,000. Essex also paid \$500 on account of other expenses attending the purchase. At the September meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Essex, in the same year, a protest was formally entered upon the minutes against the purchase, on the ground that the action of the Legislature was without the consent of the County of Essex; also because the price paid was exorbitant.

Numerous projects were started for a second bridge in that part of the city, but it was contended that this was the proper place for crossing the river, inasmuch as the route does not intersect any railroad track. It was also urged that as the county would necessarily have to spend a large sum in rebuilding the old bridge, the public means should be expended upon one structure wide and strong enough to meet all requirements of travel. Accordingly, in 1880, the rebuilding was commenced by putting in new approaches, and the following year a new drawbridge was built, all the work being solidly constructed of iron, manufactured and erected by the Wallis Iron Company, of Jersey City, at a cost of about \$125,000. A small two-story cottage was erected on the Newark end, for the use of the bridge-tender, in 1884.

The first commissioners for Essex, Hudson and Bergen, met at Hackensack on May 13, 1872, by authority of an act of the Legislature, passed that year, and agreed to purchase the bridge at Belleville for \$7,000.

The company asked \$10,000; the commissioners offered \$7,000, and finally compromised at \$7,500. One-half was paid by Essex and one-quarter each by Hudson and Bergen, and the bridge was made free. A year later this bridge was rebuilt in a substantial manner with iron and stone, and is now in excellent condition.

The North Belleville bridge was built in 1854, prior to which a ferry for horses and wagons was operated at that point. The bridge was purchased under the same act as the Belleville bridge, and belongs jointly to Essex and Bergen Counties. It is free and cost \$16,000.

Then comes the Pine Brook bridge, where the latter stream flows into the Passaic, in Caldwell Township. This is a handsome iron structure, one hundred and seventy-five feet in length. There was a bridge upon its site more than one hundred years ago, and Tories and refugees found it a convenient crossing-place during the Revolution; for it was in a secluded country over the Passaic where they kept their stolen horses, cattle, etc., and where they "ran to earth" when closely pursued by the sturdy patriotic yeomanry of old Essex.

From the best information that can be received from the "oldest inhabitants," it may be stated that all of the large bridges that cross the Passaic and other streams belonging to its system have an ante-Revolutionary date, though probably, not one of the original structures is now standing. The old bridges were generally built with abutment walls and plain stone piers, and timber laid across, the pretentious arch and graceful iron bridges being things of comparatively recent origin.

The Pine Brook Bridge is at the crossing of the old Pompton turnpike, over which the ores of Morris County were once conveyed, on the backs of mules, to the smelting furnaces at Newark.

CHAPTER XXI.

Ancient Stage Lines and Routes. Morris and Essex. Canal. Railroads in Essex and Hudson Counties. Street Railroads. Essex. 1854.

Stages. In the year 1800, and for a number of years thereafter, the only public conveyance of passengers by land between Newark and New York was one two-horse stage coach, which went to Powles Hook, now Jersey City, in the morning and came back in the evening. It was an ungainly and unwieldy vehicle, with a long body, hung upon iron jacks, with five seats including the driver's. It also had a baggage-rack behind. The journey was made over a road which was as bad as any that can be imagined. For four miles from Ogden's tavern to the Hackensack it was made with logs and stones, from which the earth was entirely washed by the high tide, and the passengers, as a rule, preferred the rough walk for the whole of this stretch to the jolting ride. At the time of which we speak there was but one house at Powles Hook, the tavern and ferry-house kept by one Major Hunt.

The "Swift Sure Line" at this time passed between New York and Philadelphia by way of Somerville.

In 1813, there were four lines between New York and Philadelphia, all under the same management. The "Pilot" stage left at five A. M., carried seven

¹ By Henry Forester.

² Sketch by A. Matthews.

passengers at \$10, and arrived at Philadelphia in the morning. The "Commercial" left at seven A. M., carried its passengers to Trenton, where they spent the night, and to Philadelphia the next morning by eleven o'clock, the fare being \$6. The "Mail" stage left at one o'clock P. M., and arrived in Philadelphia the next morning at six o'clock, the number of passengers being limited to six at \$10 each. This line, after the stage was robbed about 1816, for a number of years carried a guard, whose sonorous horn will be remembered by many persons yet living, who heard it wake the echoes along the comparatively quiet streets of Newark. The fourth line was the "Expedition Stage," which left New York at four o'clock P. M., stopped at Rahway, then Bridgetown for the night, and reached Philadelphia the next afternoon. There was little change in the management until about 1816.

General John Noble Cumming was one of the chief stage proprietors and also a mail contractor for many years.

Of General Cumming a story is told worth preserving: "It seems that during the Postmaster Generalship of Gideon Granger, from 1802 to 1809, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, serious irregularities occurred in the distribution of letters; and as the business was not yet systematized, with its agents, detectives, &c., he determined to travel in disguise over the mail-routes, in order to discover what contractor was amiss in the performance of his obligations. General Cumming, the New Jersey mail contractor, was privately informed of the movements of his superior by a friend in the General Post Office (probably chief clerk O. B. Brown, a Newarker), and instructed his negro driver how to proceed when he should happen to have a passenger answering to a certain description. Not long after Granger entered the stage at Paulus Hook (now Jersey City), and the dark-skinned driver, with a wise countenance, mounted to his seat, and gathering up his reins gave his horses a tremendous crack of his long whip. Away they bounded with fearful celerity over the "corduroy" road. Presently Granger put his head through the window and requested the driver to go slower. "Can't do it, Sir; I drive the United States mail," was the reply, accompanied by another crack of the whip over the heads of the leaders. Again and again did Granger implore the obdurate black to moderate his speed, and every time came the response, "Can't do it, Sir; I drive the United States mail," with renewed application of the whip. Granger did not recover from the bruises of his John Gilpin ride for weeks, and was quite satisfied that one contract at least was honestly fulfilled."

Navigation of the Passaic.—Few persons not directly interested, understand the importance or value of the navigation of the Passaic River to the commerce of Newark. With railroads now running from every

quarter of the city to New York and all points South and West, the Passaic has come to be regarded as of little importance, while on the contrary, it has constantly become of more and more consequence as one of the channels of trade. The first settlers understood its advantages, and after looking at sites in West Jersey, Robert Treat and his Connecticut brethren became impressed with the banks of the Passaic as a suitable place to found a colony, on account, in a measure, of the availability of the site by reason of its proximity to the high seas. We do not find that as a port it obtained any notoriety during the infancy of the province of East Jersey. Its older sister, Elizabeth, seems to have been more favored at first, and Perth Amboy later. Nevertheless, the value of the water communication with New York was fully appreciated by the settlers, and what little communication then existed between the young colonists and their neighbors was mostly effected by sail boats.

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago, long before railroads were in practical operation, and when the means of communication between Newark and New York was confined to bolster wagons and flat-bottomed sloops, Messrs. Stephens, Condit and Cox, established a line of freight boats, consisting of sloops and schooners, that made regular trips between the two cities. This was in the year 1818. In those days a much larger number of vessels arrived at, and sailed from the docks of Newark than the city can now boast of. Ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent at Belleville, and on the opposite banks higher up the river, where Cornelius Jorolemon enjoyed the reputation of building the swiftest sloops that navigated the waters near New York. It was at Belleville, in 1798, that Roosevelt built a little steam craft, sixty feet long, and fitted with an engine of twenty inch cylinder and two feet stroke, named the "Polacca." On the 21st of October, in that year, eight years before the successful trial of Fulton's "Clermont" on the Hudson River, this little vessel started on her trial trip on the waters of the Passaic. Her success however is disputed, and what became of her is not known.

Newark Bay was a popular resort for anglers and pleasure parties. The waters were not then poisoned by the filth of sewers, so that a good catch of fish or a reviving bath could be enjoyed. Very few Newarkers of to-day give a thought to the early history of the Passaic River, and yet fifty years ago-whaling vessels were fitted out here, and a depot for the reception of sperm oil and whalebone was established near the Centre Street dock, on the ground now occupied by J. R. Sayre and Co. Large oil casks were made in a cooper-shop constructed at the dock by the "Stephens, Condit & Wright Whaling and Sealing Company," which fitted out the ships "John Wells" and "Columbus" as first-class whalers. The "John Wells" was commanded by Captain Russell, a strict officer,

and an excellent sailor. The "Columbus" was commanded by another old whaling captain. Each had a crew of about thirty men and boys.

They started on their cruise in the summer of 1837, ran down to the Gulf, "skadded" Cape Horn, and secured a rich haul in the Pacific. Thence to the Arctic Ocean, where the "Columbus" was wrecked among icebergs, her crew being rescued by the "John Wells." After a cruise of twenty-three months the "Wells" returned to Newark with three thousand barrels of oil and a large quantity of whalebone. The "Wells" made three more voyages to the Arctic Ocean, and was subsequently sold to a firm in New Bedford, Connecticut, and here ended Newark's aspirations for fame as a whaling port.

One of the Newark boys, who constituted a part of the crew of this vessel, was Michael Nerney, whereas a boy was fond of adventure, and ambitious to become a seaman. On returning from his whaling cruise, he shipped before the mast on a trader, and at the age of twenty-one years was made Captain of the "John Benson," which ran between New York, Havana, and South American ports. In subsequent years he served as a New Jersey pilot, and in piloting vessels to Newark he early saw the necessity of having light-houses in Newark Bay and at Bergen Point. He agitated the subject, and interested Congressman Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, who secured an appropriation of \$12,000 from Congress in 1847, \$6,000 being for a lighthouse in the Bay, and \$6,000 for one at Bergen Point. On September 20, 1849, both light-houses were lighted for the first time, and Captain Nerney was appointed keeper of the Bay lighthouse, a position he retained for twenty-one years, when he was superseded, as he always believed, because of his determined opposition to the building of the Bay bridge by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. During the time he was keeper of the lighthouse he kept a record of the vessels going up and down the Bay, and had known as many as three hundred to pass in one day.

During all the lapse of years since its formation, the old Stephens & Condit Company's line, as it was subsequently called, continued in operation, but not without opposition, especially after the success of steamboat navigation had been established.

The first passenger steamer that ran from Newark to New York was the "Newark," which was burned near Bergen Point. "The Passaic," commanded by Captain Fisher, ran in 1836 and was a popular boat. Long before the era of Sunday trains, the steamboats did an immense business on Sundays, sometimes carrying three thousand five hundred people to New York or Coney Island, then a more democratic resort than at present in one day. The steamboat "Wave," Captain O. Vanderbilt, was announced to make a Sunday excursion to Coney Island on the 20th of July, 1845, "to give to mechanics and others whose avocations during the week

would not allow of the luxury," an opportunity of enjoying the sea breezes and a dip in the ocean. Some of the people of Newark were greatly scandalized at this openly-avowed intention to desecrate the Sabbath day, and gave vent to bitter denunciations in the newspapers. The "Wave" did not make her proposed exceptionable excursions. A few persons presented themselves at the dock, but the ruins of the great fire below Wall Street, New York, which occurred on the day previous, proved a greater attraction to the several hundred people, who filled the regular packet steamboat "Passaic," then commanded by Captain John Gaffy.

The "Passaic" was lengthened 55 feet in 1845, making her 220 feet long.

The "May Queen," Captain Peter Martin, ran from about 1855 to 1858, as an excursion boat to Coney Island, New York, in competition with the other lines.

Mr. Thomas V. Johnson ran a towing and freighting line from Commercial Dock for some years, which was bought by Mr. Andrew A. Smalley, and operated by him with the steamer "Jamaica" and the barge "Charles Mayo," from 1859 to 1862.

Prior to 1862 the Stephens and Condit line was a private firm, composed of John H. Stephens and C. Harrison Condit, who each owned one-third of the property, and Dr. Wilson F. Bell, Jacob L. Lawrence and Joseph S. Hibbler, the remainder. Dr. Bell sold his interest in 1859. Mr. Lawrence sold the succeeding year, while Mr. Hibbler retained his interest until some years later. In 1862 the Johnson line consolidated with the older company, Mr. Smalley putting \$20,000 and his boats in the concern. On the 1st of April the Stephens and Condit Transportation Company was organized under the general laws of the State. The original officers and Directors were John H. Stephens, President; C. Harrison Condit, Vice-President; Joseph C. Hibbler, Superintendent; Jacob L. Lawrence, Secretary and Treasurer. Joseph Hanson, William H. Camp, Andrew A. Smalley, A. Camp, Margaret Condit, executrix; William Crosswell Doane, executor.

The boats owned by the company at the date of its incorporation were the steamers "Thomas P. Way," "Chicopee," and "Jamaica;" the barge "Charles Mayo," schooner "Three Marys," and barge "Stephens." The boats afterward added to the line were the steamers "Maryland," "Jonas C. Heatt," "Maria," and "Magenta;" propellers "B. B. Sanders," "Quickstep," "Newark," "Mackin," "Stephens," "Cement Rock," and the "Pioneer," which is now chartered by the company.

The "Maryland" was sold several years ago. She was converted into a coal barge and subsequently sunk and lost in the Hudson River. The "Chicopee" was burned at the wharf, at the foot of Centre street. The "Heatt" and "Cement Rock" have been sold and the "B. B. Sanders" was torn up, her boiler and

engine converted to other uses. The "T. P. Way" was built in 1858, and the "Magenta" in 1860. These two boats, together with the "Maryland," were chartered by the United States Government during the war, and were engaged as transports. The "Way" and "Magenta" have been entirely rebuilt and refitted, so that little remains of the original boats.

On the retirement of Mr. Hibbler, Mr. Smalley assumed the office of superintendent, which he held until the early part of the year 1866, when he sold all his interest in the company. He was succeeded by William Gaston, who was followed, by the present superintendent, Henry F. Ayers. Among those actively interested in navigation besides those gentlemen already named, have been Joel W. Condit, David Cox, Thomas T. Kinney, Wm. H. Camp, Alfred Lister, H. Whittingham and many other prominent Newarkers.

The immense increase of business of the company compelled them to change their wharf in 1872, from its old location at the foot of Centre Street to the Commercial Dock at the foot of Market Street, (now Commerce Street) where wharves and warehouses were constructed, affording facilities for the accommodation of shippers which had never before been enjoyed in Newark. The warehouse has a storage capacity of 50,000 barrels, in addition to other freight, and is equipped with steam elevators to ensure the rapid and safe handling of all kinds of freight. The New York Dock is at pier No. 22, North River, foot of Vesey Street.

The average number of persons employed by the company is sixty-five, and during the year from eighty to one hundred thousand passengers are transported by their boats.

The present officers and directors are: T. W. Dawson, President; I. W. Dawson, Vice-President; Harrison Whittingham, Secretary and Treasurer; H. F. Ayers, Superintendent; T. W. Dawson, I. W. Dawson, I. H. Dawson, Edwin Lister, Thomas T. Kinney, H. F. Ayers, H. Whittingham, Directors.

Intimately connected with the furtherance of the commerce and the improvement of facilities for water transportation, is the project of a ship canal which was started in 1867, when the question whether Newark was to remain forever an inland city, was discussed by manufacturers, shippers, river-men and tax payers generally. The result of the agitation was that a petition in favor of a ship canal to tide water was signed by individuals and firms representing \$20,000,000. The tides were studied, old pilots were consulted, and the conclusion arrived at that the mud lodged in the vicinity of the Bay Bridge was forming dangerous shoals, rendering navigation more and more perilous, notwithstanding the expense the General Government has been at, to build a dyke in the river to preserve the channel to the bay. In consideration of the presumed filling of the channel, and the round-about way through the Kills which a vessel must pursue to reach New York, a number of gentlemen

interested in giving Newark free access to tide water, among whom the most prominent was Mr. John B. I. Robinson, projected a ship canal two or three hundred feet wide, running through the meadows in the southern part of the city to the bay, a short distance below the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; thence through the narrow neck of land of Hudson County to Communipaw Bay, and so giving shipping free access to and from New York Bay. A few years ago this plan was again agitated, and Congress was induced to make an appropriation for a survey. General Viele, who made the survey, reported that a cutting could be made through the Bergen Hills to New York Bay, at far less expense than had been supposed, but the project was allowed to slumber, except in the minds of a few enterprising and far-sighted men, who conceived that it would be better for the Government to make permanent improvement like a ship canal to tide water than to throw money into the Bay every year for temporary relief, for that would bring the largest vessels to Newark and utilize for commerce the channel of the Hackensack, which has a strong current at that point, and be of incalculable benefit to the manufacturers and commercial men of the city. The plan includes immense docks and warehouses along the line of the canal, and it is claimed that the improvement would have the effect of draining and reclaiming many thousands of acres of swamp meadows, both on the Passaic and the Hackensack, and give a magnificent water front from which Hudson County as well as Newark would reap enormous benefits.

The scheme is practicable, and setting aside for the present, the canal through the Newark meadows, the opening of a ship canal from Newark Bay to New York waters, would do more for the development of the commercial and business interests of Newark than any other enterprise ever before suggested.

Morris and Essex Canal.—The first internal improvement attempted in this part of the State was the construction of the Morris Canal. The importance of direct communication with the coal fields of Pennsylvania and the commerce which would naturally follow the opening of artificial navigation, from along its whole line, engaged the attention of capitalists and scientific men some years before any effort was made towards the construction of railroads.

An act for the purpose of constructing a canal from the Delaware River, near Easton, through the counties of Warren, (then Sussex), Morris and Essex, to the tide waters of the Passaic River, near Acquackanonk landing, was passed by the Legislature in 1824. The capital stock authorized was one million dollars, with power to increase it \$500,000, if necessary to complete the canal. To give the company facility in their pecuniary arrangements banking privileges were given to the following extent:

When \$1,000,000 of canal stock is subscribed and ten per cent. thereof actually paid in, the directors

shall be entitled to call from the stockholders \$100,000 for Banking purposes, and that they were obliged actually to expend the sum of \$100,000 upon the canal within one year from the 30th of December, 1824, or this power was to become void, and the company suspend Banking operations. The same scheme was to be continued each year, a like sum to be expended upon the work annually, under the same penalty of the loss of banking privileges. The limit of banking operations was restricted to thirty-one years from the passage of the act. Unless the sum of one million dollars were subscribed before the succeeding November, and the canal completed within fifteen years, the charter in either case to be null and void. It was provided that at the end of ninety-nine years the State might purchase the canal at a fair valuation, and if the State did not choose to purchase, fifty years from that time it should become the property of the State for nothing.

On January 28, 1828, authority was given to extend the canal to the Hudson River at or near what is now Jersey City; this extension was completed in 1836.

In the spring of 1830 the company succeeded in obtaining a loan from Holland, with which to carry on their enterprise. Thirteen millions of Guilders (about \$5,200,000) were subscribed promptly at five per cent., which was more than five times the amount asked for.

In consequence of the success of this application the stock immediately advanced to eighty per cent. above par.

On the 11th of November, 1830, a full and successful trial was made of the locks and inclined planes between Dover and Newark. Five boats left Dover on that day laden with iron and iron-ore, and passed the planes with so much ease and facility as to astonish the concourse of people assembled. The superiority of inclined planes over locks for a great ascent in a canal was established beyond dispute.

The idea of constructing inclined planes originated with George P. McCulloch, of Morristown, who was also the originator of the bold enterprise of penetrating by means of a canal from the Hudson to the Delaware, through the mountainous chain repeatedly crossing its path. To overcome the rapid and unavoidable elevation, he adopted the expedient of inclined planes for the greater lifts and locks for the lesser. "Such planes," says the old chronicler, Gordon, "had never before been applied to boats of such magnitude, nor to an operation so extensive."

In the first experiments, the operation occupied on an average, eight minutes; sometimes a boat passed over in less than seven minutes, carrying a load of twenty-one tons.

The cost of the canal, originally estimated at \$817,000, was about \$2,000,000 from Philipsburg to Newark. The remaining distance, from the Passaic to Jersey City, was estimated at \$100,000, but the cost greatly exceeded that amount.

On the eastern division there are twelve planes,

whose united elevations make seven hundred and forty-eight feet, and eighteen locks, rising together one hundred and sixty-six feet; making the whole rise nine hundred and fourteen feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean. The highest lift by plane, is eighty feet. There are two of that height, one at Boonton Falls and another at Drakesville, and the highest lift of the locks is ten feet. From the summit level westward there are eleven planes rising six hundred and ninety-one feet, and seven locks whose aggregate lifts are sixty-nine feet; a total of seven hundred and sixty feet. The Newark plane has an elevation of seventy feet, but the extreme length of the ways is one thousand and forty feet. The canal pursues a circuitous route of one hundred and one miles, and in its course has a total rise and fall of one thousand six hundred and seventy-four feet.

On April 10th, 1832, it was announced in the "Sentinel of Freedom," of Newark, that the canal was then filling with water, and it was expected that boats would arrive at Newark within one week.

A break occurred, however, near Easton, and the opening of the canal was delayed about a month. The first boat to reach tide waters was the "Walk in the Water," with a consignment to Stephens & Condit. This was on the 19th or 20th of May. The arrival of two canal boats from Mauch Chunk, laden with Lehigh coal, was hailed with pleasure by the local newspaper, and the announcement was made that fifteen or twenty more boats laden with coal were on the way. The citizens were recommended, as a measure of prudence and economy, to "provide themselves with this indispensable article at an early period, and not defer it till the setting in of winter." From fifteen to twenty boats arrived daily with coal, wood, iron-ore and country produce, and carrying back merchandise, raw materials and other articles used in the manufacturing establishments on the line of the canal, causing a brisk business during the spring and summer. The advantages to Newark and the whole country through which the canal passed, were already manifest in the activity and enterprise which everywhere pervaded it—in the reduction in the price of fuel and other necessities of life, and in the great increase in the value of real estate along the borders of the canal.

A new mode of passenger travel was also thus opened, as advertisements of the period show that the canal packet-boat "Maria Colden," drawn by three horses, made daily trips (Sundays excepted) to Passaic, giving excursionists an opportunity to ride on the new railroad from Acquackanonk to Patterson. The fare each way was fifty cents; from Newark to Bloomfield, twenty-five cents. This trip over the new canal and railroad, was a favorite excursion with New Yorkers.

During the year ending the 13th of September, 1834, twenty thousand tons of merchandise were transported over the canal in one thousand and

eighty-five boats. The success of the enterprise was greater than anticipated, and the stock of the company went up in Wall Street during the early part of January to one hundred and eleven. A few months previous it was down to fifty. In the middle of January it reached one hundred and forty-two, and holders of the stock now bring at one hundred and forty-five.

This, however, was regarded in the stock market as a "bulling" operation; for, during the winter, the Legislature authorized an increase of one million dollars in the capital stock.

James B. Murray was at that time president, and Robert Gilchrist cashier.

On October 21, 1844, the whole property of the company was sold in Newark by Ira C. Whitehead, Master in Chancery, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, at the suit of Wilhelm Willink, Jr., representing the holders of the original Holland loan. It was bought by Asa Whitehead, John J. Bryant, and Benjamin Williamson for one million dollars, and a new company was organized; the election for twenty-three directors being held at Jersey City on November 30, 1844, when the following were chosen:—

Thomas Tillerton, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph B. Varnum, Peter McMatin, Joseph Bishop, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Chester Clark, John Strader, Jr., George Griswold, James J. Seofield, Jonathan J. Codrington, John J. Bryant, John Rankin, Henry McFarland, Jacob Little, Elijah Scott, Samuel P. Brooks, John A. Willink, Daniel Tyler, John C. Green, Woodward Haven, Zebedee Cook, Jr., Joseph N. Alsop.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Daniel Tyler was chosen president in place of B. Williamson, resigned, and John J. Bryant was appointed cashier. The old debt of \$750,000, due in Amsterdam, was compromised for \$600,000, and \$60,000 was paid in cancellation of an obligation to the State of Indiana.

Railroads in Essex and Hudson Counties.—The history of railroads in the counties of Essex and Hudson is contemporaneous with the history of the introduction of these great highways of travel into the United States, and almost parallel with the first success of railroading in England. Being so intimately associated with the great strides of advancement made by New Jersey in the last half century, it may be permitted the writer to refer briefly to some of the principal events which marked the inauguration of a system of inter-State travel and commerce, which now opens to us the fertile plains and vast cattle pastures of the great West, the prolific cotton fields of the South and the rich mineral deposits of the Sierra Nevada, and transports from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans the wealth of China, India and Japan for distribution throughout the globe.

Up to 1829 the railroads constructed had been operated entirely by horse power, and were exclusively used for the transportation of coal and other heavy

products, and were chiefly confined to private use. The first roads were very primitive in their construction, being built entirely of wood. Afterward they were improved by having a plating or moulding of wrought iron placed upon the rails. No one ever dreamed then of applying them to the purposes of general traffic. Not until the practical triumph of the steam engine as a motive power upon water, was there a thought of a locomotive as an agent of land transportation on a level iron track; and even this was delayed for many years. At first it was suggested that stationary engines should be used for the purpose of dragging the loaded cars, for there were many practical mechanics who were zealous in demonstrating by figures that it was impossible to make a locomotive engine which would be able to move itself, much more to drag any load after it. The driving wheels, they said, would slip over the track. But George Stephenson was a practical sceptic for all unverified hypotheses, at least in the domain of mechanics, and he preferred to wait, and to experiment, and finally demonstrated that the locomotive was competent, not only to move itself, but also to drag a heavy load. His success on the 6th of October, 1829, inaugurated a new era of transportation, and mankind acquired an ability to create an activity in the circulation of the products of industry and for travel which has made possible the intensity of our modern life, and has done more in fifty-five years to extend the feelings of mutual sympathy among distant nations, and to bind different peoples in the bonds of friendly independence than all the forty centuries of the preceding historic times of civilization had done.

The success of steam power in England soon awakened the interest of the American people, who were then displaying wonderful energy in opening up avenues of communication in all parts of the vast country, which was craving with hungry desire, better means of promoting commercial relations with its distant as well as neighboring towns and villages. Several railroads had been commenced as early as 1828, the most important projects being the Baltimore and Ohio, the Albany and Schenectady, now a part of the New York Central, and the Charleston and Hamburg railroads. The latter was intended to facilitate the transportation of cotton to the seaboard. It was the first road that was commenced in this country with a view to using steam instead of animal power, and was the first road that carried the United States mail. The first locomotive engine ever built in this country was built for and used on that road on the recommendation of Horatio Allen, who is still living—a venerable and respected citizen of South Orange, N. J. He was among the first civil engineers in this country who saw the new era that was coming, and who went to England at his own expense to study the facts as they existed at that time, with a prophetic anticipation of what was to take place. His recommendation to adopt the locomotive on the South Caro-

lina railroad was, in his own words, "on the ground that while there was no reason to anticipate that the breed of horses could be materially improved, the man was not living who could say what the breed of locomotives would be." The directors did not hesitate half an hour before casting their vote unanimously in favor of the locomotive. The Baltimore and Ohio at the time leaned in favor of horse power. The rapid growth of railroads in the first five years of their construction may be judged from the fact that in 1827 there were but three miles in operation in the United States, while in the Spring of 1832 there were 2,938 miles. Now there are nearly 100,000 miles in active operation, and it is estimated that the country will ultimately need at least 300,000 miles. In New Jersey there was, in 1883, according to the report of State Railroad Commissioner A. M. Nevins, 1,141.18 miles under the management of eighty-three distinct railroad corporations, representing a total investment of \$227,384,534, and paying State and municipal taxes amounting to \$900,000 annually.

The first railroad enterprise started in New Jersey was that of the "Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company," which was incorporated by the State Legislature on the 4th of February, 1830. At the same time, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was incorporated, and in 1831 the two companies were consolidated.

The next enterprise approved by the Legislature was that of the Patterson and Hudson River Railroad, the charter for which was granted in January, 1831, but to this road we shall more fully refer under the head of the Erie system.

Meantime the people of Newark were agitating the subject of railroad communication with New York. This desire took tangible shape at a meeting of the citizens held at the "Mansion House" on January 22, 1830, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to incorporate a company for the construction of a railroad from the Hudson River to Camden, through Newark, Elizabethtown and Trenton, as a part of the proposed grand Atlantic Railroad to New Orleans. James Vanderpool presided, and L. A. Smith acted as secretary. At an adjourned meeting held on the 27th of the same month, resolutions were adopted approving the project, and disapproving any restrictions in the proposed charter of any railroad which would operate to prevent the passage of any other bill for a canal or railroad company—an outspoken protest against monopoly. Messrs. Seth Boyden, Joel W. Condit and Aaron Johnson, Jr., were appointed a committee to circulate a petition in favor of the proposed Atlantic Railroad bill. On the 18th of February the bill was "dismissed from the files" of the House of Assembly, an action which caused much discontent in Newark. This project of a grand through railroad route to New Orleans was warmly advocated by the newspapers of New York and Newark, and an ably written article appeared in

the "Evening Post" only a few days prior to its "dismissal," showing the great advantages to be derived by New York, Philadelphia and all the other cities on the route, by the accomplishment of the scheme. At the succeeding session of the Legislature the bill was re-introduced, but was again fated to defeat. Then a bill was introduced to charter the East Jersey Railroad, which the advocates of the "grand Atlantic" declared was only a ruse of the opponents of their bill. This last was, however, doomed to the same fate as its predecessors, only in a milder form—it was postponed until the next session of the Legislature.

New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. In 1832 railroad enterprises were started up in all the largely populated States. The New Jersey Legislature, during its session of that year, granted twenty-four railroad charters, having an aggregate capital of \$24,775,000. One of these was the New York and Erie, with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000. The New Jersey Legislature was also busy this year with railroad legislation. A supplement to the Camden and Amboy charter was pending, which gave this company privileges of an exclusive and monopolistic character. The people of the northern part of the State opposed this selfish principle, and had to vigorously contend against it in their application for a charter for a new railroad between Jersey City and New Brunswick. By a species of log-rolling—which is well understood in legislative circles—the charter for the new road was allowed to pass, its old adversaries withdrawing their opposition, but on the same day the monopoly clause in the Camden and Amboy supplement became a law also.

The charter of the "New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company" passed the Assembly, with the Council amendments, on March 7, 1832, by a vote of 39 to 5. The act of incorporation authorized a capital stock of \$775,000, with liberty to double that amount. The commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock were named as follows:—John S. Darcy, William Chetwood, Isaac Baldwin, Abraham W. Kinney, Garret Sip, William Edgar, Cornelius P. Hardenburg, Thomas Muir, William R. Allen, James C. Vandyke, William Pennington, Zephaniah Drake, Amzi Doid, Thomas Salter, Jacob K. Mead, A. W. Corey, Joseph W. Scott, and James S. Morris. It was required that the books be open for three days; the first day at New Brunswick, the second at Elizabethtown, and the third at Newark. An instalment of \$5 was to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue as the directors should require, under a penalty of forfeiture of what had been paid in.

The route of the road was required to be through the "town of Newark." The place for crossing the Passaic River was originally fixed by the bill as "contiguous to" the present bridge; but the Bridge Companies would not permit the Railroad Companies to come near their bridge, or make any arrangement

whatever with the Railroad Company, when the Legislature thought it prudent to provide an alternative, and the bill was amended to read "contiguous to, or south of, the bridge crossing the Hackensack or Passaic rivers." A provision in the bill gave the Company authority to purchase these bridges if they deemed them necessary to the furtherance of their project.

The commissioners met in Newark on March 22, and appointed General John S. Darcy, of Morris County, President, and John P. Jackson, of Newark, Secretary. It was then ordered, that the books be opened at New Brunswick on the first of May. They were closed on the third day, as required by the law, a considerable surplus of stock having been taken, and the subscribers being almost wholly Jerseymen. The capitalists of the State were impressed with the importance of the enterprise which, relating to the manufacturing interests mutually existing between Newark and New York, was without parallel in the country.

After this successful initial effort, notice was immediately given to the stockholders to meet at the house of Zephaniah Drake, the "Eagle Tavern," on the 4th of June. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected, the following being chosen as the first Board of Directors:—General John S. Darcy, William R. Allen, Abraham W. Kinney, Z. Drake, A. W. Corey, William Chetwood, Thomas Salter, and George P. Mollison, of New Jersey, and General Alexander M. Muir, of New York. General Darcy was unanimously elected President, and John P. Jackson, Secretary.

Work was immediately commenced. The road bed was laid across the meadows, bridges were built across the Passaic and Hackensack, and in two years, or, on September 1, 1834, an excursion was made over the road in the passenger car "Washington," described by the chronicler of the period as "a splendid and beautiful specimen of workmanship, containing three apartments besides seats on top." Regular trips were commenced on the 15th of September; the cars were operated with horse power, making eight trips each way, leaving either terminus at 7, 8, 9, and 11 o'clock, A. M.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 o'clock, P. M.; starting from the ferry at Jersey City, and from Thomson's Hotel, Newark (situated on the site of the present City Hall), stopping "for the purpose of receiving and delivering passengers," as the advertisement of the day read, at Chandler's Hotel, on Broad street, opposite Mechanic street; at Dickerson's Hotel, at the foot of Market street; at the west end of the bridge over the Passaic (Centre street); at the Hackensack Bridge, and at the Paterson Depot (at what is now known as Marion). The fare each way was 37½ cents, and the trip was made to Jersey City in about half an hour. It was not then deemed safe to use locomotives on the embankments extending over the marshes, and not until the embankments were thoroughly settled was steam power considered secure upon them. The

first engine passed over the road, from Jersey City to Newark, on December 2, 1835. It was named the "Newark." Up to January 1, 1838, when the Bergen Cut was completed, the cars were drawn over the hill by horse power. This cut was a heavy undertaking, and involved an immense outlay of money. The curve at the eastern entrance is justified in a report made by Superintendent Jackson, in 1853, as saving an expense of upwards of \$100,000 on a more direct route. The work was commenced, and the formidable rock excavation of this hill undertaken, with only \$35,000 in the treasury. At that important juncture in the affairs of the company, the firm of Nevins, Townsend & Co., and their associates,—embracing capitalists of New York and New England,—entered into an engagement to become proprietors of the stock subscribed by the commissioners, stipulating to carry on the construction of the work, from New York to New Brunswick, in accordance with the provisions of the charter. The road was extended to Elizabethtown in 1835, to Rahway in 1836, and, in the Report of the Directors for the year 1837, it is stated that the distance from the Raritan to the Passaic (22½ miles) was "completed with a single line of rails and an adequate number of turnouts, upon the most approved mode of structure, with heavy upright iron rails. On the whole of this distance, a locomotive engine has been used since the middle of last July, making three trips a day." On January 1, 1839, the road was opened through to Philadelphia, and thus direct communication was established between that city and New York. Previous to this, the line of travel was by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, steamboats connecting New York with the terminus of that company at South Amboy, involving a water passage of twenty-seven miles.

The original cost of the road, with each item separately enumerated under oath, in 1839, was \$1,351,638.34. It was not long before the Company availed itself of the authority given it in the charter, to purchase the stock and franchises of the Bridge and Turnpike Companies, which cost the Company about \$300,000. The ferry franchises in Jersey City were bought in 1853, and large sums were expended in improving the terminal facilities. In 1856, the Company projected a more direct route, between East Newark and the Market street depot, by bridging the Passaic at Commercial Dock. This was bitterly opposed by the navigation interests, and a bill was brought by Charles E. Milnor, William L. Shallow, and others in the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction to restrain the Company from building the proposed bridge. Judge Grier delivered an opinion in the September term of 1857, denying the injunction. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose final adjudication was made in favor of the Company in 1862. The work was immediately commenced, the road straightened, and the handsome iron bridge now spanning the river was

erected. The road continued under the management of its first President, General Duryea with a short interval during which he was in California, when Mr. J. Phillips Phenix held the office, until his death, October 22, 1863, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

He was succeeded by Mr. A. L. Dennis, of Newark, who is now the Vice-President of the United Railroad and Canal Company. The first Secretary was John P. Jackson, who filled that office until 1849, when he was chosen General Superintendent, an office which he filled with great efficiency until the time of his death, which occurred on December 10, 1861. He was succeeded by his son, F. Wolcott Jackson, who remains at his post as General Superintendent of the New Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. William A. Whitehead, lately deceased, another honored citizen of Newark, succeeded Mr. Jackson in the Secretaryship, in which capacity he served six years, when he received the appointment of Executive Agent. F. Wolcott Jackson was Secretary until his appointment to the Superintendency, and for three years thereafter, combining the two offices until 1865, when Mr. F. W. Rankin was appointed Secretary. The New Jersey Railroad Company was consolidated with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, under authority given by the Legislature, February 27, 1867, and became a part of the United Railroad and Canal Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1870, opened negotiations for the leasing of the railway and canal of the joint companies, its rapidly extending feeders in the West and the consequent growth of its through-carrying trade necessitating increased facilities to New York City. On the 1st of December, 1871, the lease was consummated for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, by the delivery of those works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at an annual rental of ten per centum per annum, when the capital stock, free of all taxes, and in accordance with the lease, quarterly dividends of two and a half per cent. in cash have been regularly paid. The Pennsylvania Company now control 540.9 miles of railroad in New Jersey. The cost of their lines and work in this State, including branches, steamboats, other equipments, real estate, etc., together with additional construction expenses, incurred by the lessee, is stated by the report for 1883 presented to the Legislature, to be: \$37,375,-299.50. The total earnings for 1883 were \$14,408,-540.44; working expenses \$10,513,338.70; net earnings, 3,895,201.74.

Extensive improvements have been made since the lease, in Jersey City and in the meadows west of the Hackensack River, to accommodate the immense travel and traffic centering at this terminus of the Railroad Company's system. Among these are a new passenger depot, enclosing a space of six hundred and twenty by two hundred and twenty-eight feet through which are run twelve tracks of railway for passenger trains only. At the river end of this edifice is a pas-

sage-way forty feet wide, by two hundred and twenty-eight feet long, by which access is had to the general waiting-rooms, covering an area of eighty by eighty-four feet, including the adjacent ticket offices and restaurants. These waiting-rooms open upon a covered way sixty feet wide, running the entire length of the river front, on which all the ferry slips open. The ferry-house is forty by one hundred and twenty feet, and contains large and comfortable rooms and offices for the public accommodation.

About midnight on the 4th of August, 1884, an explosion of gas occurred in the entrance to the ferry-house at the foot of Exchange Place. This was followed by a burst of flame and smoke, which seemed to envelope the entire waiting room in an instant. The Jersey City fire department made a prompt response, but before they could reach the scene the flames had spread through the ferry waiting room, and had reached the long shed-like structure connecting the five ferry slips, from the Brooklyn Annex, to the south, to the Adams Express pier on the north. The din of scores of locomotive whistles brought the company's large fleet of fire tugs and the two New York City fire boats to the wharf, whence numerous heavy streams were forced on the flames. From the ferry entrance the fire spread to Superintendent Jackson's and other offices overhead, and in a wonderfully short time the entire building had been devoured. A strong southerly wind prevailed at the time, carrying the flames to the cupola of the waiting room of the railroad depot, and soon the entire interior was a roaring mass of fire, while the ferry slips and bridges in front of it were engulfed almost simultaneously. The main depot itself, fortunately, had a roof constructed largely of iron and glass, supported by brick side walls and wooden uprights. The latter were not close enough together to afford much opportunity for the flames, and the firemen, by hard work, succeeded in saving all but about seventy-five feet of the depot itself. The flames reached the shore end of Adams Express Company's pier, and were unable to go further, as they were met by the combined streams of several fire tugs and steamers. The entire ferry house and waiting room, with the bridges and floats, and the greater portion of the elastic spiles, the offices and the depot waiting room, were entirely destroyed.

Fortunately no lives were lost, although many narrow escapes were reported. Those who were about the ferry-house at the time, either made their way to the street, or were taken off by the two ferry boats which were laid up for repairs. The loss was estimated at \$300,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have an insurance department, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Their property is covered with what are called floating policies, which are placed mostly in English companies. These policies cover whatever damage may be caused by fire, to any of the property of the company.

Before daybreak several hundred men were put to

work clearing away the debris. A locomotive was erected across the river end of the depot, and trains started and arrived within two hundred feet of their former position. Covered passages were erected leading to the Adams Express pier, for the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and to the Brooklyn Annex pier, at the foot of York Street, for the Cortlandt Street Ferry. The former Adams pier is partially removed, and a bridge towed from West Thirty-fourth Street was placed in position, for the transfer of teams.

Temporary railroad offices were located in Taylor's Hotel. The company proceeded at once to make arrangements to rebuild the depot.

The principal freight improvements are located at Harsimus Cove, a short distance north of the passenger depot. They have been made at a cost of several millions of dollars, and exceed in their magnitude anything of the kind on the Continent. The general plan of these improvements embraces a frontage of about eleven hundred feet on the Hudson River. From this front extends: First, stock-yards, thirteen hundred by two hundred and twenty-five feet; connected with, and in front of which, is an *Abattoir*, two hundred and twenty-five by two hundred feet. These yards can receive and deliver five hundred cars of stock daily. Second, a water slip one hundred and eighty feet wide, and fifteen hundred feet long, which runs the entire length of the *Abattoir* and stock-yards. Third, a pier fifteen hundred by two hundred feet, on the rear of which is a grain elevator, six hundred by one hundred feet. Fourth, a water-slip extending the length of this pier. Fifth, freight sheds, one thousand by one hundred and twenty-five feet; a grain pier and covered sheds, five hundred by sixty feet, from which one hundred and fifty car loads of grain can be transferred daily, and a warehouse five hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and eighty feet high. Sixth, and last in the series, are tracks connected with floats, on which cars are transferred to barges and carried across the river to and from New York.

At the Meadows are located the new repair shops, round-house, freight buildings and coaling platforms of the Railroad Company, covering fourteen acres of ground. Nearly the whole distance from Jersey City to Philadelphia, the road bed is laid with four tracks by which the freight and passenger business of the road are separated, each running over its own track to its destination.

A new bridge over the Hackensack, south of the old bridge, was completed in May, 1884, which straightens the track for nearly two miles and gives accommodation for the passenger trains, leaving the old bridge free for freight trains. The structure is about two thousand feet long with a draw two hundred and sixty feet in length. With the exception of the draw, the bridge is built on piling, and seems to be of exceptional strength. The draw is an iron truss construction, swinging on a turn-table and is operated by

steam power. Every appliance that ensures the safety of trains has been adopted, and the opening of the draw automatically turns the signals to show that there is danger, and drops the shield signals over the tracks through which a locomotive must break its way before it can get too near the bridge to stop, even at high speed.

The Board of Directors of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company was elected on the 27th of May, 1884, as follows: John Jacob Astor, John C. Barton, Joseph D. Bedle, Wm. Bucknell, A. L. Dennis, Charles E. Green, F. Wolcott Jackson, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Thos. McKean, John G. Stevens, Robert F. Stockton and Samuel Welch.

Mr. John G. Stevens is the President, A. L. Dennis, Vice-President; and F. Wolcott Jackson, General Superintendent.

The National Docks Railway branches off from the main tracks at Point of Rocks, and runs to Cavan Point, a distance of three miles. It was built under the provision of the general railroad law, and completed in 1881. The line is used principally for the transportation of oil and freight, and is operated by the Pennsylvania Road.

The capital stock is \$300,000; floating debt \$796,295; cost of road and equipment \$1,089,837.12.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company is a part of the old Midland Railroad, to Middletown, N. Y., extending from Marion to the State line, a distance of 71.1 miles, with a branch from Ogdensburg, (54 miles from New York) to Gravel Place, Pa., beyond the Delaware Water Gap, a distance of 50 miles; also a branch from Columbia Junction to Delaware, N. J. The road has its terminus at the Jersey City Depot, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Midland was chartered in 1870, and opened in 1872. On the 30th of March, 1875, it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and was sold under foreclosure on February 21, 1880.

The Directors of the N. Y. S. & W. R. R. Co., in 1884, were: Charles Seidler, of Jersey City; William S. Dunn, Frederic A. Potts, Henry Marks; S. V. White, Simon Borg, Charles Minzesheimer, Henry P. Tallmadge, of New York City; Garrett A. Hobart, of Paterson, N. J.; R. K. Dow, John F. Farrell, of Claremont, N. H.; R. S. Chapel, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J. Frederic A. Potts is President; Wm. L. Dunn, Vice-President; J. P. Rafferty, Secretary and Transportation Agent; Charles V. Ware, Treasurer. The principal offices are at 98 Liberty Street, New York.

The report of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1883, was as follows: Capital stock issued for value, \$21,000,000; bonded debt, \$6,850,000; temporary loan for Company's purpose, \$199,000; temporary loan to purchase control of Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Road, \$126,220, temporary loan to purchase control of Lodi Railroad, \$12,000.

Cost of road and equipments, \$25,234.68-87. Income from passengers, \$199,965.67; from freight, \$639,764.36; from other sources, \$152,929.07. Expenditures during the year for working the road, including repairs, maintenance of way, motive power and contingencies, \$651,131.18.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad also uses the Pennsylvania depot, and track as far as Victrola, for the conveyance of passengers direct to and from New York.

Morris and Essex Railroad.—The Morris and Essex Railroad was projected in 1835. Several prominent citizens of Morristown started the enterprise, and held meetings and appointed committees to solicit aid and support from the neighboring towns. In response to their appeal, a meeting was held at the South Ward Hotel, Newark, on Wednesday, January 14th, with Stephen Dodd, as Chairman, and Peter Fairchild, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted extending the cordial approbation of the meeting to the project of the "Morristown Railroad," and Messrs. J. M. Meeker, J. P. Jackson, and Moses Bigelow were appointed a committee to present the subject to the Legislature. Messrs. Stephen Dodd, L. A. Sykes and W. B. Kinney, were constituted a standing committee to act with the committee at Morristown. Their endeavors were crowned with success by the passage of the bill to incorporate the Morris and Essex Railroad, by the Assembly on the 27th of January, and on the 29th the bill was returned from the Council with amendments which were agreed to by the lower house, and the bill was finally passed. The charter authorized a capital stock of \$300,000, with authority to increase to \$500,000. The Company was authorized to lay out and construct a railroad or lateral roads from one or more suitable place or places in Morristown, to "intersect one or more suitable place or places in the railroad known as the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at Newark or Elizabethtown." Among the provisions of this charter, which are peculiar in comparison with modern ideas of constructing railroads, were the following sections:

"Section 10 provides that the President and Directors of the said company shall have power to have constructed, or to purchase with the funds of the company, and to place on any railroad constructed by them, all machines, wagons, engines, carriages or vehicles for the transportation of persons or any species of property thereon as they may think reasonable, expedient or right. Provided they shall not charge more than at the rate of six cents per mile per ton for the transportation of property on the said road or roads, or six cents per mile for carrying each passenger on said railways in the carriages of the company, or three cents per mile for each ton of property transported, or three cents per mile for each passenger carried on said railways in the carriages of others, and three cents per mile for each empty carriage.

"Section 14 enacts that the road or roads authorized, by this act be, and the same are hereby declared, a

public highway, and shall be constructed with a track for one or more horses and free for the passage of any railroad carriage thereon with passengers or property upon payment of the tolls prescribed by this act. Provided always that said carriages so used thereon shall be of the same description in the formation of the wheels and the length of axle as those used by the company, and shall be so regulated as to the time of starting and rates of travelling as not to interfere with the carriages of the company.

"Section 15 requires the President and Treasurer of said company to file, under oath or affirmation, a statement of the amount of the cost of said road, including all expenses, in the office of the Secretary of State, and annually thereafter the President and Treasurer of the said company shall, under oath or affirmation, make a statement to the Legislature of this State of the proceeds of said road, and as soon as the net proceeds of said road shall amount to seven per centum upon its cost, the said corporation shall pay to the Treasurer of this State a tax of one-half of one per centum on the cost of said road, to be paid annually thereafter on the first Monday of January of each year, provided that no other tax or impost shall be levied or assessed upon the said company.

"Section 16 that at the expiration of fifty years the State may take the road upon paying to the company the value thereof, said valuation to be made by six persons, three to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the State and three by the company."

The commissioners to open the books of subscription to the capital stock were, James Cook, William N. Wood, of Morristown; William Britton, of Madison; Jephtha B. Munn, of Chatham; Israel D. Condict, of Springfield; Isaac Baldwin, of Newark, and John J. Bryant, of Elizabethtown. The books were opened on the 9th of March at Morristown, on the 10th at Elizabethtown, and on the 11th at Newark.

The company was organized by the stockholders at Chatham on March 23, when Jephtha B. Munn, John S. Darcy, Israel D. Condict, Jonathan C. Bonnel, Alfred Bishop, William Britton, James Cook, Lewis Condict and William N. Wood were elected Directors. Dr. Lewis Condict was elected President, and William N. Wood Secretary.

On the completion of the road to Newark, a connection was made with the New Jersey Railroad by a track laid through Broad Street to the Centre street depot. Early in 1855 the branch road from East Newark and the bridge across the Passaic, perfecting the junction of the Morris and Essex with the New Jersey Railroad, was completed by the latter company at an expense of about \$200,000. Superintendent Jackson, in reporting the completion of this work, stated "the expenditure for the construction was greatly augmented by the heavy charge for the right-of-way, the expensive viaducts over the turnpike and roads, and the costly bridge over the river, with pivot draws of two openings of fifty feet each."

In 1860 the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company obtained a charter for a railroad connecting Newark with Hoboken, which was completed on November 19, 1862, when the trains of the Morris and Essex Road were run direct to Hoboken through the Bergen Tunnel. The road extends from Hoboken to Phillipsburg, a distance of eighty-three and sixty-eight one-hundredths miles, with the Boonton branch, diverging at the western end of the new tunnel, thirty-four and fifty-four one hundredths miles additional. It was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company December 10, 1868, at an annual rental of seven per cent. per annum on the stock and bonds, and is equipped and operated by the lessee. The total receipts in 1882 were \$4,262,901.40; expenditures during the year for working the road, including repairs, maintenance of way, motive power and contingencies, \$2,937,113.20.

Boonton Branch.—The construction of the Boonton branch was begun immediately after the lease was consummated. The new tunnel through Bergen Hill was commenced in the summer of 1873 and completed in 1877. On the 12th of May of that year, it was formally opened by running a special train to Den-ville, via Newark and Morristown, returning by way of Boonton and Patterson. A number of prominent railroad men participated, among whom were Samuel Sloan, President of the road; Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, John Brisbin, Percy R. Pyne, W. Walter Phelps, M. Massey, A. L. Dennis and others. The tunnel and Boonton branch were opened for regular travel May 24, 1877.

Since the lease the company have bought all the land of the Jersey Shore Improvement Company, by which large terminal facilities at Hoboken have been secured. A ship canal was constructed at the time the tunnel was being built, and a large grain elevator was erected in 1884-5. A new round house with forty-seven engine stalls was also built in 1884.

The whole amount of capital stock paid in is \$15,000,000; bonded debt, \$23,073,000; cost of road, \$24,285,077.10; cost of equipments, \$12,976,664.74. The income from passengers during the year 1883 was \$1,298,800.01; from freight, \$2,933,399.23; from other sources, \$266,131.85. Expenditures during the year for working the road, including repairs, maintenance of way, motive power and contingencies \$2,937,113.20. A dividend of seven per cent. was paid to the stockholders in 1883, the cash amounting to \$1,050,000.

The Newark and Bloomfield Railroad was chartered March 26, 1852, and was opened on July 1, 1856.

The road extends from Roseville Junction to Montclair, a distance of four and a quarter miles. It was leased to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company at an annual rental of six per cent. per annum on its capital stock of \$103,850, and is operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

The Directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad

Company in 1884 were Samuel Sloan, Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, Percy R. Pyne, George Bliss, William Walter Phelps, B. G. Clarke, M. T. Pyne, of New York City; Aaron Robertson, of Beattystown, N. J.; S. Griffith, Beach Vanderpool (recently deceased,) of Newark; M. M. Shippen, of Hoboken; A. Reasoner, of Morristown. Samuel Sloan was President; Fred F. Chambers, Secretary and Treasury; Andrew Reasoner, General Superintendent. The offices of the company are at No. 26 Exchange Place, New York.

New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad.—Under the management of this road are included several short railroads terminating in Jersey City, which were originally constructed as separate enterprises for the accommodation of local travel. The first of these were the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, a project originating principally in Paterson, the large manufacturing interests of which suffered as did those of Newark from the need of improved facilities for communication with New York. Application for a charter was made to the Legislature in 1830, but after repeated attempts to secure its passage, the bill was laid over until the next session. In September, 1830, the friends of the bill appointed a committee of seventy-five to further the project, and adopted resolutions by which they pledged themselves to use all honorable exertions to secure the election of such representatives from the township and county as would favor the passage of a law to authorize the construction of such a railroad. The agitation was kept up with considerable energy, and a strong rally was made on the opening of the Legislature in 1831. On the 13th of January the bill passed the Assembly thirty-seven to three, and on the 21st it was approved by the Council. The occasion was celebrated in Paterson with great rejoicing, and two sumptuous banquets were provided in honor of the great event. Books for subscription to the capital stock were opened at the Passaic Hotel on the 2nd of March, and no difficulty was met with in securing the necessary means to proceed with the construction of the road. The stockholders made choice of the following gentlemen as Directors: Philemon Dickerson, Rosewell L. Colt, Robert L. Stevens, Robert Carrick, Samuel F. Mott, Mark W. Collet, and James L. Morris. Philemon Dickerson was elected President, and E. B. D. Dayton Secretary. The road was completed as far as Aquackanonk, a distance of four and a half miles in 1832, and a trial trip was made on the 5th of June, when the Commissioners of the New Jersey Railroad and other distinguished citizens were invited to take an excursion over the road. The cars were described as "elegantly furnished" and capable of containing thirty or forty passengers. They were drawn with the utmost facility by a single horse, and a participant in the excursion avers the time occupied in making the trip was only eighteen minutes, without any extraordinary effort. The road was completed to

the junction with the New Jersey Railroad at Bergen Hill drew material in 1884, and in March 1885 the Directors made a report announcing that arrangements had been made to change the motive power to steam.

* From recent investigations (Hart, 1970; Hart & Taylor, 1971; Hart & Stephens, 1971) it appears to be significant that the first of the five experiments of the first May 1971 is very similar to the first of the five experiments of the first May 1970. This experimental similarity is one of the reasons for including it in the final table. From the results of the other four experiments it is possible to conclude that the results of the first May 1971 are quite different from the results of the first May 1970. The results of the first May 1971 are also quite different from the results of the first May 1970.

The Board state that their contract with the New Jersey Railroad secured to them the common use of that road from the Junction; and an avenue was permanently secured for them to both ferries at a commuted toll of six cents for each passenger, and twelve cents for each ton of merchandise. The New Jersey Company covenanted "that within five years, and as much sooner as it conveniently can be done, they will lay down two permanent tracks from the Junction to Jersey City, at a grade not exceeding forty feet to the mile, and also that within such reasonable time as it can legally be effected, and not exceeding five years, they will construct a branch of their road, with two sets of tracks from some suitable point east of the Junction to the Hoboken Ferry."

In 1853, the Erie Railway Company was authorized by an act of the Legislature to operate railroads in New Jersey, and after securing a lease of the Paterson and Hudson River and the Paterson and Ramapo roads, the two forming a direct line to Suffern, N. Y. the old terminus of the Erie Company at Piermont was abandoned, all the traffic of the road being carried to Jersey City.

The directors of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad Company are: Theron R. Butler, Charles Dana, James J. Goodwin, John F. Pierson, Harrison Durkee, R. Suydam Grant, Hugh J. Jewett, John T. Johnston, Jacob H. Schiff, Edwin D. Morgan, William L. Strong, of New York City; Solomon S. Guthrie of Buffalo; Homer Ramsdell of Newburgh, N. Y.; F. N. Drake of Corning, N. Y.; Cortlandt Parker of Newark, N. J.; Thomas Dickson of Scranton, Pa.; J. Lowber Welsh of Philadelphia. The officers are: H. J. Jewett, President; George R. Blanchard and Robert Harris, Vice Presidents; A. R. Macdonough, Secretary; B. W. Spencer, Treasurer; E. T. Bowen, General Superintendent; John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent. The principal offices are in the Coal and Iron Exchange Building, Cortlandt Street, New York.

The report of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad for 1883 is as follows: capital stock \$630,000; cost of the road including land, depot buildings and appurtenances, \$630,000. No funded or other debts. Income—rent of the road \$53,400; Dividends 4 per cent., January 3, 1883, \$25,200; July 3, 1883, 4 per cent. \$25,200, total \$50,400.

The Long Dock Company, incorporated in 1856,

built the Bergen Tunnel, which was completed in 1861. The first passenger train passed through it on the 1st of May in that year and thenceforward the business of the road has been transacted at the Long Dock.

The completion of the tunnel was the occasion of an interesting visit on February 6, by the members of the Legislature and a number of railroad magnates. They landed at Long Dock and passed slowly through the dark passage without interruption. This was at that time the most extensive work of the kind in the Union. It is 4,300 feet long, passing through solid rock. The excavation cost about one million dollars exclusive of the land. It was commenced in 1856, but the commercial crisis of 1857 caused a suspension of the work. It was again commenced in 1859, and continued to its completion in 1861.

The Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey extends from Bergen Junction to Sparkill, N. Y., a distance of 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was incorporated on the 9th of February 1854, completed October 1, 1859, and leased in 1869 to the Erie, which operates the road under a contract for which the company receives 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross earnings. The capital stock issued is \$1,000,000, bonded debt \$368,000, floating debt \$70,756.79. Cost of road and equipments \$548,095.16. Its income in 1882 was about \$300,000, and expenditures \$254,899.00.

The Paterson, Newark and New York Railroad is also leased to and controlled by the Erie Company at an annual rental of \$35,000. The road was chartered to run from Paterson to Newark, about 11 miles. It was opened in 1868 and was connected with the Newark and Hudson Railroad, extending from Bergen Junction to the foot of Fourth Avenue, Newark, a distance of 5½ miles. This was also leased to the Erie at a rental of \$33,000 per annum, and is operated and equipped by that road. The organization of each of these roads is maintained separately but consists of the same board of Directors as follows: Cortlandt Parker, President; A. R. Macdonough, Secretary; Bird W. Spence, Treasurer; Hugh J. Jewett and Lansing Zabriskie.

These also constitute the Board of Directors of the Long Dock Company.

The capital stock paid in is \$250,000; bonded debt \$500,000; cost of road and equipment as settled August 8, 1879, by decree of Judge Scudder, \$545,433.29. Receipts in 1883 from passengers \$58,628.24; from freight \$58,169.74; from other sources \$116.35; total \$116,914.33. Expenditures \$65,924.13. For the Newark and Hudson portion of the road the capital stock is \$250,000; bonded debt \$250,000; cost of road as settled by decree of the court \$255,056.18. Income from passengers \$28,153.97; from freight \$24,751.11; total \$52,905.08. Expenditures \$84,932.27.

The New York and Greenwood Lake Railway runs from Jersey City to the State line on the northern boundary of Passaic County, a distance of forty-three miles, passing through the village of Arlington, in

Kearny township, crossing the Passaic by a handsome iron bridge on stone piers near the mouth of Second River, and runs through Bloomfield, Montclair, Little Falls, and Meads Basin, thence running due north for Greenwood Lake. It was built as the Montclair Railway and suffering many vicissitudes, it was sold at foreclosure sale.

The road cost \$2,849,617.61; and was sold for \$1,200,000. Its capital stock, 100,000 shares at \$10 each were \$88,234.01, from freight \$74,936.32, from other sources \$9,799.62, total 172,968.95. The expenditures were \$166,493.49. The officers and directors of the company are: Abram S. Hewitt, President; Bird W. Spencer, Treasurer; A. R. Macdonough, Secretary; Cortlandt Parker, H. J. Jewett, Edward Cooper, Edmund T. Bowen, Smith Ely, and Tappan Bowue. The Greenwood Lake road is a popular line in the summer time for excursionists and fishermen. The trains are run at such hours as to give pleasure seekers a long day at the Lake, or among the romantic hills surrounding it.

The **Watchung Branch** is a short road extending from North Newark to Orange, a distance of about three miles, entering the latter city at the westerly end of Main Street, near St. Mark's Church. Trains are run in connection with the Greenwood Lake road to and from New York.

The **New York and Fort Lee Railroad** is used almost exclusively for oil, coal and live stock. It was incorporated in 1862, and is now maintained and operated by the Erie, and the particulars of operations, expenditures, &c. are kept as part of the general accounts of the company.

The **Hackensack and New York Railroad Company**, incorporated in 1856, and completed the latter part of 1861, also has its terminus at Long Dock.

The road extends from Hackensack to Erie Junction, a distance of about 6 miles. It is leased to the New Jersey and New York Railroad Company at an annual rental of \$8,400, and is equipped and operated by that company. The amount of capital stock paid in is \$118,000.

The **Central Railroad of New Jersey**, which has its terminus at Communipaw, originated with the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, which was incorporated by the Legislature in 1831.

On the 1st of March the stock was all subscribed for at Elizabethtown, and on the 28th of April in the same year a meeting of the shareholders was held at Noll's tavern in the same town, when the following directors were elected: Isaac H. Williamson, William Chetwood, Thomas Salter, Edward Price, Abraham Brittin, John Allen, Isaac Southard, Thomas A. Hartwell and William Halsted. The road was promptly built and put into operation, the passengers and freight being at first transferred at Elizabethtown to steamboats, which ran regularly from that point to New York. Shortly after the completion of the road from Somerville a track was laid connecting with the New

Jersey Railroad at the crossing at Elizabeth, and the traffic of the road was carried direct to Jersey City through Newark. In 1860, the company was authorized by the Legislature to extend their road to Jersey City by building a bridge across Newark Bay. The opposition to this enterprise was very bitter, but the company eventually triumphed in the courts, and the bridge, which was two years in construction was formally opened on July 29, 1864. About six hundred invited guests, including members of the Legislature, Railroad officials, Stockholders, Aldermen, and various local dignitaries, took part in the opening ceremonies, which were conducted by John Taylor Johnston, the President of the road. The bridge is 9,756 feet in length with a pivot draw 216 feet long, supported on a central pier, leaving two openings of 75 feet each. The bridge is well secured with abutments and cribs to prevent damage by ice, and wide enough for a double track, which runs the entire length. The cost of construction was \$250,000. At the same time, the road to Jersey City, through Bayonne and Greenville was opened, and the coal docks at Port Johnson, the Abattoir and other points of interest were inspected. By this route, the distance from Elizabeth to New York is eleven miles; by the way of the New Jersey Railroad it is fifteen miles.

The company have excellent terminal facilities at Communipaw, running large and handsomely furnished ferry boats to the foot of Liberty Street, New York.

The **Newark and New York Railroad** is a branch of the Central, diverging from the main track, and running through Lafayette and West Bergen across the meadows to Newark, with handsome iron bridges crossing the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers near their point of confluence. The road was chartered March 1st, 1866, and went into active operation under control of the Central in 1869. A branch road was opened in 1872, from Newark to Elizabethport, where it connects with the main line. The terminus of these roads in Newark is on Broad Street, between Mechanic and Fair Streets.

The **Long Branch Division of the Central** was built under two separate charters. One was for the New York and Long Branch Railway, extending from Long Branch to Perth Amboy, crossing the Raritan River with the longest drawbridge in the United States. Of this road Anthony Reckless, of Red Bank was the first President. The other charter was for the Perth Amboy and Elizabethtown Railroad, which was obtained of the Legislature in 1868. Its first President, Col. A. W. Jones, sold the charter to the Central road; but subsequently endeavoured to transfer it to the Pennsylvania Railroad, that corporation being anxious to control the traffic to and from New York over their Woodbridge and Perth Amboy branch. This project, however was defeated in the courts, and the whole line from Elizabethtown to Long Branch was built and operated by the Central Railroad Com-

pany. It was opened for travel in the summer of 1876. On Feb. 11, 1877, the property and business of the Central Railroad Company was placed in the hands of a Receiver, and for several years it was managed successfully by the late Judge Francis S. Lathrop. On the death of that gentleman, Hon. Henry S. Little was appointed Receiver. He succeeded in bringing the road out of the Chancellor's hands, and in 1883, a new organization was effected with Mr. Little as President. Soon after the road was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Company, who now maintain and operate it, together with all its branches.

The present directors of the Central are as follows: Henry S. Little, John Kean, Franklin B. Gowen, Edward C. Knight, Robert Garrett, Sidney Shepard, Henry C. Kelsey, Samuel Sloan, and J. Kennedy Tod. Mr. Little is President; Mr. Kean Vice-President; J. W. Watson, Treasurer; Saml. Knox, Secretary; W. W. Stearns, General Superintendent, and H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

The Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad connects the Central road with the North Pennsylvania Railroad, forming a through line from New York to Philadelphia. It was chartered in 1874 and was opened on May 1, 1876. The Trenton Branch was put into operation in 1877.

The report of the Central Railroad Company for 1883, including the Long Branch Division as far as Perth Amboy, and the Newark and New York and Newark and Elizabeth branches, is as follows: capital stock paid in, \$18,563,200; bonded debt, \$36,476,600; car trusts, \$2,560,200; floating debt, less cash and accounts receivable, \$2,432,411.69; road and appendages, \$17,343,083.44; equipment, \$14,768,051.02. Cost of road and equipments, less car trusts, \$4,850,000; L. and S. equipment in Pennsylvania, \$2,310,000. Income from passengers, \$1,696,249.41; from freight, \$4,331,611.69; from other sources, \$518,873.55; total, \$6,546,734.65. Expenditures during the year for working the road, including maintenance of way, motive power and contingencies, \$3,691,792.39. Dividend paid during the year, one and a half per cent. in cash, \$278,448.

For the Long Branch Railway, from Perth Amboy to Bay Head Junction, leased to the Central Railroad Company and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania companies under a disputed agreement now in litigation pending the existence of an injunction granted in connection therewith, the company made the following report for the year ending December 31, 1883: capital stock paid in, \$2,000,000; bonded debt, \$1,500,000; floating debt, \$29,214.84. Cost of road and equipments, \$3,309,726.23. Dividends paid in cash semi-annually, \$35,000. Income from passengers, \$423,774.17; from freight, \$108,003.64; from other sources, \$12,612.09; total, \$544,389.90. Expenditures, \$679,772.86.

New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway Company.—With the growing importance of the

Hudson County water front as an eastern outlet for the commerce of almost the entire country, this new candidate for a share of the carrying trade has been quietly but with remarkable vigor and energy, and at an expense of several millions of dollars, pushing toward completion its great terminal work at Weehawken. The line promises to become one of great importance to this State, as it makes another great thoroughfare to the West. The road-bed, extending from Weehawken to Buffalo, a distance of four hundred and twenty-five miles, with all its appurtenances, has been constructed in a first-class manner, and was opened for public travel in the summer of 1883, passengers being taken from Buffalo to Jersey City by way of Bergen Junction. Aside from its important share of through business between the points named, it is believed that no line of road in New Jersey has more important connections or better prospects for local traffic, both east and west. About nineteen miles of the road are within this state, passing through Hackensack, West Englewood, and Norwood, to the New York State line near Tappan. It thence continues through Nyack and Haverstraw, from whence it follows the west shore of the Hudson to Albany, traversing a country abounding in most delightful and romantic scenery, and embracing in its course the vicinity of many popular summer resorts.

One of the great features of this road is the terminal accommodations at Weehawken in the way of wharves and docks, which bid fair to surpass any other on the Hudson river. The tract of land upon which these improvements are being made, comprises four hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and sixty-five acres, lying on the upland, north of the docks, are reserved for building purposes. The property has a frontage of six thousand seven hundred and ninety feet, extending northerly as far as, and including the old Abattoir and the National Stock Yard. The general plan for the frontage embraces eleven piers, with docks intervening, running back eleven hundred and forty feet, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet in width, with an average depth of twenty-six feet of water at low tide. The piers are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in width. On pier No. 8, a mammoth grain elevator, one hundred and four feet wide by three hundred and seventy-two feet in length, was built in 1884. The foundation rests upon seven thousand piles, varying from eighty-five to one hundred and fifteen feet in length. A similar building was erected on pier No. 9. Piers 2 and 3 have been completed and are covered with sheds, seven hundred and eleven by one hundred and ninety-four feet. These are intended for the accommodation of ocean steamships and storage of their merchandise. Pier 1 is in use for river purposes, lighterage, etc., adjoining which are two transfer slips for the accommodation of the double track floats, each capable of transporting

seventeen loaded freight cars. South of these is a pier intended for express business, but at present used for emigrant purposes. The total frontage of pier heads and sides of docks is thirty thousand two hundred and ninety feet, or but a few feet short of five miles and three-quarters.

The depot building and ferry house surpasses in size and beauty of design any railroad structure in New Jersey. There are six ferry slips with large storage rooms between each, one of which is the emigrant's waiting room, sixty by sixty feet. Between these slips and the depot is a covered passage way, sixty feet wide and five hundred and thirty feet long. The main building is three hundred and fifty-five by ninety feet and may be briefly outlined as follows: A waiting room ninety by ninety feet, with truss roof, having a lantern in the centre seventy-five feet above the floor, from whence an electric light will illuminate the whole room. The walls are finely paneled in red cherry with yellow pine wainscoting, and all elaborately ornamented in the Eastlake style. North of this is the gentlemen's smoking room, thirty-seven feet square, and offices for depot purposes. Above these rooms are the offices of the General and Division Superintendents, train dispatchers and the freight department, opening upon a balcony extending on three sides of the waiting-room, and connecting with other offices on the second floor. The dining-room is thirty-seven by sixty-five feet, with a kitchen over it. The ladies' waiting-room is thirty-seven by fifty-three feet, and adjoins the telegraph and ticket offices. The ferry department has a main waiting-room fifty two by forty feet, and above this are the offices of the engineers' department.

West of the main building is a covered passage way two hundred and sixty-five by forty feet, connecting with the train sheds, of which two of a temporary character, six hundred and fifty feet long and fifteen feet wide, are now in use. The permanent train shed will retain the same length and be two hundred and seventy feet in width, covering fourteen tracks, of which number eleven are now laid. Two sheds and three tracks especially for the transshipment of milk lie south of the main tracks, and still further south is a round-house with stalls for thirteen engines, and in its vicinity the gas-house and tanks, furnishing gas for lighting the depot, ferries, cars and boats. A coal pocket on the southwest corner of the track, will be constructed with a trestle and chutes for supplying the locomotives with coal. A ten inch main conducts water for all purposes from the Hohoken reservoir. A double track on the line of the old New York and Fort Lee Railroad, connects the company's works with the Erie oil docks and stock yards at Hoboken.

With a breadth of enterprise rarely exhibited by such youthful corporations the West Shore Company determined in the early days of the enterprise to tunnel through the rocky heights of Weehawken and

reach the level land lying west of Union Hill. The tunnel was commenced in February, 1881, and completed in September, 1883, at a cost of one million and a quarter dollars. It is about 4,000 feet long, and is bored through solid rock nearly its entire length. At the mouth the rocks are 90 feet high. The tunnel is laid with a double track, and is bell-shaped at the mouth to allow of divergence of the tracks as they approach the yard. The distance from the bluff at the mouth of the tunnel to the pier line, is 1,700 feet. The yard contains twenty-three miles of track. West of the tunnel, at New Durham, extensive improvements are also being made.

From the depot a new avenue, known as Clifton Drive, is being constructed, making a gradual ascent by a curve of the steep bluff, and connecting with the Boulevard at Union Hill; a distance of about three-quarters of a mile.

Passengers since the middle of May 1884, have been brought direct to the Weehawken Ferry, excepting those who are traveling through to Philadelphia or points further South, and these are still taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's terminus at Jersey City. The ferry connects at the foot of Forty-second Street, New York, where a handsome ferry building similar in style to that on the Jersey side, has been erected by the West Shore Company. The Company own property at the foot of Harrison Street, where the principal ferry houses on the New York side will ultimately be located, with perhaps another at Fourteenth Street. In addition to the old boats of the Weehawken Ferry, the Company completed in May 1884, four very handsome boats which are now running from their new slips, to the ferry at Forty-second Street.

The West Shore Company are joint owners of the terminus with the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Companies. The first named Company have absorbed by purchase or lease the Jersey City and Albany Railroad, the Midland Terminal and Ferry Company, the old Weehawken Ferry and the Open Cut and General Storehouse Company. Until quite recently Horace Porter was the President. His resignation leaves the office vacant. The other officers are: Theodore Houston, Vice President; John L. Nesbit, Secretary; F. E. Worcester, Treasurer; J. D. Layng, General Manager; E. L. Corthell, Chief Engineer; C. D. Bradley, Division Superintendent; C. D. Gorham, Assistant General Superintendent. Of the New York, Ontario and Western Company, E. F. Winslow is the President; J. E. Childs, General Superintendent and W. Katte, Chief Engineer.

The whole of the engineering work at the terminus has been done by Mr. Katte, assisted by Mr. J. Piereson Coleman. At least six millions of dollars have been expended on this work, in addition to the cost of the tunnel.

The last report (December 31, 1883,) shows a capital stock paid in of \$35,455,400; bonded debt \$43,036,000;

floating debt \$441,866.82. Cost of road and equipments \$7,500,000.82.

In June, 1881, on application of the United States Trust Company, Trustee of the first mortgage bonds by the New York West Shore and Harlem Railway Company, under date of August 5, 1881, to secure an issue of \$50,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, ex Judge Horace Russell and Theodore Houston, the Vice President, were appointed by Judge Charles F. Brown of the New York Supreme Court, Receivers of all the property of the Company. The immediate liabilities of the West Shore at that time were \$1,500,000 for labor, supplies and traffic accounts. This was outside of the amount awarded by the committee appointed to determine the obligations of the road to the North River Construction Company—\$7,500,000. The Construction Company's claim was for 9,000,000, and it was to have been satisfied if the proposition had been carried out by the turning over of \$75,000,000 of second mortgage bonds. The Receivership puts an end for the present to this plan. In addition to the foregoing amounts, the Railway Company contracted for \$4,000,000 worth of equipments made under the Car Trust, but that was arranged so that the amount to be paid any one year would not exceed \$500,000.

At the same time a bill of complaint was filed against the Company in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, by Cortlandt Parker, counsel for the United States Trust Company, of New York. The bill set forth the acts under which the two corporations were created and exist, and stated that the West Shore Railroad issued \$50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds at various times, bearing date August 5, 1881, and interest at five per cent., to be paid semi-annually at its office in New York, or its office in London, England. The mortgage was made upon the entire railway from Weehawken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., together with several branches to Middletown, Albany, and Rochester, the rolling stock, franchises, &c. The mortgage contained a stipulation that the company should pay all taxes, assessments, and governmental charges, and would not suffer anything to occur whereby the lien should be impaired until the bonds were fully satisfied and discharged.

In these conditions it was alleged the company had made default by the failure to pay the interest on certain bonds, and also by failure to pay a large number of taxes and assessments imposed both in New York and New Jersey, which are prior liens upon the mortgaged property. Judge Nixon granted an injunction and appointed Horace Russell and Theodore Houston Receivers, and fixed the amount of their bond at \$50,000 each. The order gives them power to employ counsel, to purchase lands and complete the road and manage it for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders.

A meeting of bondholders representing \$12,000,000 of bonds was held in New York on the 5th of August,

1884, when Receiver Russell stated that since the West Shore had been in the Receiver's hands it had earned operating expenses, notwithstanding the incomplete condition of the road. Resolutions were passed instructing a committee, consisting of J. M. Colgate, H. F. Spaulding, J. D. Probst, George M. Pullman and M. Bartoll, to see that the United States Trust Company took steps to foreclose the road and buy it in the interest of the bondholders.

Orange and Newark Horse-Car Railroad Company.—This company was the first to establish a line of street-cars through Newark, obtaining a charter from the Legislature in 1859. The enterprise was urged with great zeal by the people of Orange, who had been in a constant turmoil for years with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, owing to a lack of facilities to reach New York. The project slumbered for a year or two, partly owing to an effort made by Owen McFarland and others of Newark to procure an injunction restraining the company from laying a track in Market Street. This case was decided in favor of the company by the Court of Errors and Appeals in December, 1860. The excitement then prevailing throughout the country arising from the secession movement in the South, and the prospect of war, delayed the enterprise, and it was not until the fall of 1861 that measures were adopted looking to the speedy building of the road. The first track laid was through Market Street from the depot to Roseville in the early spring of 1862, and on May 23, a trial trip was made over the whole length of the road to Orange. Regular trips were run on June 6, and on the succeeding 4th of July, the Broad Street Line, from Market to Orange Street, was operated. The first organization of the company in 1860 was as follows: William Pierson, M.D. (then for the first time Mayor of Orange), President; John C. Denman, Vice-President; Nehemiah Perry, Treasurer; Martin R. Dennis, Secretary. Directors—William Pierson, Lowell Mason, Jr., James Trippe, Ira M. Harrison, N. Perry, M. R. Dennis, John C. Denman, John P. Jackson, Henry R. Remsen.

In 1861 several changes in the Directors were made. Messrs. Harrison, Trippe, Jackson and Mason resigned, and David A. Hayes, Anthony Q. Keashy, William A. Ripley and Jesse Starr (of Camden) were appointed to fill their places in the Board. Jerome B. Ward was for a short time, Superintendent. Dr. C. B. Guthrie and John S. King then came into the Board, succeeding Messrs. Remsen and Starr, and Martin R. Dennis was made Secretary and Treasurer in 1861. The road was built under a contract with Mr. John T. King, who at that time was a resident of Orange.

In 1865 Martin R. Dennis was made Superintendent, and was succeeded by Enos Freeman in 1872, when Mr. Dennis was elected President. Mr. B. F. Fessenden was chosen General Superintendent in 1874, and retained this office until the change in the

management in the winter of 1883-4. In 1876 Frederick T. Kirk was appointed to the position of Secretary and Treasurer, succeeding Charles E. Thurston and Charles Place. Mr. Kirk still remains in the same capacity with the present company. After the death of Mr. Dennis, William H. Ballantine was made President, and retained that office until the winter of 1883-4.

The road had been controlled for years by the United Railroad Company, and under the lease, subsequently, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In November, 1883, a number of capitalists purchased the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and elected the same officers who were in charge of the other lines in which they were interested, which were the Irvington, Bloomfield and Harrison Lines. There is as yet no consolidation of these lines, but they are now operated under the same control, and the accommodation of the public is greatly increased.

The present management of the Orange and Newark Line is as follows:

S. S. Battin, President; H. F. Totten, Superintendent; Frederick T. Kirk, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—S. S. Battin, Theodore Runyon, F. Wolcott Jackson, A. L. Dennis, John H. Ballantine, William Clark, Daniel Dodd, Robert F. Ballantine, A. Q. Kearsby.

The routes traversed by this line are as follows: Broad Street cars, from the stables in Clinton Avenue up Broad Street and Belleville Avenue to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where a transfer is made to smaller cars running up Washington Avenue, to the depot of the Greenwood Lake Railroad. Roseville Line, from Ferry Street through Bowery, Market, Bank and Warren Streets to Roseville at the boundary line of East Orange. Orange, cars from the Market Street depot through Market, Broad and Orange Streets to Main Street, East Orange, and thence up Main Street to the stables in Lincoln Avenue near Scotland Street, Orange.

Belleville Line by transfer cars at the cemetery, the through cars between Belleville and the Market Street depot having been taken off in the spring of 1884. The whole distance covered is 13.29 miles.

The report of the Orange and Newark Horse-Car Railroad Company, made to the State Comptroller, for the year ending December 31st, 1882, was as follows:

Capital stock, authorized	\$250,000.00
Capital stock, paid in	100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Assets	100,000.00
Liabilities	100,000.00
Net assets	100,000.00
Net liabilities	100,000.00
Net assets, less liabilities	100,000.00

No dividends were paid during that year. The income from passengers and tolls was \$245,336.71; expenditures for working the road, including repairs, maintenance of way, motive power and contingent,

\$189,241.62. No report has yet been made of the business of 1883.

The Newark and Bloomfield Street Railway Company, bought at a foreclosure sale January 17th, 1876, the property of the old Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse-Car Railroad Company, whose line originally ran up Bloomfield Avenue, along Mount Prospect Avenue, north of the old Bloomfield road, and entered Bloomfield by way of Franklin Street.

The original project of this company was to continue the road to Montclair, and also to extend a road from the northerly termination of Mount Prospect Avenue to Franklin. Neither of these projected roads were ever built. During the winter of 1875 the old route to Bloomfield was abandoned, and in 1876 the new management laid the track as at present, directly up Bloomfield Avenue from the quarries. The Directors of the new organization were P. H. Ballantine, Orson Wilson, A. Lemassena, Jr. (Secretary), A. Q. Kearsby, William G. Francisco, S. S. Battin, who was President and Treasurer, H. F. Totten, Superintendent. Since the transfer of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Orange and Newark Road the following officers and directors have been elected: President, S. S. Battin; Secretary, W. L. Mulford; Directors—A. Q. Kearsby, John H. Ballantine, S. S. Battin, A. Lemassena, Jr., R. Gundersell, Henry Congar, R. F. Ballantine.

The cars run from the southerly end of Broad Street through Broad and State Streets, Summer Avenue and Bloomfield Avenue to Bloomfield, returning through Eighth Avenue instead of State Street. A branch runs through Mount Prospect Avenue to the old Bloomfield road. The stables are located on the corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Aqueduct Street, about midway between the extreme ends of the line.

The Bloomfield line reported for the year ending December 31st, 1882, a capital stock paid in of \$177,000; bonded debt, \$88,500; floating debt, bond and mortgage, \$4,000; cost of road and equipments, \$276,500; receipts, \$92,514.44; expenditures, \$89,327.75.

The Newark, Harrison and Kearny Horse-Car Railroad, Company was opened for travel in July, 1884, the line running from near the Lodi Hotel, Harrison, across the county bridge, through Bridge Street to Broad Street, and down Broad and Market Streets to Market Street Depot. The directors and officers of this line are as follows: S. S. Battin, President; F. T. Kirk, Treasurer and Secretary; H. F. Totten, Superintendent. Directors—William Clark, Robert F. Ballantine, John H. Ballantine, Sylvester S. Battin, A. Q. Kearsby, George M. Kearsby, Robert Cumming. In August, 1884, an arrangement was made with this company to run its cars over a new road from Market Street Depot through Union, Elm and Pacific Streets to Pennington Street, owned by the Essex Passenger Railway Company.

The Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company, was incorporated by the Legislature on the

7th of March, 1861. The stock originally subscribed was \$20,000, which was afterwards increased to \$40,000. The work of building the road was commenced in the fall of 1867, the company having to buy the franchise of the Springfield Turnpike Company to secure the right of way for their track.

The road was opened for public travel in June, 1868, at which time the following composed the Board of Directors: John Schweitzer, Paul Buchanan, Daniel Lauck, Theodore Runyon, Frederick Ahren, John McGregor, Francis Goecken, John Baier, Peter Neuninger.

Paul Buchanan was the first President, and later became Superintendent; Daniel Lauck was Secretary, and John Baier, Treasurer. Through the efforts of Mr. Buchanan, this line inaugurated the running of horse-cars on Sunday in the city of Newark; the first Sunday trips being made in the year 1869. After ten years of fair success in the operation of the road, the company became financially embarrassed, and A. Bishop Baldwin was appointed Receiver. In April, 1880, the line was sold at Receiver's sale, and reorganized under the name of the Newark and Irvington Horse-Car Railway Company. The officers and directors of the company are as follows: S. S. Battin, President; W. L. Mulford, Secretary. Directors—S. S. Battin, J. H. Ballantine, Alexander Turnbull, Richard Gumersell, Andrew Lemassena, Jr., S. S. Battin, Jr., George M. Keasbey, A. Q. Keasbey, Robert F. Ballantine.

The last financial statement of the Newark and Irvington Line was as follows: Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; bonded debt, \$50,000; floating debt, \$21,000; cost of road and equipments, \$194,000; income, \$74,263.48; expenditures, \$72,628.29. The general offices of all these companies is at 175 Market Street, corner of Broad Street.

The Clinton Avenue Line of Horse-Cars, running from South Park to the village of Irvington was operated by Prospect P. Shaw earlier than the Springfield Avenue Line, but it failed to pay expenses, and was abandoned about 1869.

The Newark and South Orange Horse-Car Railroad Company, was incorporated March 7, 1861, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and power to increase the same to \$50,000. It was built at about the same time as the Springfield Avenue Line, and like it, its financial affairs were not prosperous, and the road was sold to satisfy judgments. It was bought for \$35,000 by Mr. John Radel, who is now the owner of the line, his son, Andrew Radel, being the superintendent. The cars run from Ferry Street through Market Street, and South Orange Avenue to the village of South Orange, a distance of about eight miles. The annual report for 1883, submitted to the State Comptroller by Mr. Radel, was as follows: Capital stock paid in, \$75,000; bonded debt, \$12,000; receipts, \$79,198.17; expenditures, \$90,276.38.

The Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Com-

pany, is controlled principally in Elizabeth, and its line runs from the Paterson and Newark depot at Fourth Avenue through Ogden, South Bridge, Front, Mulberry and Thomas Streets, Pennsylvania Avenue to Miller Street, the project being to extend the line through to Elizabeth.

The President and Treasurer is Jacob Davis; Secretary, E. J. Cleveland; Superintendent, F. W. Munn.

CHAPTER XXII.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS IN NEW JERSEY.

LEGISLATION in New Jersey, in behalf of public schools, has a much earlier date than is generally supposed. February 9, 1816, the Legislature authorized and directed the Treasurer of the State to invest in the public six per cent. stock of the United States, in the name of and for the use of this State, the sum of \$15,000. This money had been realized in part payment of a debt due to the State from the United States, and from dividends on certain shares of stock owned by the State in the Trenton Banking Company.

The Treasurer was further authorized and directed to invest in the said six per cent. stock of the United States, all further installments which may be paid on said debt by the United States, with all interest paid thereon, together with the dividends on the aforesaid stock, which would accrue from year to year, and all further dividends from the stock in the Trenton Banking Company. To what use this fund should be applied, the act is wholly silent.

October 29th, of the same year, the Treasurer of the State is directed to transfer to the books of the Loan Office of the United States, in this State, all stock of the United States heretofore purchased or hereafter to be purchased, for the use of this State.

The first indication of the purpose to which this fund so specifically created should be applied, is given in the following year.

February 12, 1817, it was enacted that the above six per cent. stock, with all of such additional stock as may be purchased in pursuance of the act aforesaid of 1816, all dividends which may hereafter be received on the shares of this State in the capital stock of the Cumberland Bank, and on the shares of the State in the Newark Turnpike Company; all moneys to be received on the sale of the house and lot belonging to this State in City of Jersey; and one-tenth part of all moneys hereafter to be raised by tax for the use of the State, shall be set apart and appropriated for the purpose of creating a fund for the support of free schools in this State.

State Trustees Appointed.—The Treasurer was directed to invest all this additional money as soon as received in the same six per cent. stock of the General Government, with all proceeds arising from said stock, and he is directed to keep a separate account of this fund, and make annual reports thereof to the Legislature. In 1818 we have additional legislation. The Governor of this State, the Vice-President of Council (now the Senate), the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State, and their successors in office, were constituted and appointed trustees of the fund for the support of free schools in this State, and were styled "The Trustees for the support of Free Schools."

State Public School Fund Declared.—The fund in said act is decreed to be a fund created as above by Act of February 9, 1816, and February 12, 1817, and it is further specifically declared that it consists of the following description of stock, and other public property, viz:

The six per cent. stock of the United States purchased under the Act of February 9, 1816, estimated at \$15,000.

The stock of the Newark Turnpike Company, estimated at \$12,500.

The balance due on the old six per cent. stock of the United States February 12, 1817, estimated at \$10,654.78.

The three per cent. stock of the United States belonging to this State February 12, 1817, \$10,143.80, estimated at \$5,671.90.

Cash received by Treasurer for interest and reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock of the United States since February 9, 1816, estimated at \$5,849.66.

Shares in the Trenton Banking Company, estimated at \$35,000.

Shares in the Cumberland Bank, estimated at \$2,000; making an aggregate of \$87,076.34.

Ten per cent. of the State tax actually received by the Treasurer for the year 1817; all interest and dividends realized on the above aggregate; the proceeds from the sale of banking house and lot in Jersey City; all future appropriations by the Legislature; all gifts, grants, bequests or devises hereafter made, all of which are to be vested by the Treasurer under the direction of the said Trustees in public stock, or on private security; the interest to be applied to the support of public schools, in manner directed by law, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever. It was also enacted that neither the Trustees nor the Treasurer should receive any compensation for any services performed in pursuance of this act.

In 1828 the school fund was further augmented by adding all the taxes thereafter received from banking, insurance, or other incorporated companies, whose capital now is or may hereafter be made taxable.

Distribution of the School Money.—February 24, 1829, it was enacted that the Trustees of the School Fund should appropriate annually from the

proceeds thereof, the sum of \$20,000 for public schools. This was the first attempt at disbursement. Hitherto, it had all been accumulation; now the State is to enter upon a new era; the money that had been gathering for thirteen years had reached a level from whence it would be safer to distribute, and the Trustees of the fund are to divide this \$20,000 among our then fourteen counties, in the ratio of the State tax paid by the counties. The Chosen Freeholders of the several counties were directed to re-disburse to their several townships, in the ratio of the county tax paid by the townships. Townships were required to elect annually, school committees of three each, whose duty was to divide the township into convenient school districts, license teachers for the township, call district meetings of the taxable inhabitants only, and to divide the public money quarterly among the several districts according to the number of children between the ages of four years and sixteen years. The district meetings were to determine how many months in the year a school should be kept, and the Trustees were to provide a house or room for the school.

New Legislation.—In 1830 four sections of the Act of 1829 were repealed, and other sections substituted, making several modifications. All obscure intimation in the Act of 1829, relating to townships taxing themselves additional school money, is in the supplement made clear, that at annual town meetings any amount of school tax could be levied to add to the State appropriation. School districts which may have been formed before the Act of 1829 and since, were not to be changed without the consent of a majority of the people of the district. A provision was introduced for constituting districts from parts of two or more adjoining townships or counties.

February 16, 1831, the Act of 1829, and supplement of 1830, were repealed and a new act substituted. By this act the sum of \$30,000 was annually appropriated from the proceeds of the school fund, to be drawn on or before the first Monday in April, and as in the former act, so in this, if the whole sum should not at that time be ready, the deficiency was to be advanced from the general treasury. The distribution of the money was to be continued on the former basis.

Authority to levy an annual school tax was continued to the townships, and they were empowered to assign all the State money to educate the "indigent poor," if they chose. Township committees were also continued.

A singular feature appears in this act. It might be named the *voluntary district system*. The patrons, supporters, or proprietors of common schools in the townships were directed to organize their several schools, if not already organized, by the appointment of any number of trustees. The trustees were to report to the Township School Committee their organization, whereupon the Committee was directed to recognize all such schools as being entitled to their proportion of the public money. The trustees of such

schools were to make annual reports of the average number of scholars for each quarter, to the School Committee, and perform other unenumerated duties. No limitation of the age of the children appears in the law.

The township school committees, upon the receipt of the annual reports of the several boards of trustees assigned the public money to each school in the ratio of the number of children taught, as reported to them during the preceding year. If the township had voted all the public money to the use of the poor, then the ratio of distribution was to be as to the number of "poor" children taught in each school.

This was the law for the next succeeding seven years. March 1, 1858, it was all superseded by a new enactment, authorizing this \$30,000 to be disbursed from the school fund annually, on the usual basis. Authority to townships to levy the annual tax was continued, but there was interposed this provision, viz.: that this tax should not be more than double the amount received from the State.

Township school committees were again empowered to divide townships into convenient school districts; alter and change them as circumstances may require, and, if advisable, form them from parts of two or more adjoining townships or counties. This latter operation, of course, required the joint consent of all committees interested. The Committee called the district meetings of the "taxable inhabitants," which meetings elected three or more trustees. County boards of examiners for licensing teachers were provided for, to be appointed by the Chosen Freeholders. When the Freeholders omitted to make such appointments, the School Committee performed the duty for each township. The ratio of distribution of the public money in the districts was to be, as to the number of children between five and sixteen years of age.

A provision was introduced to satisfy the friends of that which has herein been called the voluntary district system. By the act this system was to a great extent exploded, but it was provided that, where the patrons or proprietors of any parochial school already organized should be unwilling to relinquish such school, they might by their trustees, furnish a list of their children capable of attending school between the ages of five and sixteen years, to the Township School Committee, with a certificate of their organization, and thereby become entitled to receive a ratable proportion of the public money. By this act school committees were authorized to receive one dollar per day for their services, to be paid to them out of the township contingent.

By school committees, is probably meant each school committee-man.

State and Town Superintendents.—This act, the most elaborate thus far, was enlarged and improved by the general revision of the law in 1846. By the revised act, the annual sum of \$30,000 was continued

to be appropriated; but townships were required to raise a sum at least equal to the proportion of the State appropriation, but not to exceed double that sum. Township school committees therein disappeared, and a "town superintendent of public schools," was provided for in their stead, to be elected at the annual town meetings. His remuneration was fixed at one dollar per day of actual service, to be paid out of the township fund. The special provision in the law of 1838, in relation to parochial schools, was continued intact, and the age limit of children unchanged.

The State Superintendent is first mentioned in this act. He was to be appointed biennially by the trustees of the School Fund, and his duties were defined.

In 1848, a supplement was passed by the State Legislature, authorizing townships at their annual town meeting to appropriate, for the support of the public schools of the townships, as much of their proportion of the interest of the *surplus revenue* as they may think proper.

This supplement was never available in Essex County, for the reason, that some ten years previous to its passage, the Chosen Freeholders applied the Essex County share of the revenue to the building of the Court-house.

Such appropriation of the surplus revenue in Essex County, has so completely buried it out of sight and mind, that a brief reminder of what that revenue is, or was, is almost indispensable just here.

In 1836, the General Government found itself in possession of more money than it wanted, or would ever be likely to want. By Act of Congress, passed June 23d of that year, it distributed to the several States, as a loan without interest, more than \$30,000,000 of this "surplus revenue," as it was called. The sum apportioned to the State of New Jersey was \$764,670.44. The Legislature, by Act of March 10, 1837, subdivided this latter sum among the several counties, in the ratio of the State tax paid by the counties, and authorized the Chosen Freeholders of each county to loan the money and keep it loaned, and make yearly dividends of the proceeds thereof to the townships in the ratio of the county tax paid by each township.

New Plan of Distribution of the Fund.—A supplement to the Act of 1846, one which gave a powerful impetus to the course of education, was approved March 14, 1851. It provided for an annual disbursement of \$40,000 of the proceeds of the school fund, and \$40,000 from the general treasury, making a sum almost equal to the entire school fund of a third of a century before. This money was to be distributed throughout the State on an entirely new basis. To the counties in the ratio of their population, as ascertained by their last preceding census; to the townships in the ratio of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, as ascertained by the last annual returns; and to the districts in the

same last ratio. Townships were authorized to levy a township tax, which must not exceed an amount equal to that of three dollars for each child, enumerated also in the annual returns of the Town Superintendent.

Trustees of districts were limited to three in number, and the election was to be so arranged that one trustee retired from office every year, resulting in a system which gave the office a three-year tenure. With this act, the parochial school provision disappeared.

Incorporation of School Districts.—Two of the most important features remain to be noticed. The first is a short and easy method for the incorporation of school districts, giving them thereby a standing in the courts, and the other is a method by which any board of district trustees, desirous of more money than State and township had provided them, could supplement such money for the purpose of maintaining free schools, paying teachers' wages, paying debts, purchasing land, building or enlarging school-houses, &c., &c., by levying a tax on the district; provided, that at a meeting of the "taxable inhabitants" of such district duly called, two-thirds thereof voted in favor of such sum, to be taxed as the meeting determined, and by the same majority the trustees were authorized to sell or mortgage their school-house, and spend in any one year for repairs not more than twenty dollars.

This act, especially that part compromising the two last features, was hailed by the friends of public schools as a long step in advance of former legislation. It gave them new hopes, and there was a decisive movement along the whole line.

By an act of 1852, the "Trustees of the School Fund" were authorized to dispose of all that remained of the lands belonging to the State at Paterson, by private or public sale, and invest the proceeds thereof in the school fund.

March 21, 1867, the Legislature enacted an elaborate and very comprehensive system of public instruction, which was probably the product of a commission appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature sometime before. The sum of \$40,000, proceeds of the School Fund, and \$60,000 from the revenue of the State, was annually appropriated for the support of public schools, and divided among the counties now for the first time, as well as among the townships and districts as heretofore, in the ratio of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years.

Townships were authorized and required by this act to raise by tax a sum which shall be equal to two dollars, and not more than four dollars for each eligible child.

Another important change made by the act of 1867, was the formation and re-formation of school districts, which was taken from the people and placed in the hands of the County Superintendent, who thereby became solely responsible for the suitable and

proper division of their territory, except where the Legislature had organized Boards of Education for cities. The office of Town Superintendent was abolished by this act, and that of County Superintendent created instead.

Townships were further authorized and required to apply the interests of the surplus revenue to the purposes of public instruction.

Districts were required to meet annually for the purpose of levying such additional tax as two-thirds of such meeting might deem necessary.

At the June term of the Supreme Court in 1855, the phrase "taxable inhabitants," so often quoted herein, was adjudged to mean "legal voters," and the designation, "legal voters" was thereafter substituted. Heretofore, women who paid a tax were entitled to vote at any school meeting.

The districts, now in their meetings composed of "legal voters" (not female tax-payers), were further required to maintain a public school, at least five months in each year, in default of which, they forfeited their share of the State money. The same forfeiture was inflicted upon any township which failed to raise the additional money required of the township.

Teachers' institutes, first established by the act of 1854, the expenses of which were paid out of the School Fund were continued by this act, with this change, that the expenses were to be paid out of the revenue of the State.

The general direction of educational matters, as well as the management of the School Fund, had hitherto been confided to the trustees of the fund. The trustees were the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, to whom were added by this act, the Comptroller. The act of 1867 raised a State Board of Education, to be composed of the aforesaid trustees of the fund and the trustees of the State Normal School (this body being made up of two gentlemen from each Congressional district), and the State Superintendent. This Board is invested with the entire supervision and control of public instruction.

The same law makes it unlawful for any teacher or trustee to introduce into, or have performed in any school, receiving its proportion of the public money, any religious service, ceremony, or forms whatsoever, except reading the Bible and repeating the Lord's Prayer.

In April, 1871, an act was passed assigning the proceeds from the sales and rentals of "land under water" to the school fund. Our State claims ownership of all land under navigable tide waters to high water mark. From this source, a large sum is now realized annually.

In the same year (1871), a supplement to the law of 1867 was enacted, which, as a source of revenue, casts all former acts into the shade. It is familiarly known as the Two-mill Tax. This tax comes from an assess-

ment of two mills on every dollar of the assessed value of all taxable property in the State. From this source there was realized in 1875, from the entire State, the sum of \$1,258,578.57, nearly twelve and a half times the amount of the joint appropriations of the school fund and the State Treasury.

It supersedes the township taxes heretofore required, provided the sum realized by this tax proves to be sufficient to maintain free schools in a given township nine months in the year. Districts and cities may continue to levy district and city tax. "Sectarian schools" are specially denied any part of the two-mill tax.

After the close of the school-year of 1871 it was not lawful to change tuition fees.

The revision of 1874 was generally a copy of the act of 1867 and the supplements of 1871. There are a number of minor variations, but there is one amendment too important to be overlooked, from the earliest time, 1851, in which school districts have been authorized to levy a district tax a two-thirds majority in any given district meeting was always an indispensable preliminary in favor of such taxation; in the revision of 1874 a majority vote is sufficient for that purpose.

This cursory view of legislation in behalf of free schools shows how the State has crept, step by step, to the position in which it stands to-day. Beginning nearly seventy years ago to create a fund, adding to it from time to time for thirteen years, it enacted in 1829 an incipient system which, by numerous additions and amendments, has given to us an admirable system for common school education.

CHAPTER XXIII.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.¹

The Essex County Bible Society.—At a meeting held in the court-house on the 26th of October, 1846, a number of gentlemen from various parts of the county assembled to form an association, through the medium of which the county might at once be supplied with the Bible. R. T. Haines, of Elizabeth, was chairman, and C. H. Whitecar and J. W. Duryee secretaries. Resolutions were adopted to organize a Bible Society for the purpose of supplying the Bible to the destitute of the county, and a constitution was adopted. The committee on officers reported the following, who were unanimously elected: President, Richard T. Haines, of Elizabeth; Vice-Presidents, Rev. D. W. Bartine, Rev. Mr. Scott, William Rankin, John Taylor (of Newark), William Stephens (of Belleville), Rev. Mr. Seymour (of Bloomfield), Rev. Mr. Tuttle (of Caldwell), S. T. Day (of Orange), R. Harrison (of Livingston), S. Baldwin (Clinton), Rev.

Dr. Murray (Elizabeth), J. W. Wade (Union), Rev. G. Windsor (Rahway), John Potter (New Providence), William Wallace (Springfield), Andrew Clark (Westfield), Rev. S. I. Prime, secretary; Isaac Van Wageningen, treasurer; Executive Committee, F. T. Frelinghuysen, J. B. Pinneo, Rev. Messrs. Imbrie and Garretson, and J. P. Bradley, Charles H. Whitecar and J. B. Condit.

A depository was located at the store of D. C. Bosworth, 272 Broad Street, and colporteurs were appointed to explore the whole county and supply every destitute family with the Word of God.

The officers of the Essex County Bible Society for 1884 were as follows: President, (vacant); Secretary, Edward E. Rankin, D.D.; Treasurer, Charles S. Haines; Depository, M. R. Dennis & Co., 739 Broad Street; Auditing Committee, T. M. Harrison, S. H. Wheeler, W. D. Cowan; Executive Committee, Rev. J. Few Smith, D.D., Rev. J. H. Knowles, Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D.D., Rev. J. Howard Smith, D.D., Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., William Robb, Horace Alling, together with the president, secretary and treasurer.

Essex Art Association.—A number of the artists of Newark and vicinity met at the studio of Professor W. C. A. Frerichs, 760 Broad Street, on April 14, 1883, for the purpose of forming an art club. Mr. J. K. Hoyt acted as chairman, and Mr. W. E. McDougall as secretary. A committee was formed to report a plan of operations, which consisted of Dr. C. A. Meeker, D. S. Crowell, Herbert Boggs, J. A. Crockett and T. B. Allen. The club was organized on the 21st, with the following officers: President, J. K. Hoyt; Vice-Presidents, J. A. McDougall, W. C. A. Frerichs, P. J. J. Spurr; Recording Secretary, H. M. Crowell; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Hubbell; Treasurer, Dr. C. A. Meeker; Board of Directors, for one year, E. O. Hovey, Ernest Adams, Thomas B. Allen and J. Wesley Bolles; for two years, John A. Crockett, David S. Crowell, C. A. Meeker and Herbert Boggs. It was decided to assume the title of the Essex Art Association, and to provide for the instruction of students in every branch of art in metal, wood or other materials in which artistic advances could possibly be made.

At the expiration of the first year the membership had increased to two hundred and forty-five, and but very few resignations were reported. In August, 1883, the club's present rooms in West Park Street were secured and preparations for a fall exhibition were begun, the result of which was a display of paintings, owned in this city and vicinity, which, for general excellence and interest, surpassed anything of the kind ever before attempted.

The establishment of a system of instruction in art, especially as applied to industry, has been from the first the main object of the association. The liberal action of the firm of Messrs. Carter, Sloan & Co. has enabled the board of managers to set on foot

¹ By Henry Farmer.

a school for instruction in art, which, although still in its first term, has demonstrated the fact that, given a very moderate encouragement, a very large class of the young men of the community can be soundly taught in the fundamental principles of the arts of design. There are two classes, one of forty members, the apprentices of the firm above-mentioned meeting on Monday and Thursday evenings; and a smaller class has been formed, meeting on Tuesday and Friday evenings. They are completely instructed by Professor W. C. A. Frerichs. In addition to this class, the Art Association has another, chiefly for ladies, which meets in the room on the second floor on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and is in charge of Mr. J. W. Bolles. Instruction is given in free-hand drawing and drawing from lithographic studies.

At the annual meeting held on the 19th of April, 1884, President Hoyt delivered an address, in which he summed up the results of the first year of organization. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts to be \$1,990.57, and expenditures \$826.83. The following officers were elected: President, J. K. Hoyt; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Spurr, Rev. Dr. Boggs and George R. Howe; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Crowell; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Hubbell; Treasurer, Dr. Chas. A. Meeker. The following directors were elected to serve for two years: S. B. Jackson, L. P. Brown, Professor E. O. Hovey and J. W. Bolles.

Essex County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—In the month of February, 1883, there was organized in Newark, following in the wake of over forty other cities and towns, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It found plenty of work to do. Many of the cases that come before the society are those of destitution and beggary, the latter often the result of intemperance on the part of the parents or of unconquerable idleness. Many of the parents sin through ignorance rather than from design, and they can be reached through the influences that can be brought to bear upon the children. The society started out to use all remedies according to the necessity of the case. It takes note of cruelty in its broadest sense, which includes any form of injustice or wrong to a child, or any perversion of its faculties, or any neglect or destitution, and it strives, within its proper sphere, to bring the discordant parts of human life into accord with the body politic, to stimulate industry, to promote morality and check intemperance.

The original incorporators of the society were: Thomas B. Peddie, James W. Miller, D. Smith Wood, Gen. William Ward, John M. Rand, M.D., Christopher Roberts, J. K. Hoyt, John Hyler Smith, James Austin Williams, Mrs. T. T. Kinney, William A. Smith, M.D., Emma W. Edwards, M.D., Mrs. Martin R. Dennis, Jared Haines, Franklin Murphy, S. S. Sargeant, S. H. Pennington, Jr., Jeremiah O'Rourke, Archibald Mercer, M.D.

The officers and directors for 1884 were as fol-

lows: President, Thomas B. Peddie; Vice-Presidents, James W. Miller, D. Smith Wood, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Emma W. Edwards, M.D.; Board of Directors, Thomas B. Peddie, D. Smith Wood, James W. Miller, Gen. William Ward, S. S. Sargeant, J. K. Hoyt, J. M. Rand, M.D., S. H. Pennington, Jr., Walter P. Dunn; Treasurer, Gen. William Ward; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Yatman; Counsel, S. H. Pennington, Jr.; Superintendent, C. B. Yatman. The office of the society is at 144 Market Street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Mutual Aid Association.—Among the operatives, mechanics and workmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad a strong and flourishing association has been formed. The object of this association is to aid and benefit by affording relief in cases of sickness, disability or death of its members. The society was incorporated June 7, 1884. As there are several thousand men employed by the railroad company, the association promises to be a large and powerful organization. The following are the officers: William G. Wetherill, president; Thomas Marshall, vice-president; James H. Osborn, recording secretary; Rufus R. Schenck, financial secretary; John Rogers, treasurer; Finance Committee, James H. Osborn, (chairman) William H. Van Houten John Griggs and S. B. Jackson (counsel).

The following were the charter members:

William Wetherill.	George Hicks.
Thomas Marshall.	M. Worth.
John Rogers.	George W. Marshall.
Rufus R. Schenck.	R. T. Demmon.
D. A. Porter.	H. Mead.
M. Van Nostrand.	George Strimes.
Isaac Van Houten.	John Ryan.
C. Rick.	Donald Johnson.
James Stevens.	E. W. Osborn.
Charles E. Marshall.	J. Manning.
William H. Cook.	R. Kianag.
G. W. Cook.	A. Coopet.
Edward G. Hultz.	I. Bruton.
John L. Porter.	H. Blon.
D. Eagle.	E. M. Robeson.
Peter Lawson.	William Finger.
John Lawless.	J. Gormley.
George E. Whelan.	William J. Shipman.
Samuel Coppenbatter.	A. McInnes.
Arthur H. Bennett.	J. W. Coughlin.
W. H. Blurton.	C. Campbell.
J. H. Osborn.	Leo Griggs.
T. A. Purchase.	J. W. Irving.
M. Pender.	D. C. Porter.
Joseph Shaffer.	J. B. Fagan.
M. Casey.	T. W. Sizars.
John Murphy.	A. Mitchell.
Isaac Post.	William Kellogg.
A. J. Van Houten.	J. S. Denney.
C. J. Adams.	C. P. Terhune.
C. Yarnes.	J. F. Randolph.
Thomas Griggs.	J. O. Speak.
M. G. Covert.	Elias Booth.
George Smith.	Horace Allen.
T. Hutchinson.	J. M. Horton.
John Griggs.	P. E. Mulrairie.
Joel Ellis.	J. P. Weldner.
William Cayanda.	R. Bayless.
John Croker.	D. Hays.
E. Campbell.	M. Rigney.

The New Jersey Wheelmen.—The officers for 1884 were: President, W. H. Parsons; Vice-President, J. S. Duston; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Willever; Captain, Charles R. Zacharias; First Lieutenant, C. W. Jones; Second Lieutenant, John Lindner, Jr.; Club Committee, A. O. Lameris, William H. Westwood and Clark Thompson.

Essex Bicycle Club.—The officers for 1884 were: President, Elwood C. Harris; Vice-President, W. J. Knight; Secretary and Treasurer, George H. Bailey; Captain, Robert D. Mead; Lieutenant, E. L. Sargeant.

Excelsior Bowling Association.—The officers for 1884 were: President, Louis Brehme; Vice-President, Anthony Bratch; Secretary, Frank Imfeld; Treasurer, John Staats; Captain, Joseph Roeder; Assistant Captain, Jacob J. Widmayer.

The Woman's Art Exchange.—This society was organized in March, 1881, by ladies from Trenton, Elizabeth, Paterson, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bloomfield, Short Hills, Orange, Morristown and many other places, uniting in its management and taking a practical interest in its development. The objects of the association are two-fold,—first, to encourage art studies in a line available to women, and, secondly, to provide a mart or exchange where the products of their labor may be taken for disposal. To accomplish this second object, each member is entitled to enter the work of three persons for one year. The field for woman's labor is a wide one, and in this exchange a great variety of articles are recognized as coming within the scope of art,—as, for example, in needle-work, it is not only the fancy tidies in knitting or crochet, or the more elaborate embroideries on plush or velvet, but the *useful* in all the range of needle-work is admitted in the rooms of the exchange; woolen and knit goods, underclothing and plain sewing of every kind are represented, besides a wide range of articles of household consumption, embracing bread, cake, pastry, preserves, canned fruits, and numerous other adjuncts of domestic economy. The society has two ladies engaged at their rooms, 91 Halsey Street, attending to the sales. In art needle-work, embroidery classes are formed where pupils have inducements for improvement through the variety of artistic designs and the newest modes of reproducing them, and thus aid in raising the standard of decorative art. There are classes, also, for painting in oil and water-colors, drawing in crayon and other art methods, which are fairly patronized during the season of study, which commences in October.

The officers of the society who were originally elected still retain their official positions, and but few changes have been made in the management since its organization. The president is Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John H. Ballantine, Mrs. H. S. Bishop (East Orange), Mrs. H. Booraem (Jersey City), Mrs. De L. Cleveland, (Short Hills), Mrs. C. L. C. Gifford, Mrs. C. E. Green (Tren-

ton), Mrs. R. S. Green (Elizabeth), Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, Mrs. S. A. Starkey, Mrs. E. A. Stevens (Hoboken), Mrs. James P. Wilson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. L. C. Gifford; Assistant Recording Secretary, Miss McCarter; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. S. Tiffany; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. N. Perry, Jr.; Treasurer, Miss H. R. Pennington; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Isabella Tiffany; Board of Managers, Mrs. P. H. Ballantine, Mrs. S. S. Battin, Mrs. J. D. Bedle (Jersey City), Mrs. J. L. Blake (Orange), Mrs. W. R. Bliss (Short Hills), Mrs. William H. Bradley, Mrs. L. P. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Byington, Mrs. Malcolm Campbell, Mrs. Horace W. Conger, Mrs. David A. Depue, Miss De Rougé (Short Hills), Mrs. Amzi Dodd (Bloomfield), Mrs. B. L. Dodd, Miss D. J. Fish, Mrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. R. S. Grummon, Mrs. David Hayes, Miss Henry (Short Hills), Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson, Mrs. William G. Lewis, Mrs. Theodore Macknet, Mrs. T. N. McCarter, Mrs. E. N. Miller, Mrs. T. B. Peddie, Mrs. S. H. Pennington, Miss H. R. Pennington, Mrs. N. Perry, Jr., Mrs. T. L. Raymond (East Orange), Mrs. J. W. Revere (Morristown), Mrs. J. B. Roberts (South Amboy), Mrs. James B. Sayre, Mrs. Morgan L. Smith, Mrs. Fayette Smith, Mrs. E. D. G. Smith, Mrs. J. O. Stearns (Elizabeth), Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, Mrs. C. P. Stevenson (Paterson), Miss Gertrude Thomas, Mrs. Lemuel Thomas, Mrs. S. S. Tiffany, Mrs. Socrates Tuttle (Paterson), Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. E. Vanderpool, Mrs. A. Ward, Miss S. H. Ward, Mrs. A. Whitehead, Mrs. S. Whittemore (East Orange), Mrs. Ruggles Wright (East Orange), Mrs. S. S. Morris, Mrs. Robert Cummings, Mrs. Dr. Edwards.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CIVIL HISTORY.¹

Formation of the County—Public Buildings—Roster of Civil Officials.

The Assembly in 1675, in making provision for the building of courts in the province, enacted, among other things, that Newark and Elizabethtown should form a county, but the division was given no name or definite bounds.

The name Essex was applied in 1682 in "an Act to erect County Courts," which declared that the sessions for that county should be held in Newark and Elizabethtown.

Definite establishment of the boundaries of Essex County was not made until the Assembly, on Jan. 21, 1710, passed an act of which the following is an excerpt:

¹ That the County of Essex shall begin at the mouth of the Raritan River, where it falls into the Sound, and so to run up the said Raritan

localities were placed in nomination for the site. These were distributed in Newark, Elizabethtown and Day's Hill, and the contest was ostensibly between the first and last, Elizabethtown's choice being the latter, which was within its bounds. Great excitement attended the canvass, the election and the count succeeding it. Mass-meetings were held in all parts of the county, and the claims of the different localities were urged by a score of orators with a vigor and virulence not transcended even in the hottest of modern political contests. Everybody was enlisted in the war. Such animosity was engendered that it was not safe for Newark people to visit Elizabethtown or those who were active champions of the latter town's claim to enter the boundaries of Newark.

The election, which lasted three days, began at Day's Hill, Feb. 10, 1807. During the forenoon the election was believed to be fairly conducted, but in the afternoon illegal voting was commenced, and carried on with the utmost boldness until the close of the polls. Next day the struggle was transferred to the Elizabethtown polls, and there greater dishonesty prevailed than at Day's Hill. Next came Newark's chance, and here the corruption was more open and shameless than at either of the other places. As early as one o'clock in the morning of the day, big with the fate of Newark, the polls were opened at the old court-house, and the third and conclusive day of the battle was begun. Aaron Munn was judge of the election. The voting had not long been in progress when fraud was resorted to, and carried on in every way known to the "ballot-box stuffers" of the times. "Repeating" was resorted to, by many who would in any other cause have scorned such action. Men usually honest seemed lost to all sense of honor, so completely were they carried away by the heat of the strife. Women vied with the men, and in some instances surpassed them, in illegal voting. Only a few years ago there were living in Newark two ladies, who, at the time of the election in their teens, voted six times each. Married women, too, indignant, perhaps, at being placed on the same political level as children and idiots, in defiance of the law, cast their ballots. Governor Pennington is said to have escorted to the polls "a strapping negress." Men and boys disguised themselves in women's attire, and crowded about the polls to assist in winning the day for Newark. Challenging seems not to have been resorted to. Vehicles of all kinds were pressed into service to transport the voters from one polling-place to another, voting at several being as common as voting "early and often" at one. Spies were sent to Elizabethtown at intervals to see how many more votes were wanted to keep ahead. Men were brought down the river in large gangs to cast their ballots when it was feared that the fight would be lost. The whole transaction was the broadest kind of a burlesque and the most flagrant outrage. At the close of the polls victory perched upon the Newark banners, but women suffrage was at an end in New Jersey, for the Legis-

lature at its next session passed an act limiting the right to vote "to free white male citizens." The result of the great farce was announced from the old court-house by William Tuttle, as follows:

	For Newark.	For Essex-Hill.
Newark	4742	243
Elizabethtown	46	2297
Aquackanonk	1881	7
Springfield	46	2288
Caldwell	800	
Westfield	8	927
Railway	3	200
	7506	3464

"The election," says the *Newark Centinel*, "was the most warm and spirited ever held in the county of Essex, and probably ever witnessed in the State. For weeks preceding the election the most indefatigable labor had been spent by each in organizing for the election. When the 10th of February arrived, every man stood ready at his post prepared for the combat; every town and village was divided into districts, and men specially appointed to see the electors to the polls. Every nerve was strained by each party to ensure success.

"On Saturday, when the county clerk proclaimed the majority in favor of Newark, the old court-house resounded with the loud and repeated huzzas of an assembled multitude; every heart beat with joy, every countenance beamed satisfaction, and such mutual congratulations, we doubt, were ever witnessed before. Cannon announced the triumph of Newark and her friends, and in the evening the court-house, as well as the town in general, was brilliantly illuminated."

But after all the election was not a victory for Newark, for the beaten party, crying "fraud," opposed by every means the building of a new court-house in Newark, and the matter finally being taken before the Legislature, the election was declared by that body corrupt and illegal, and therefore set aside, greatly to the discomfiture of the Newark people, and the joy of the Elizabethtown inhabitants. A very good idea of the amount of fraud in this election can be arrived at by the reflection that the vote at the Newark polls, 5039, was only 961 less than the number of the entire population three years afterwards. The relative figures of vote and population at Elizabethtown, show an equally bad state of affairs.

A few years after this memorable election, a court-house was built on ground donated by Judge Pennington, at the corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, the present site of Grace Church. Building operations were begun in October, 1810, and the building was completed the following year. The court-house was a commodious, double, three-story brick building. In its construction was used the stone from the old meeting-house and jail. While the new court-house was in process of construction the courts were held in the old "Eagle Tavern," and a brick house near the City Hall was temporarily fitted up as a jail. The new jail was

embraced within the walls of the court-house. This new temple of justice, which was the nursery of some of the most eminent lawyers of Essex County, was burned on Aug. 15, 1835, after almost a quarter century of use.

After the destruction of the court-house it was decided to build another upon a site included in South (now Lincoln) Park, and preparations were commenced there for laying the foundations. But the work was abandoned, and the ground purchased upon which the present court-house stands.

The present court-house was almost, but not completely, finished in 1837. It was patterned after the Tombs of New York, and its style of architecture was, at the time it was built, considered very dignified and imposing. The cost of building was in part defrayed by the share of the United States surplus revenue, which came to Essex County in the distribution of 1836. It was found necessary to build an annex to the court-house a number of years ago, and other enlargements will be demanded in a few years. In the wall at the right of the main entrance is a large block of sculptured marble which once had a place in the old meeting-house, which was devoted entirely to court purposes in 1791.

It had been decided by the authorities, in January, 1836, to build a new jail two stories high and seventy-one by thirty-nine feet in dimensions, on the east corner of the court-house lot, on Broad Street, but the project was never carried out, owing to the destruction of the court-house by fire, and instead, the present jail was built in 1837. The jail property occupies the block bounded by the Morris Canal on the north, Wilsey Street on the south and Newark Street on the west. The prison is very complete, having received additions from time to time, and with it are connected commodious shops, a warden's house, etc.

Roster of Civil Officials.¹—Following is a list of the contributions of Essex County to the civil service of the Federal and State governments, and of the county officers, so far as they can be procured from court rolls and other records. The court rolls prior to the year 1781 are not in existence, and it is probable that they were destroyed at the time of the burning of the old court-house, in 1835.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

1750.—Robert Ogden.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

1774-75.—Stephen Crane.

1775-76.—Abraham Clark.

1776-77.—John Hornblower.

1777-78.—Abraham Clark.

1781-82.—Silas Canfield.

1782-83.—Joseph Hornblower.

1783-84.—Abraham Clark.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1801-02.—Alexander Campbell.

1803-04.—William W. Wood.

1805-07.—F. T. Frelinghuysen.

1807-09.—F. T. Frelinghuysen.

1809-11.—F. T. Frelinghuysen.

REPRESENTATIVES IN FEDERAL CONGRESS.

1801-03.—Silas Canfield. 1875-76.—Frederick H. Lease.
1803-07.—William Wright. 1877-78.—Thomas B. Peck.
1807-09.—Alex. C. M. Pennington. 1879-80.—John I. Blake.
1809-11.—William Pennington. 1881-82.—Phineas Jones.
1811-13.—Nicholas Ferry. 1883-84.—William H. F. Fiedler.
1813-15.—George A. Halsey. 1884.—Herman Lehlbach.
1873-74.—Marcus L. Ward.

SECRETARIES OF STATE (NATIONAL).

1881.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen (present incumbent).

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

1861-70.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1861 to present date.—A. Q. Keasley.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1876 to date.—Joseph P. Bradley.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

(From the surrender in 1702 to the Revolution in 1776.)

1703.—(Eastern Division),⁴ Thomas Gordon, Miles Foster, Otadiah Downe, Jedediah Allen, Michael Howden, Peter Van Este, John Reid, John Harrison, Cornelius Tunison, Richard Hartshorne, Richard Twissley.
1704.—(Western Division) John Bowne, Richard Hartshorne, Richard Silder, Otadiah Downe, Anthony Woodward, John Tunison, John Lawrence, Jasper Crane, Peter Van Este, Thomas Gordon, John Barclay, John Royce.
1707.—(Eastern Division), John Harrison, Lewis Morris, Elisha Parker, Thomas Farmer, Jasper Crane, Daniel Price, John Bowne, William Lawrence, William Morris, Enoch Mickelson, John Royce, Thomas Gordon.
1708-09.—(Eastern Division) Thomas Gordon, Thomas Farmer, Elisha Parker, John Royce, John Harrison, Benjamin Lyon, Gershom Mott, Elisha Lawrence, Peter Simmons, John Kinsey.
1709.—(County of Essex) John Treat, ——— Price.
1710.—John Treat, Joseph Marsh.
1711.—Josiah Ogden, Joseph Bonnell.
1721.—Josiah Ogden, Joseph Bonnell.
1727.—Joseph Bonnell, John Cooper.
1730.—John Cooper, Benjamin Price.
1738.—Joseph Bonnell, Josiah Ogden.
1740.—John Low, John Rolph.
1743.—Joseph Bonnell, George Vreeland.
1744.—George Vreeland, John Crane.
1745.—John Crane, John Low.
1746.—John Crane, John Low.
1749.—John Crane, Joseph Camp.
1751.—John Low, Robert Ogden.
1764.—Jacob De Hart, Richard Bradbury.
1761.—Robert Ogden, John Ogden.
1769.—John Ogden, Stephen Crane.
1772.—Stephen Crane, Henry Garritse.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS—NEW JERSEY.

1775.—May.—Henry Garritse, Michael Vreeland, Robert Drummond, John Berry, William P. Smith, John Stites, John Chetwood, Abraham Clark, Elias Boudinot, Isaac Ogden, Philip Van Cortland, Rutland Persch, Caleb Camp.
1775 (October).—Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden, Samuel Potter, Caleb Camp, Robert Drummond.
1776.—Stephen Crane, Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden, Caleb Camp, Robert Drummond.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

1775.—Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden.
1776.—Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden, Samuel Potter, Caleb Camp, Robert Drummond.
1777.—Caleb Camp, Frederick Frelinghuysen.
1778.—Caleb Camp, Stephen Crane.

COM. OF SAFETY.

¹ The names of the national legislators are given in the chapter on the Federal Government.

² The first New Jersey Senator, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

³ He was chosen speaker two months after entering Congress. He died Feb. 16, 1862.

⁴ The members of the first four Assemblies are not designated by counties.

1863.—John F. Harrison, Elias S. A. Lathrop, James Smith, Thomas D. Patten, George M. DeGroot, James S. Smith, D. M. Harris, E. Adolph, M. S. Clark, Bernard K. Smith.

1864.—John F. Harrison, Elias S. A. Lathrop, James B. DeLong, John H. Landell, James D. Cleaver, J. B. J. Robinson, J. C. Seiffert, Daniel Armstrong, Bernard K. Smith.

1865.—William B. Bates, E. Adolph, E. C. Smith, John F. Anderson, John P. Landell, J. C. Smith, James E. Hayes, William H. Murphy, E. L. Price.

1866.—Daniel Armstrong, James B. DeLong, William R. Scott, Samuel Atwater, William H. Murphy, David Ayres, Edwin Hedden, M. H. C. Vail.

1867.—Josiah Speer, James Peck, John Kennedy, Timothy W. Lord, Samuel Adams, James D. Harrison, Thomas Mackin, Edward Harrison, Daniel Armstrong.

1868.—James S. Smith, James B. DeLong, Timothy W. Lord, Daniel Armstrong, John B. Rogers, Thomas Mackin, William W. Harrison, Daniel Armstrong.

1869.—E. F. Smith, James C. Williams, Edward Kitchell, William R. Scott, James C. Williams, John H. Harkins, Henry W. Wilson, William W. Hawkins, Matthew Murphy.

1870.—Samuel Wilde, Moses H. Williams, Joseph G. Hill, Edmund L. Joy, Theodore Horn, Rochus Heinisch, Theodore Macknet, David Anderson, Daniel Murphy.

1871.—Samuel Wilde, Moses H. Williams, John Kistler, E. L. Joy, Theodore Horn, Rochus Heinisch, Theodore Macknet, David Anderson, Daniel Murphy.

1872.—Samuel Wilde, Elias O. Doremus, Joseph G. Hill, Phineas Jones, Lucius H. Armstrong, Samuel Morrow, Jr., Theodore Macknet, J. W. Campbell, Aaron G. Baldwin.

1873.—James E. Harrison, James Doremus, Thomas S. Hanna, Phineas Jones, George S. Hanna, Samuel Morrow, Jr., James H. Jones, James T. Van Ness, Aaron G. Baldwin.

1874.—Andrew Teed, David Dodd, Thomas S. Henry, Hugh Kinnard, Julius C. Fitzgerald, Samuel Morrow, Jr., William H. Kirk, Patrick Doyle, William Carrollton.

1875.—Albert D. Traphagen, David Dodd, Francis K. Howell, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, Joseph H. Wightman, Gottfried Krueger, Ekanah Drake, Charles Gomer, James Malone.

1876.—Albert D. Traphagen, Edward D. Pierson, Francis K. Howell, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, Joseph H. Wightman, Gottfried Krueger, Ekanah Drake, Charles Gomer, James Malone.

1877.—Thomas W. Crane, Samuel D. Pierson, Alexander Phillips, George S. Hanna, William H. F. Fiedler, Charles Holmstrom, Schuyler B. Jackson, Charles Gomer, James Malone.

1878.—Harrison Van Duyn, George S. Duryee, William H. F. Fiedler, Thomas O'Connor, Schuyler B. Jackson, Peter J. Gray, Charles A. Felsch, Edward W. Crane, John Gill.

1879.—Thomas W. Langstroth, John Gill, H. Van Duyn, W. R. Williams, J. M. Patterson, G. Krueger, E. A. Wilkinson, P. J. Grey, T. O'Connor.

1880.—Thomas W. Langstroth, Joseph L. Munn, Harrison Van Duyn (Speaker), William R. Williams, William Wright, Charles G. Bowe, Elias Ackerson Wilkinson, Michael McMahon, Thomas O'Connor.

1881.—John H. Parsons, Robert McGowan, Roderick Robertson, David Young, Lyssow B. Brewster, Edward R. Pennington, Adam Turkes, William H. F. Fiedler, Edwin B. Smith, Michael Mahon.

1882.—John Parsons, John Gill, Lucius B. Hutchinson, David Young, James N. Artnickle, John H. Murphy, Thomas O'Connor, William Hill, John L. Armitage, William Harrigan.

1883.—John H. Parsons, David A. Hill, Edward G. Keasby, Herman Lehlbach, Rush Burgess, Frederick S. Fish, William E. O'Connor, Charles W. Heflinger, John C. Vanhook, William Harrigan.

CLERKS.

1862.—Aaron Ogden; 1813-15, William S. Pennington; 1837-43, William S. Pennington; 1843-45, George B. McDonald; 1845-47, George B. McDonald; 1847-49, George B. McDonald.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

1866-70, William K. McDonald.

1866-70, William K. McDonald.

1866-70, William K. McDonald.

1866-70, William K. McDonald.

1866-70, William K. McDonald.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Aaron Ogden, commissioned 1785; William S. Pennington, commissioned 1803; Silas Condit, commissioned 1804; Silas Whitehead, commissioned 1811; Asa Whitehead, commissioned 1819; Elias Van Arsdale, Jr., commissioned November 2, 1829; John P. Jackson, commissioned October 25, 1830; November 5, 1843, May 1846; John R. Weeks, commissioned 1849; James J. Terlune, commissioned November 15, 1854; John McChesney, commissioned November 15, 1859; C. R. Wagh, commissioned November 15, 1864; Albert P. Condit, commissioned September 3, 1867; Henry T. Dusenberry, commissioned November 11, 1867; Joseph Rains Keel, commissioned November 11, 1872; William A. Smith, commissioned November 12, 1877; J. Warren Vanderveer, November 13, 1882.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERKS.

G. T. Moore, commissioned May 2, 1876; James Gillin, commissioned November 13, 1877; G. T. Moore, commissioned November 19, 1878; H. T. Dusenberry, commissioned November 14, 1882; Samuel A. Smith, commissioned May 29, 1884.

SHERIFFS.

Noah Marpha, commissioned September 28, 1781; Joseph Crane, commissioned October 16, 1782, October 18, 1783, October 21, 1784; Caleb Camp, commissioned October 24, 1785, October 17, 1786, 1787; William Halstead, commissioned 1788; Caleb Camp, commissioned 1791; Benjamin Williamson, commissioned December 16, 1794; James Hedden, commissioned 1797; Thomas Ward, commissioned 1798; Isaac Ward, commissioned October 20, 1801, 1803; Nathan Squier, commissioned October 16, 1804; Isaac Pierson, commissioned October 21, 1807, October 16, 1808, October 17, 1809; Thomas Crane, commissioned October 19, 1810; Silas Condit, commissioned October 19, 1813, 1815; Nathan Squier, commissioned October 15, 1816; Samuel H. Berry, commissioned 1819; A. Reynolds, commissioned 1821; Moses Smith, commissioned 1826; J. W. Camp, commissioned 1827, 1829; Jacob K. Mead, commissioned February 26, 1830; William Dow, commissioned February 15, 1831, October 15, 1832, October 15, 1833; Robert O. Robinson, commissioned 1834; Jonathan Osborne, commissioned October 17, 1837, October 16, 1838; October 15, 1839; James B. Burne, commissioned October 30, 1840; William A. Baldwin, commissioned October 17, 1843, May 1, 1845; William Frame, commissioned November 7, 1846, March 15, 1848; William Pierson, commissioned November 14, 1849, November 13, 1850; John Kennedy, commissioned November 10, 1851, November 15, 1853; November 15, 1854; Edward Pierson, November 14, 1855, November 18, 1857; E. N. Miller, commissioned November 9, 1858, November 15, 1859, November 13, 1860; Abraham Reynolds, commissioned November 12, 1861; A. M. Reynolds, commissioned November 11, 1862, October 5, 1863; F. W. Ricord, commissioned November 15, 1864, and served four years; Andrew Teed, commissioned November 11, 1868, November 10, 1869, November 16, 1870; James Peckwell, commissioned November 15, 1871; James S. Gamble, commissioned November 13, 1872; James Peckwell, commissioned November 12, 1873, November 11, 1874; D. J. Campfield, commissioned 1875; John D. Harrison, commissioned February 23, 1876; S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, commissioned 1879; William Wright, commissioned November 16, 1881.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

William Chetwood,¹ commissioned 1812; Anzi Dadds, commissioned February 20, 1829; F. B. Chetwood, March 22, 1839; Benjamin Williamson, commissioned January 19, 1844; J. Van Arsdale, commissioned February 18, 1852; Cortlandt Parker, commissioned March 19, 1876; March 14, 1862; Gustavus N. Abel, commissioned 1875, March 20, 1882; Oscar Keen, commissioned January 16, 1883.

SUBSTITUTES.

Alexander C. McWhorter,² commissioned 1788-1808; John J. Chetwood, November 7, 1830, November 15, 1844; William K. McDonald, commissioned November 15, 1840; Cornelius Royce, commissioned November 15, 1844; William S. Whitehead, commissioned November 15, 1859; William H. Webster, commissioned November 15, 1864; George D. G. Moore, commissioned November 15, 1869; November 16, 1874; C. Meyer Zulick, commissioned November 17, 1879.

¹ He was afterwards President of Texas.

² At the time William Chetwood held the office it was denominated as that of the deputy attorney general.

Thomas T. Kinnery was a surrogate several years after McWhorter. He held the office until 1811, Randolph succeeding him, and was succeeded by Oliver S. Hatfield.

CLASSIFIERS OF IDEALS AND MODULES

Joseph Bonimus, commissioned November 16, 1860; Peter T. Spott, commissioned November 1, 1861; Julius Stapf, commissioned November 9, 1860; Henry C. Sisson, November 2, 1861; Henry W. Ingber, commissioned November 14, 1860.

1011-8147

[illegible]

Charles Armitage, commissioned November 7, 1846; M. B. Martin, commissioned November 8, 1847; M. B. Martin, commissioned November 15, 1848; James W. Baldwin, commissioned November 14, 1849; Charles H. Brown, commissioned November 15, 1849; William B. Smith, commissioned November 15, 1850; William B. Williams, commissioned November 15, 1850; David W. Baldwin, commissioned November 15, 1850; William B. Williams, commissioned November 12, 1851; M. J. Snyder, commissioned November 12, 1851; David Baldwin, commissioned November 12, 1851; William B. Smith, commissioned November 15, 1852; William B. Williams, commissioned November 15, 1852; M. J. Snyder, commissioned November 15, 1852; William Leondell, commissioned November 16, 1853; William B. Smith, commissioned November 16, 1853; Josiah Q. Kearns, commissioned November 16, 1853; John Thatcher, commissioned November 15, 1854; Thomas S. King, commissioned November 15, 1854; John Thatcher, commissioned November 14, 1855; Thomas S. King, commissioned November 14, 1855; Charles S. Clendenen, commissioned November 14, 1855; George G. Shock, commissioned November 12, 1856; Lewis Braun, commissioned November 12, 1856; Phineas Frazee, commissioned November 12, 1856; William B. Grover, commissioned November 10, 1857; John H. H. Brientland, commissioned November 10, 1857; Frederick Kall, commissioned November 10, 1857; Alfred F. Munn, commissioned November 10, 1857; W. Benjamin, commissioned November 10, 1857; Ira Campbell, commissioned November 15, 1859; Ira Campbell, commissioned November 15, 1859; W. Benjamin, commissioned November 15, 1859; Ira Campbell, commissioned November 15, 1859; A. J. Max, commissioned November 15, 1860; Ira Campbell, commissioned November 15, 1860; Charles M. Zeh, commissioned November 15, 1861; Amos B. Smith, commissioned November 15, 1861; Charles M. Zeh, commissioned November 15, 1861; Charles M. Zeh, commissioned November 23, 1862; David S. Smith, commissioned November 23, 1862; Charles M. Zeh, commissioned November 12, 1863; Charles M. Zeh, commissioned November 12, 1863; G. Sanford, commissioned November 15, 1864; A. I. Matthews, commissioned November 15, 1864; George Taylor, commissioned November 15, 1864; David S. Smith, commissioned November 13, 1867; Isaac P. Baldwin, commissioned November 13, 1867; John S. Ball, commissioned November 13, 1867; Leander Williams, commissioned November 11, 1868; John F. Chase, commissioned November 11, 1868; Robert Lang, commissioned November 11, 1868; John F. Chase, commissioned November 11, 1868; Robert Lang, commissioned November 10, 1869; John F. Chase, commissioned November 10, 1869; John F. Chase, commissioned November 10, 1869; Alfred F. Munn, commissioned November 15, 1871; W. V. W. Freedland, commissioned November 15, 1871; Herman Stockell, commissioned November 15, 1871; Alfred F. Munn, commissioned November 13, 1872; W. V. W. Freedland, commissioned November 13, 1872; Herman Stockell, commissioned November 13, 1872; Alfred F. Munn, commissioned November 12, 1873; Joseph B. Osborne, commissioned November 12, 1873; Herman Stockell, commissioned November 12, 1873; C. M. Zeh, commissioned November 11, 1874; Lewis H. Smith, commissioned November 11, 1874; James D. Osborne, commissioned November 11, 1874; W. V. W. Freedland, commissioned November 9, 1875; Allen Barrett, commissioned November 9, 1875; Joseph Clendenen, commissioned November 9, 1875; John B. Williams, commissioned November 10, 1878; D. M. Dill, commissioned November 13, 1878; F. D. Mandeville, commissioned November 13, 1878; Charles W. Hagen, commissioned November 16, 1881; Joseph W. Head, commissioned November 16, 1881; Alfred F. Munn, commissioned November 16, 1881.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

(Charles M. Davis (present incumbent), commissioned 1868.

CONCLUSIONS

Leche D. W. (commissioned May 6, 1876), Peter V. P. Howlet, commissioned May 8, 1878, Peter V. P. Howlet, commissioned May 11, 1881.

¹ This other was created in 1875.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PRESS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

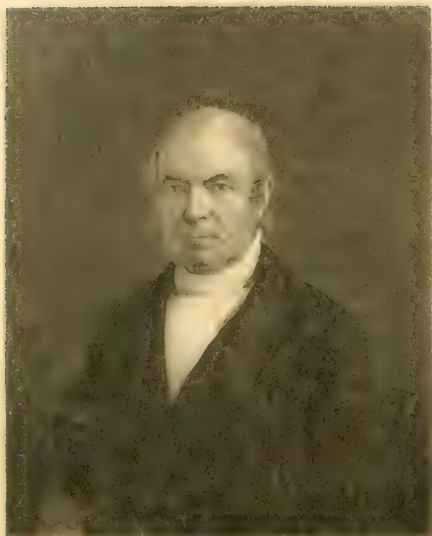
New Jersey Journal.—It was not until the year 1791 that a press of any kind was established in Newark. Up to 1791 the only publication in the county of Essex was the *New Jersey Journal*, which was first issued in 1777 by Shepherd Kollock, during the white heat of the Revolution, when the Jerseys were aflame with the conviction that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." The *Journal* was published at Elizabethtown, and still flourishes under the title of the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* Under Kollock's management the paper performed services for the American cause which cannot now be measured in words. Indicative of the vicissitudes through which it passed during the war is the fact that it was often forced to change its place of publication. At one time it had to be removed from Elizabethtown to Chatham. It was issued weekly, its price in 1781 being "three shillings in produce or the value thereof in money." Its tone may be judged by its reference to Benedict Arnold as "that fiend and dog of hell." In an issue published during 1781 it informed its readers that some refugees from Bergen County tried to capture Josiah Hornblower, but failed, though Hornblower had a narrow escape. It also announced that New Jersey prisoners in the Sugar-House, in New York, were allowed only six ounces of flour and six ounces of pork per day, the pork being "often very bad."

The first newspaper published in Newark was

Wood's Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser.—This was a weekly journal, issued for the first time on May 13, 1791. Like the press generally of the period, the *Gazette* was a feeble, unpretentious concern, a vehicle mainly for the political opinions of village Solomons in no way connected with the publication, except as voluntary contributors. There is an issue of it dated Oct. 2, 1793, with this title, *Wood's Newark Gazette and Paterson Advertiser* (No. 21, Vol. 3), so that it was probably the mustard seed of journalism in Paterson as well as in Newark. In November, 1797, the paper again changed its title, and this time its proprietorship. With the last issue in October, 1797, John Wood retired, and the *Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser* was "printed by John H. Williams for the Proprietors." Who those proprietors were is uncertain; but there are good reasons for believing that among them was Jacob Halsey, a printer who had been forced to fly from Flatbush, Long Island, early in the Revolution for having announced the landing of the British. He was pursued from place to place by the British, and finally made his way to Springfield, then in Essex County, having previously been secreted at Millville. It is certain that about the close of the last century

Halsey was the proprietor of the *Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser*, and carried on in connection with it a printing-office, book-store and bindery. The whole concern he disposed of, about the year 1800, to John Wallis, who was in his employ as an apprentice, and who was a native of the city of New York, having been born there in Partition Street (now Fulton Street) during the year 1780. Young Wallis purchased with the property the balance of his time as an apprentice, giving for the whole his father's notes. He appeared to have succeeded so well that he was able not only to pay off the notes, but to accumulate sufficient means to enable him to retire from the business and begin the study of law, the profession of his choice. This he did about the year 1807 or 1808. Wallis was a Federalist of the strictest school, Essex County being at that time intensely anti-Federalist. The bulk of the circulation of the *Gazette* while Wallis conducted it was in Bergen County, which then included the present Hudson County. Indeed, Wallis had ten Bergen subscribers to every one in Essex. In his time politics ran at so high a pitch that persons of opposite political sentiments would have no association with each other, and would hardly speak with each other unless necessity compelled them to do so. Montagues and Capulets changed from fictions to realities in the persons of the followers respectfully of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Wallis married his first wife in Newark. By her he had two children, both of whom, likewise his wife, died during his connection with the *Gazette*. Upon selling out his establishment in Newark, Wallis went to New York, and, as student and clerk, entered the office of Cadwallader D. Colden, then one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar. About the year 1810, Wallis was admitted to practice in the courts of New York, and rose to a respectable eminence in his profession. In 1811 he married his second wife, by whom he had children who survived him. One of these is now a leading member of the New York bar. Counselor Wallis continued to practice until 1841, when he retired to a farm which he had purchased in the ancient township of Acquackanonk, in Passaic County. There he died, 1854. Among the contributors to the *Gazette* during Wallis' ownership of it was the late Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, son of Josiah, who, like Wallis, was an enthusiastic Federalist in politics. Wallis and the future chief justice were hard hitters, as is made manifest by the fact that when Wallis sold out he had on his hands six or eight libel suits, which had been instituted against him by politicians who had been cut to the quick by his lashes in the *Gazette*. These suits Wallis congratulated himself upon getting rid of in a manner safe and inexpensive to himself, by his removal to New York. The *Gazette* is thought to have ceased publication soon after Wallis left Newark.

Centinel of Freedom.—The second paper published



M^r Little

in Newark, and the only one which for nearly ninety years has continuously appeared, week in and week out, is the *Centinel of Freedom*. The first number was issued on Oct. 5, 1796, the publishers during the first year being Daniel Dodge & Co., Daniel Dodge being the printer and Aaron Pennington the editor. The *Centinel* (original orthography) was published "near the Court-House,"—the old First Church edifice. On Oct. 4, 1797, the paper appeared under the auspices of Aaron Pennington and Daniel Dodge, publishers. It was now issued in a somewhat enlarged form, with a new typographical dress and a new heading, the latter elaborately gotten up in German text, with many flourishes, and embellished with a most warlike design,—a knight in full armor, in an attitude of defense, the champion of "the Rights of Man," as the motto set forth. In the initial number of the second year the conductors of the paper felicitated themselves on the "gayety of its attire" and its enlarged columns as likely to be "more alluring" and afford better facilities for the entertainment and information of its readers. On the 1st of October, 1799, the health of Aaron Pennington failing and Mr. Dodge retiring, the paper passed under the control of Jabez Parkhurst and Samuel Pennington, a brother of one of the former proprietors. Parkhurst sold out his interest on the 1st of January, 1800, to Stephen Gould, and in December of the same year the office was removed to the "sign of Franklin's head," one door south of the jail, or, as it was afterwards stated, two doors south of the court-house. Parkhurst held for several years the office of county clerk, and afterwards removed to New York, and became one of the most successful dentists in that city. After Parkhurst's retirement the *Centinel* was conducted by Samuel Pennington and Stephen Gould until May, 1803, when Gould retired. The following November, Pennington retired also, and the *Centinel* passed into the hands of William Tuttle, who had been an apprentice to Pennington, and John Pike. Pike retired the next year, and in August, 1804, the paper was published by William Tuttle & Co. The paper continued under the control of Tuttle & Co. until it was sold to the proprietors of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. It was while under the control of William Tuttle and his brothers, John and Uzal, that the modern mode of spelling the word *Sentinel* superseded the old orthography in the title, for which the publishers apologized by throwing the censure for the innovation on the artisan who engraved the new heading.

The *Centinel* was intensely Republican in the sense that the partisans of Jefferson used that title. It was the sworn foe of the *Gazette* under Wallis and his predecessors in control of that paper. Through the types of the *Centinel* the Federalist views of Wallis and Hornblower were vigorously combated by Pennington. Referring to this subject, a surviving member of the Pennington family wrote recently,—

"The readers of the *Newark Gazette* and *Centinel* are participants of the loss of the last and the beginning of the present century, and they feel good ground for the belief that there has been who is responsible for the then in its manner of conducting political controversy. The nature of party strife and not always expiated themselves in the most honorable spirit, but personal feuds and even street fights were not infrequently occurrences. In one instance, an editor of the *Centinel* public house was assailed by a violent antagonist and only rescued from a more vigorous beating, who seized the threatening and laid his hands violently about the shoulders of the assailant. And the matter was settled by a shaking of the fist, after which the two parties parted. The generous blood and Market Streets that resulted in a fight between two prominent gentlemen of the rival parties, one of whom afterwards became an eminent criminal lawyer, and the other a judge of our highest courts. Both have happily lived to old age, and in the second generation of their descendants, unlike the feud of the Montagues and Capulets, it has been condensed by a happy matrimonial alliance."

WILLIAM TUTTLE was born near New Vernon, Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 22, 1781, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of that county. His grandfather, as well as his father and four brothers of his father's, were not only brave soldiers during the Revolutionary war, but they were men of sterling worth and intelligence, who exerted upon their community a religious and moral influence which continues to be felt at the present day. Joseph Tuttle, father of William, was a man of remarkable qualities. An enterprising and industrious blacksmith, he soon became the possessor not only of a snug home, but of the respect and esteem of his neighbors. They honored him with a public office, which interfered, however, so much with his private business that in the end he became a bankrupt, and, with a growing family about him, was obliged to struggle wearily for a living. But he was a devoted Christian and a tender-hearted parent, who would not suffer his children to grow up ignorant or irreligious. His godly example and precepts, as well as those of his lovely wife, were lessons which were daily and profitable placed before their offspring. William lost this good mother before he was eight years old, but he never lost the gentle spirit with which she had endowed him nor the effect of the sweet influence which she had exerted upon his tender mind; and to say this is, perhaps, to sum up the life of this lad, who, from the cradle to the grave, was a living witness of the force of virtuous precepts and examples.

But the life of William Tuttle, simple and uneventful as it was, had much to do with the lives of those who grew up with him and with the lives of those who came up after him. The effect of his writings and teachings upon the community in which he lived, as well as the results of his labors of love, mark him as a man whose name should never be forgotten.

Like the lads of the neighborhood, he went to the country school, but, unlike many of them, as his invalid father's cash-book shows, he spent the hours for play in "covering corn," "driving oxen," "threshing grain," "chopping wood," "plowing," and other work which he found to do in a farming settlement, and which he gladly did in order to help a now crippled father, who, in a chair by the side of his anvil,

slowly and painfully toiled for his daily bread. This poor father could ill spare the service of this gallant boy, but he had the wisdom and fortitude to defy any sort of suffering rather than to impede the career of a child of so much promise.

Consequently, at the age of fifteen William was sent to Newark, N. J., to learn to become a printer. "A boy in age, he was a man in action," says his biographer, Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., from whose "Life of William Tuttle" the facts of this short sketch are mainly drawn. In truth, this lad established a reputation for industry, integrity and sobriety within six months after he had entered the printing-office in which he passed his probation, prior to being indentured. At the end of that time his employer sold out his establishment, and William, being then on a visit at home, and under no obligation to return, went once more to school, aiding and cheering at leisure hours his invalid father. But he had left a good name in Newark. A letter was received ere long by his father making inquiries as to his engagements, and expressing a desire to secure his services, if he felt disposed to enter another printing-office. The result was that he became regularly indentured as an apprentice at the printing business.

In later life Mr. Tuttle wrote a history of his apprenticeship, from which it may be seen that he lost no opportunity to improve his mind by reading and study. He began at length to exercise himself in writing, and in order to test his abilities in this direction he sometimes copied his essays in a disguised hand, and sent them through the post-office to the editor of the newspaper upon which, as a printer, he was at work. His efforts were successful. His articles were printed with an occasional remark of approbation from the editor, who little dreamed that it was his own apprentice who was thus contributing to his columns. It is evident that during his youth and, indeed, throughout all his life, he was a great student and a close thinker. Many of his letters which appeared in the biography above mentioned are models of excellency both as to style and thought.

On the 22d of August, 1802, Mr. Tuttle's apprenticeship came to a close, and soon afterwards he was made foreman of the printing establishment. On the 22d of November, 1803, in connection with Mr. John Pike, a fellow-journeyman, he purchased of the proprietor, Mr. Samuel Pennington, the establishment, including the newspaper *Centinel of Freedom*; and Mr. Pennington, in announcing to the public the transfer of the paper, says: "In making this transfer I have taken a scrupulous care that the press has not gone into hands that will prostitute it to venal purposes." The copartnership between Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Pike continued only until Aug. 14, 1804, when Mr. Pike withdrew, resigning his interest in the concern to Mr. Pennington, the recent proprietor, and thus Mr. Tuttle became the partner of his

former master. Mr. Pennington was, however, engaged in a business which would not allow him to give any attention to the printing establishment, but Mr. Tuttle managed its affairs so well that on the 1st of July, 1808, he purchased all Mr. Pennington's interest therein, and now became the sole proprietor and editor of the leading and most popular journal of the State. In his hands the *Centinel* lost none of the vigor or popularity which it had enjoyed since its commencement, in 1796, and, in speaking of Mr. Tuttle in connection with it, a contemporary opposed to him in politics, says: "I never saw him angry, nor ever saw another person angry with him. As the editor of a political paper, he was always firm and conscientiously sincere in the principles which he advocated, but never offensive in his language or opprobrious in his epithets." This is a high encomium to be bestowed by a political opponent upon an editor, especially in times when political discussions will often ruffle the tempers of the wisest and best of men.

It is needless to say that Mr. Tuttle was a successful man. It could not well be otherwise with one possessing his habits as a business man together with his wonderful industry. That he ever became wealthy, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, cannot be said; but that he possessed riches which the world cannot give nor take away is beyond all doubt. Although not a professor of religion until he had reached the age of twenty-six, he displayed from boyhood to the grave the spirit and the conduct of a veritable son of God. In the journey of life it is rare to meet with a man so utterly unselfish, so entirely devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men. But in a sketch so limited as this must necessarily be it is impossible to convey a proper idea of this man's quiet and beautiful career. If, as an unregenerate man, he was the essence of gentleness and love, the very soul of honor, what was there not in him of exalted virtue and profoundest piety as a professed servant of the Lord? Such was the homage paid to his sincerity and truly Christian spirit that at the early age of thirty-one he was chosen an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, an office which he held up to the time of his death,—a period of more than thirty years,—and the duties of which he performed with unexampled fidelity. From the time that he was called to this office he appears to have lived more for the welfare of others than for himself. His diary gives evidence of this, and though in it he makes no note of his own charities, it became well known that he was the daily visitor of the poor, the sick and the suffering, and that wherever he went he carried cheer and comfort. Indeed, during the last six years of his life he attended to no business, except that of his notaryship in old bank, in order that he might have more time to perform his deeds of love; and during those six years he gave in charities all his income, reserving only what was necessary for his daily wants. Truly, like Abou Ben Adhem, he

could say to the angel, "Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The angel came to him just as he had accomplished one of his many errands of mercy, and was directing his footsteps homeward. His body fell by the wayside. This happened Feb. 22, 1847.

The Rural Magazine.—The *Rural Magazine* was issued for the first time on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1798. It was a weekly concern, "intended to combine the utility of a monthly magazine with the advantages of a weekly gazette," and was to be devoted to "judicious selections of essays on Religion, Morality, Agriculture and miscellaneous subjects in prose and verse." It was published weekly by John H. Williams "for the proprietors," the price being "12 shillings per annum." The *Rural Magazine* lived only one year. It told its own sad story in the last issue, Feb. 9, 1799, when it said "a very slender patronage afforded it but a scanty subsistence." It was too heavily laden with literary riches to suit the mental appetites of the townsfolk of its period. Nevertheless, another literary weekly,

The Modern Spectator, was published in 1808 by E. B. Gould, "opposite the Episcopal Church." It came also to an untimely end.

The Newark Messenger, edited by William Ward, was started on Friday, Oct. 10, 1817. It was a weekly paper, published by Peter Couderer, "opposite the Upper Common." It declared itself "open to all parties, but influenced by none." Despite its liberality, the *Messenger* lived only about one year.

The New Jersey Eagle.—On Friday, July 28, 1820, the *New Jersey Eagle* was issued for the first time, the publisher being Edward M. Murden and the editor Joseph T. Murden. Before the *Eagle* had completed its first year of existence it changed hands, the publisher of the thirty-sixth number being J. Johnson and the editor W. B. Kinney. On Jan. 19, 1821, there was yet another change: Gorham A. Hull appeared as printer, Kinney being still editor. Hull and Kinney continued in charge of the *Eagle* until June 21, 1822. James E. Gore next appears as Kinney's partner, but only to give place, on March 28, 1823, to Daniel A. Cameron. In May, 1825, Kinney transferred his interest to Moses Lyon. The issue of May 20th of that year contained Mr. Kinney's valedictory and an introduction of Mr. Lyon, his successor, whom he referred to as "a gentleman of discernment, taste and information, who brings to its execution (the editorial function) talents and acquirements entirely adequate." The gentleman thus introduced conducted the *Eagle* four and a half years. On July 4, 1828, T. B. Crowell, who had been the editor of "a respectable journal in New York State for twenty years," succeeded Lyon. Crowell became sole editor and proprietor of the *Eagle* during August, 1829. It so far prospered under his control that he was encouraged to issue it semi-weekly in 1835, the first semi-weekly edition being on Friday, February 13th, of

the year given. The *Newark Daily Advertiser* had meanwhile been started, and that fact, doubtless, spurred Crowell to issue his *Eagle* twice a week instead of once. In his first semi-weekly issue Crowell promised his readers "nothing more than plain common sense, never having inherited splendid talents or enjoyed the advantage of a liberale ducation." He came of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather and uncles having been held as prisoners by the British in the old Sugar-House prison, on Liberty Street, New York, about the time Hedden and Camp were there. He was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and was complimented by his contemporaries for "his undefeatable efforts in the Democratic cause and his tried consistency." "But few editors in this State," said the *New Brunswick Times* at the time of the semi-weekly's first issue, referring to Crowell "have had greater difficulties to encounter, nor is there one who has maintained a more honorable position. Honest and fearless, he has been foremost in exposing political corruption and vindicating the right, when others, more timid, faltered and quailed." Crowell's amiability was such as to commend him to his political antagonists. Accordingly, the *New Brunswick Freonian* generously said: "Mr. Crowell is of opposite political views to ourselves, yet we regard him as a gentleman of elevated moral sentiments, who desires to wield the editorial influence in favor of all our great social interests. We therefore wish him success in the extension of his enterprise." The *Eagle* under Crowell's direction was vigorous enough in the discussion of politics, but considered the collection of news a secondary matter entirely. On this point it was dull, lethargic and sleepy to a degree amazing to the modern idea of journalism. Not even "a good lively murder" could rouse it from its deep somnolence. For example, we read in the issue of Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1837,—Newark had by this time become a city, recollect,—the following full (?) and graphic (?) report of a tragedy which occurred within the (then) limits of the county of Essex. We quote,—

"MEMOR.—We understand that a man by the name of James Hauser, from Rahway, was committed to prison, this city, on Sunday last, three days before the *Eagle* went to press," in a charge of having murdered "a man without Saturday night." The report that he drove a large iron spike into his head is too horrible for belief. Hauser was afterwards convicted of manslaughter."

A visit to the jail by an *Eagle* representative would have enabled the paper to publish the probable facts in the case and so enable the reader to determine the truth or falsity of the iron spike report "too horrible for belief;" but that was too much enterprise for the *Eagle* of 1837.

The Newark Morning Eagle.—About the middle of June, 1847, the *New Jersey Eagle* became a daily paper. Some time before this Mr. Crowell had associated with him his son, and upon the change from a semi-weekly to a daily the elder



Mr. B. Kinney.



Thos J. Finney.

His reception at Turin, the capital of Sardinia, was warm, and he soon became a favorite in the court circle which was just then engaged in settling the details of a constitutional government. Count Cavour and other master-minds of that kingdom, were in constant consultation with Mr. Kinney with reference to the practical working of our republican system, and his influence was strongly apparent in the establishment of the liberal institutions of Italy. He also rendered signal services to the government of Great Britain in consultation with their ambassador, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and for some important diplomatic business intrusted to him received a handsome official acknowledgment in a special dispatch from Lord Palmerston.

Through Mr. Kinney's instrumentality while in Turin, the Waldenses received great encouragement and sustaining aid. The most important, perhaps, of Mr. Kinney's services to his country was in connection with Kossuth, the Hungarian exile then at Constantinople. The government of the United States had offered to transport him to America in a national ship, detached from the Mediterranean squadron at Spezzia, which was in the Sardinian dominions and subject to Mr. Kinney's supervision. He was thus enabled to give prompt instructions to the commander and information to his own government of the objects of the distinguished fugitive. Mr. Webster, at that time Secretary of State, being forewarned by Mr. Kinney's correspondence, thwarted Kossuth's philanthropic, but impracticable, efforts to enlist the United States in a foreign complication.

Upon the expiration of his term of office, the Sardinian ministry offered to unite in a request to the United States government to allow him to remain in Turin, but he preferred to remove to Florence, where he could join the society of the Brownings, the Trollopes, Hiram Powers, and other American artists, who were his warm personal friends. During his residence in the latter city he became interested in the romantic history of the Medici family, and the new information concerning them which his position enabled him to acquire induced him to begin a historical work on the subject which promised to be of great importance, but which he never completed.

Mr. Kinney, with his family, returned to his home near the close of the late Rebellion, and thereafter led a retired life, the latter part of which was a protracted season of suffering. He died October 21, 1880, professing a sincere trust in the Christian faith and surrounded by his loving wife and children. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Chandler, of Elizabeth, N. J., who died in 1841, and to whose only son, Thomas T. Kinney, the proprietorship of the *Daily Advertiser* was transferred some years before his death. He left a widow, who was the only surviving sister of the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, and two daughters, both of whom are married, one to Mr. William I. Kip, son of Bishop

Kip, of California, and the other to Mr. Nelson S. Easton, of New York.

THOMAS T. KINNEY, son of William Burnet Kinney, the subject of the preceding biography, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1827. His primary education was received in the old Newark Academy, which stood on the site of the present post-office, corner of Broad and Academy Streets. He continued his classical studies preparatory to a collegiate course under Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1841, under the presidency of the late Dr. Carnahan, and that galaxy of professors, Drs. James W. Alexander, Albert B. Dod and Joseph Henry, all of whom are now dead. His inclinations tending strongly towards natural science, he attracted the attention of Professor Henry, who chose him for an assistant during his senior year, and the intimacy thus formed ripened into a life-long personal friendship. The degree of A.M. was, in due course, conferred upon Mr. Kinney, who, in the mean-time, had entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, now of the United States Supreme Court. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, but never availed himself of his privileges as an attorney. His father was appointed to a foreign mission in 1851, and the cares and responsibilities of managing his private affairs devolved upon him, and he was thus brought immediately into the field of journalism, to every department of which he devoted himself with unusual industry and enterprise, introducing steam-power, improved machinery, and business methods which have since come into more general use. He was also largely instrumental in inaugurating the system of news-gathering which culminated in the establishment of that comprehensive organization known as the Associated Press. In process of time he became the sole owner of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and is still its proprietor. Although identified with the local financial, industrial and political movements of his time, he has never sought nor accepted a nomination for any political office. The Newark Board of Trade, of which he was one of the projectors, made him its delegate to the convention that organized the National Board of Trade in Philadelphia. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was a corporator, and in which he has always taken a deep interest, chose him as its president several years since, and that office he still holds. He is also a member of the State Board of Geology, as well as of the State Board of Agriculture, and of the latter body was the presiding officer from 1878 to 1882. When the Legislature authorized the conversion of the Soldiers' Children's Home, at Trenton, into an Asylum for Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children of the State, he was appointed as one of the trustees, and is still a manager of that institution. In 1860, Mr. Kinney was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and labored with great earnestness for the nomination

of Abraham Lincoln. Among his local connections, he is a director in several institutions, including the National State Bank, the Newark City Ice Company, the Electric Light and Power Company, the Stevens & Condit Transportation Company, and the Neversink Park Company, near Sandy Hook. He is also a member of the *Burlington Post-Jersey Proprietors*, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.

Notwithstanding his multifarious duties, Mr. Kinney gives the closest attention to the management of the journal over whose interests he has for so many years presided. He is not only its proprietor, but virtually its editor, scrutinizing everything of importance that appears in its columns, and by his directions, as well by his pen, maintaining the high character which it always possessed while under the control of his distinguished father. The fondness for natural science which he developed while in college has never been lost, but the in-door life of a writer and a student has led him to seek his recreation in music and painting, not as a performer himself, but as a lover and judge of the excellencies of others. To gather about him choice works of art, and to promote its culture in every department, seem now to occupy most delightfully his leisure moments.

Temperance Advocate.—There was a temperance paper established in Newark, in about 1840, with the above title, edited by an Englishman named Cox.

Tariff Advocate.—A lively Henry Clay, high tariff, anti-Democratic paper, was published for about a year prior to the close of the Clay and Frelinghuysen campaign of 1844, the editor being Samuel Hull, the founder of the *Morris Jerseyman*. The *Tariff Advocate* was a daily morning paper.

Morning Post.—Another morning daily published in Newark about this same period was the *Morning Post*. The *Post* was as strongly Democratic as the *Advocate* was Whig and high tariff. It was edited by Dr. Samuel G. Arnold, and published by Aaron Guest. Among those particularly interested in the *Post* were Gen John S. Darcy and Elias Van Arsdale. Arnold, though not a trained journalist, was a powerful writer, and developed great aptitude in the management of a newspaper. The *Post* is said to have displayed, at least on one occasion, a degree of enterprise such as is rarely excelled in modern journalism, alive, active and energetic though it be. On the night of May 1, 1843, an appalling tragedy occurred at a place called Changewater, near Port Colden, in Warren County. John Castner, his wife, their child, and John P. Parke, Mrs. Castner's father, were foully murdered, the motive being lust of property. Joseph Carter, Jr., Abner Parke and Peter Parke, sons of the murdered Parke, were accused of complicity in the quadruple crime. Because of the many curious phases of the case, no less than the startling character of the tragedy, the deepest interest

was felt in the trial even at this distance,—some sixty odd miles away. According to our authority,—a surviving Newark journalist who used to set type on the *Post*,—this interest was seized hold of by the *Post*, a pony express was established, and reports of the trial were printed daily in that paper. The reporter would have his "copy" ready almost as soon as the court adjourned each afternoon, and it would be started off at once from Belvidere. At Morristown a fresh pony would be ready, and by four or five o'clock in the morning John C. Webster, the rider, would come dashing into town with the *Post* dispatches, and the paper with the report would be printed in a few hours.

Newark Evening Journal.—Out of the ruins of the two papers named, *Morning Eagle* and *Jacksonian*, all of which had passed into the hands of Senator William Wright, sprang the *Newark Evening Journal*, the first number of which was issued on Monday, Nov. 2, 1857, the first year of President Buchanan's term. The editorial management of the *Journal* was placed in the hands of Edward N. Fuller, a New Hampshire journalist of the strongest Democratic proclivities. For more than a decade the *Journal* had a hard battle for existence.

It was constantly cramped financially. Once or twice it came to the brink of the fate of its forerunners—the *Eagle* and *Jacksonian*, and once was forced to suspend temporarily; but hard work and zeal revived it, and in the latter part of 1867 the business management and part ownership passed into the hands of Judge William B. Guild. From that time forward, the *Journal*—the title of which was then changed to the *Newark Daily Journal*—rose steadily in power, influence and prosperity. In the latter part of 1871, Mr. Fuller retired from the paper, and Judge Guild became sole proprietor, "The Journal Printing and Publishing Company," organized with the founding of the *Journal* having dissolved. In the editorial department Fuller was succeeded by Joseph Atkinson, who first became connected with the *Journal* as the successor of Henry Farmer, in the city department, in the spring of 1868.

During the war, the *Journal* made itself obnoxious to many members of the political party whose banner it upheld by its bold and fearless, if not always wise and prudent, attacks on Mr. Lincoln's administration. The paper opposed coercive measures toward the South, and refused to hoist the national flag, until angry demonstrations were made towards the establishment. Then, by advice of peace-making friends, it did so, with the following explanatory flourish:

"OUR FLAG IS THERE!"

"At the request of our neighbors, and by advice of several of our good Democratic and anti-Union friends, but without the slightest threat or attempt at intimidation from any quarter, we today threw out from the *Journal* the flag of our country,—the emblem of the national Union, formed by the immortal Washington, and his compatriots, and rendered sacred by our Revolutionary battles fought against a foreign foe. Upon that flag we have placed the mottoes: 'Free

Speech. The Press, the symbol of a free people. By that flag and these words we shall stand; the last, a noble truth, the nation remembers it, no war, no victory, and leaving the people's freedom upon the old Republican basis as it will be, when reason shall give the place of national passion and the spirit of a peaceful and patriotic fraternity is restored to the people. So, speak it to.

The spirit which led the *Journal* to oppose the war moved it to oppose the drafts. This latter course ended in the editor's arrest on a charge of inciting insurrection. Mr. Fuller was arrested on Friday, July 25, 1864, taken before a United States Commissioner and held in seven thousand dollars bail. On Wednesday, Feb 15, 1865, the case came up before Judge Field in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, when Fuller retracted his former plea and pleaded guilty, and the matter was disposed of by the imposition of a trifling fine. Fuller insisted that he "never designed to favor mob-law or incite to insurrection," and in whatever he had written or published had "never been moved by seditious." The following month Fuller withdrew from the *Journal* because of a difference of opinion with the Board of Directors of the concern. He complained that he had been charged in Democratic quarters with having carried the Democratic banner too high—even at the mast-head. The evening of the afternoon of Fuller's retirement (April 14th, 1865), Lincoln was assassinated. Next day the *Journal* appeared in deep mourning over the dreadful event. For six months after Fuller's retirement the *Journal* was edited by one or two Democrats with facile pens. On September 19th Colonel Morris R. Hamilton, one of the best known among New Jersey Democratic journalists, took command. A year or so afterwards, however, Mr. Fuller regained his old place and held it until 1871, as already described.

For many years prior to his death the late Colonel James W. Wall was a regular contributor to the columns of the *Journal*. Wall wielded a most powerful pen, one quite as facile and pointed and polished as it was powerful. Subsequently the *Journal's* columns borrowed attractions from the graceful pens of George R. Graham, the founder of the once famous *Evening's Messenger*, and J. K. Hoyt, now of the *Advertiser*. On the 18th of October, 1884, the immediate and responsible control of the *Journal* passed out of the hands of William B. Guild, and under the control of a publishing company, of which Judge Guild remains a member.

Newark Morning Register¹ was first issued May 4, 1869, from its then office, over Conover's drug store, corner of Broad and Market street, by R. Watson Gilder and Newton H. Crane. After three months of turmoil and trouble the infant journal ceased to breathe, whereupon the remains were purchased by Burke C. Stout, an old compositor of the *Washington Chronicle* and W. D. McGregor. Subsequent to this, the *Register* was published on

the co-operative plan. May 4, 1871, Chancellor Runyon, G. N. Abeel, A. A. Smalley and J. McGregor, W. H. Camp, David Anderson, Fred H. Teese, Samuel Klotz, J. Ward Tichenor, Herman Schalk, A. M. Reynolds, Joseph G. Hill, W. N. Truesdell, H. W. Duryee, William Parker and Hugh Holmes, formed a publication company, which was incorporated under the title of the "Newark Printing Company." This company having secured title to the *Register* took charge of its publication, with W. A. Ure as its business manager. During this period the management paid at the rate of sixty cents per thousand ems, leaded nonpareil, for its composition, which resulted in the suspension of the paper. The National Railway Company next assumed its publication, which led to the retirement of Col. G. N. Abeel and Chancellor Runyon. Mr. Hamilton, a lawyer, secured to his brother-in-law, L. B. Clarke, of this city, the position of business manager, which he held till June 15, 1875. At that date Dr. M. H. C. Vail became the sole proprietor of the *Register*, having purchased the paper at a sheriff's sale, and from that day to the present, it has not been an experiment or a journalistic venture, but, on the contrary, its success was guaranteed. Its circulation and general make-up are both in keeping with the spirit of progress, which has created a demand on its daily issue. Its columns are free from that which is corrupting in tendency, and replete with that which will enlighten and elevate the masses.

Among its editorial force, we may mention Newton H. Crane (late Consul at Manchester, England), R. Watson Gilder, W. D. McGregor, Dr. Peters, (formerly of the *Commercial Advertiser*), William Hutchinson, (John Sands), Charles Jay, Dr. Thomas Dunn English and M. H. C. Vail, present editor and proprietor, with James W. Tucker, publisher.

The Newark Sunday Call.¹—The history of a successful newspaper is always interesting, and is an important part of the history of a community in which it is located. The pioneer of Sunday journalism in Newark, from an obscure beginning, with a limited circulation and advertising business, the *Sunday Call* has grown rapidly until it stands foremost among the newspapers published in New Jersey, in character and influence.

The initial number of the *Call* was issued on May 18, 1872, by Mr. F. F. Patterson.

On October 6th, of the same year, the *Call* passed into the possession of three Newark gentlemen, Dr. S. B. Hunt, Col. G. N. Abeel and Mr. Henry Hill, who published it for about five months, when the first proprietor resumed control, and managed the enterprise about six months, and on September 1st, 1873, sold the paper to William A. Ure, and James W. Schoch. The history of the *Call*, under its present management, was then begun. The

¹ From sketch in the *Register*.

¹ By Henry Farmer.

circulation was only about eleven hundred, and at that time there were only about two columns of paying advertisements. The equipment of the establishment was meagre, and with this may be coupled the fact that 1873 was the panic year, when all newspapers lost circulation, and many were compelled to suspend publication.

The new proprietors were both practical and experienced newspaper men, and were content to work and wait, confident in the results of earnest endeavor and having full faith in the future of Sunday journalism in Newark. Their first care was to obtain competent and trustworthy service, and it is noteworthy, that all those who were first employed in the principal departments of the *Call*, still retain their positions with largely increased experience and responsibilities. Mr. John J. Leidy, the editor, has sedulously cultivated the local field and has always given close attention to topics of public interest, treating them in an independent and unpartisan way, while the general management of the several departments of the paper show a keen appreciation of what constitutes news and makes the paper popular with the masses. The *Call* has several times been enlarged and improved. In October 1882 the old folio form was changed to an eight column quarto. This was found in the spring of 1884, inadequate to the demand of advertising patrons, and the paper was enlarged to its present size, 52 x 43, or eight pages of nine columns each.

The circulation is now very large, and the proprietors are reaping a well-deserved harvest from the advertising department. The *Call* is printed on a four-cylinder Hoe press, which is capable of throwing off printed sheets at the rate of ten thousand per hour. Power is supplied by a gas engine of ten horse power.

The Newark Free Press—was first issued October 28, 1883, from the office of L. J. Hardham, 243 Market Street, Newark, as a purely independent Sunday newspaper, with L. J. Hardham as publisher, and Joseph Atkinson as editor. Later in the autumn of that year the *Press* came out as a purely democratic sheet, and on the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Atkinson was appointed city clerk, by the democratic mayor elect, and, in February Mr. Hardham withdrew from the newspaper enterprise, when the publication office was removed to 791 Broad Street.

October 1, 1884, the *Newark Free Press* was sold to James F. Connelly, and on the fifteenth of the same month, the paper was merged in *The Press*, a morning paper of strong democratic proclivities, with William E. Rieck as editor.

The Press—a morning paper of twenty-eight columns, made its first appearance on Wednesday morning, October 15, 1884. *The Press* is an outgrowth from the *Sunday Free Press* of Newark, and is published by James F. Connelly & Co., 96 Market Street, Newark. In national affairs it promises its support to Democracy, and in local and State affairs, it promises support to men and measures best calcu-

lated to advance the interests of local and State affairs.

Die Friedensfeife (The Pipe of Peace).—This was the first German paper established in Newark; Dr. Carl Friedrich Benjamin Edler, who came here in 1850, being its founder. It was a humorous weekly publication, and quite popular among the Germans.

The New Jersey Staats Zeitung was also established by Dr. Edler, who conducted its editorial department up to the time of his death, October 18, 1865.

Newark Zeitung—This was the first daily German paper in Newark, and was established February 9, 1853, by Fritz Anneke. Five years later, the paper passed into the hands of Benedict Prieth, who changed its name, and on April 26, 1858, issued it under the name of

New Jersey Freie Zeitung—Under Mr. Prieth's experienced management, the paper has become a prosperous and valuable property, the leading German-American newspaper of New Jersey, having "a voice potential" in the direction of public affairs considerably beyond the limits of its place of publication.

Mr. Prieth died October 29, 1879, leaving the entire management of the paper in charge of his widow, who still continues in the discharge of her duties with an ability and skill, equal, if not superior to many of the sterner sex, holding like positions. She is ably assisted by Mr. Frank Kuhn, who has charge of the editorial department.

BENEDICT PRIETH was born at Graun, in Tyrol, January 7, 1827, and was the third child of Gabriel Prieth, clerk of the court of that city, and Anna Prieth, his wife. Designing to devote himself to the practice of law, he studied at Innsbruck, Gratz and Vienna, in which latter place he joined the student-legion in 1848, and after the suppression of the revolution was seized as a political offender, and confined in the prison of Salzburg, whence, at the close of 1849, he was released and sent to his home, in Tyrol. After having been connected some time with the *Bozener Zeitung*, he went to Switzerland, and, attaching himself to the *Bund*, in Berne, continued his studies in München and Tübingen, receiving his diploma as Doctor of Jurisprudence.

On the 24th of August, 1857, Mr. Prieth arrived in the United States, and, having relatives in Newark, N. J., proceeded immediately to that place, which he soon after determined to make his home. A lawyer by profession, with habits of study and ability to master in a short time the practice of the courts of this country, he might have become a successful practitioner; but he also possessed much experience as a journalist, and a very great fondness, too, for that profession. This seeming to him the readiest and the pleasantest road to fortune, he resolved to enter upon it, and accordingly we soon find him engaged as a writer for the *New Jersey Zeitung*. In this connection he continued until the next spring, April 26,



B. P. Smith

1858, when he became the sole proprietor and manager of the paper, changing its name to that of *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*. Putting forth now all his energy and talents, he soon made his paper a favorite with all the German population of Newark, and at the time of his death it was one of the most prosperous and valuable journals in the State of New Jersey. In politics Mr. Prieth was a staunch Republican, and his paper became the embodiment of his noblest thoughts and feelings. He never spoke without due consideration, and what he uttered always commanded attention and rarely met with disapprobation. His excellent judgment, his great love of humanity and his strict integrity secured for him an influence among his countrymen that is seldom witnessed. Throughout the long war of the Rebellion his voice and pen were ever active in the Union cause, and though then but a young citizen of the republic, he was an intelligent and faithful one. It is said of him that, on returning from a visit to Germany, some years before his death, "he came back convinced that the true home of enterprise and energy was here; that America was far better governed than Germany." His love for his adopted country was, beyond doubt, most genuine.

Mr. Prieth died on the morning of the 29th of October, 1879, after a long and painful sickness, throughout which he exhibited the utmost patience and resignation. The announcement of his death, although for several weeks expected, produced a profound sensation. The German citizens of Newark, in great numbers, assembled, almost spontaneously, in one of the largest public halls of the city, to pay a tribute to his memory. The members of the Press of all political parties met in the rooms of the Board of Trade to rehearse his virtues and to express their sorrows; the lodges of which he was a member, and the bank and insurance company of which he was a director, all gathered together in their several places of meeting to testify to the respect and high esteem in which he had been held. It was the dying wish of Mr. Prieth that he might receive an unostentatious burial, but, while his request was, as far as possible, complied with, it could not keep back the thousands who assembled at his funeral, and who, but for the distance, would have followed him to the grave.

The *Freie Zeitung* is still the property of Mr. Prieth's family, and continues to be a successful and ably-managed journal.

Der Nachbar—(The Neighbor)—was established in 1851 by Conrad Hollinger. This was a humorous weekly paper, and had a large circulation while it lived. Mr. Hollinger died March 26, 1879.

The New Jersey Volksmann—was established in 1856 by Mr. Hollinger. At first it was issued as a weekly, then semi-weekly, and finally as a daily newspaper. In its early years it had a hard struggle for existence, but at length it became quite a success. After the death of Mr. Hollinger, it passed through

quite a range of vicissitudes, and finally followed its founder to the grave.

The New Jersey Democrat was established in 1868 by Franz Umbschenden, who continued it about one year, when it died for want of support.

The New Jersey Reform was established in 1872, and edited by Dr. C. F. J. Lehlbach for a few months, when the paper died a natural death.

The Newark Post was born in October 1874, and died in May 1875.

Several other German prints of more or less merit, have lived and died in Newark.

The Orange Volksbote—was established in 1872, and the first number issued October 5th of that year, by Darnstaedt & Erdman. In 1876 August Erdman, the junior partner, purchased Mr. Darnstaedt's interest in the paper, since which time Mr. Erdman has been the editor and publisher. The *Volksbote* is a six column paper twenty-three by thirty-three inches, and issued weekly. As its name indicates, it is German, and is devoted to the general welfare of those of that nationality, in the city of Orange, where it is published. In politics the *Volksbote* adheres to the democratic party in national matters, and in local affairs its support is given to whom it believes to be the best man for the office.

The Orange Journal¹ was first issued on Saturday, July 1, 1854, by Edward Gardner. It was then the only paper in Essex County outside of the City of Newark. Orange then comprised the entire territory now designated as North, South, East and West Orange. Its population was rural, there being little or no manufacturing, and a weekly paper was all-sufficient for their demands. In 1860, Mr. Gardner disposed of the property to Messrs. Henry Clay Bloomfield and Henry Farmer. At this time it had enlarged its pages and increased the number of its columns. These gentlemen retained proprietorship until July 13, 1861, when Mr. Gardner again took possession and remained at its head until April 30, 1870, and on May 2, of the same year, Mr. J. M. Reuck, of the *New York Evening Post* assumed full proprietorship. For six years or until April 1, 1876, the *Journal* was conducted by Mr. Reuck as a Republican paper, and on that date he disposed of it to Mr. Oliver Johnson. Mr. Johnson made many improvements in the paper, changing it from a folio to quarto, adding new type and expending a large sum in making it conform to his literary and artistic taste. During his proprietorship *The Journal* advanced to a prominent position among the papers of the State, but his efforts did not meet with that substantial appreciation he had every reason to expect. In 1879 the paper was purchased by Mr. Samuel Toombs, who at once changed the character of the paper by confining its work almost wholly to the local field, magnifying local interests, giving full and accurate

¹By Samuel Toombs.

reports of all local affairs. From a purely rural settlement in 1834, Orange had in 1889 grown into a thickly populated community. The several subdivisions had branched off into independent townships, while Orange proper became an incorporated city, with a Mayor and Common Council. Other papers had become established, and three weeklies were issued every Saturday in the city. Believing the time had come when the citizens of Orange would appreciate an advance in newspaper work and service, Mr. Toombs on Wednesday, October 3, 1883, issued *The Journal* as a semi-weekly. To do this a large outlay became necessary; new type of every kind was purchased, a radical change in the make-up of the paper was instituted, and the new *Journal* stepped at once into popular favor, a position it holds to-day. In May, 1884, *The Journal* removed into new and more commodious quarters, and it has developed from a purely country weekly of thirty years ago, with limited facilities for job work, into a thoroughly equipped printing office with power presses, and every facility for doing the finest and best qualities of work.

East Orange Gazette is a four page paper, twenty-eight by forty-four inches, thirty-six columns, and was first issued May 1, 1873, by Stephen M. Long, editor and proprietor.

May 1, 1882, Mr. Long sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Charles Starr, the present editor and proprietor. The paper is issued on Thursday of each week, and is mainly devoted to local interests, and in politics, is republican, with a large circulation.

Mr. Starr is a son of Edgar P. Starr of Orange, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1855. In March 1875, he entered the office of the *Orange Chronicle* as Associate Editor, where he remained until he purchased the *Gazette*.

The Orange Chronicle.—The first number of the *Chronicle* was issued January 30, 1869, by Frank W. Baldwin and Joseph Atkinson, the then editors and publishers. During the year 1869, J. B. Loomis purchased Mr. Atkinson's interest in the paper, and in May 1870, Mr. Baldwin secured full control of the paper by purchasing Mr. Loomis's interest, and has since then conducted the editorial and business management of the paper with signal ability and success. The paper has been enlarged three times, and has grown from twenty-four by thirty-six, to twenty-nine by forty-four inches, and is neatly printed on clear white paper. The *Chronicle* is independent in all things and devoted more especially to the interests of the City of Orange. It is issued on Saturday of each week, and has a circulation of one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

The Montclair Times was established in 1877, by John Campbell, and the first number issued February 17th of that year. April 1, 1877, Mr. Campbell sold his interest in the *Times*, to Mr. A. C. Studer, the present editor and publisher. The paper has

been enlarged from six to eight columns, and is issued on Saturday of each week. It is republican in politics, and devoted to the interests of the county, and Montclair in particular. The circulation of the *Times* in October 1884, was one thousand.

The Bloomfield Citizen is a weekly publication, issued on Saturday of each week, and is published by the "Bloomfield Publishing Company." The first number was issued in April 1883. It is republican in politics, and has a circulation of about one thousand.

The Gazette was published in Bloomfield several years ago, and was succeeded by *The Record*, which was established in the early part of 1877, and in the spring of 1883, was succeeded by the *Citizen*.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BENCH AND BAR OF ESSEX COUNTY.

The first Constitution of New Jersey, an instrument entitled: "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lord Proprietors of the Province of *Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey*," granted in 1664-5 by Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, provided among other things that the General Assembly of the Province should have power "to constitute all courts together with the limits, powers and jurisdictions of the same, as also the several offices and number of the officers belonging to each Court, with their respective salaries, fees and perquisites, their appellations and dignities, with the penalties that shall be due to them for the breach of their several and respective duties and trusts."

This Constitution was given not to a people already gathered together and numbered among the recognized establishments of the civilized world, but to the civilized world itself, or at least to such "Adventurers" among mankind as might choose to settle upon and cultivate the virgin soil of this newly discovered portion of the earth.

At the time this Constitution was given, the beautiful region which we call New Jersey was in its earliest infancy, only fifty years having elapsed since the first white man had laid his eyes upon it. Only a few Danes and Norwegians had made a settlement upon the lands now bearing the name of Bergen. Only a small establishment had been made on the Eastern shore of the Delaware by a Company of Dutch immigrants under the leadership of Captain Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who, as he sailed up that river, gave his name to the southern point of New Jersey. Only one or two vessels full of Swedes, following not far behind him, had taken up lands on the river, just near enough to the Dutch to get them in a fighting mood, and then to drive them from their plantations, and finally to send them complaining to old Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam. Only two or three fights

cutrix, Lady Elizabeth Carteret, at public auction, in London, in the month of January 1682. The territory then sold embraced four thousand square miles; the price at which it was knocked off was £3,400, and the purchasers were William Penn and eleven other citizens of London, all of whom were quakers. Within the same year, these twelve purchasers conveyed the one-half of their property to twelve other individuals, and thus was formed the body known in our history as the twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey. Of course, the first matter for the consideration of these new owners was the condition and wants of their newly acquired realm, and having informed themselves as to these things through an agent who was at once dispatched to America, they drew up a form of government which was set out in an instrument entitled "The Fundamental Constitutions for the Province of East New Jersey in America, Anna Donini, 1683."

Under this new Constitution the first General Assembly was begun and holden at Elizabethtown, on the first day of March 1682, and among its first acts we find one entitled "An act to appoint Sheriffs" as follows:

"Be it enacted by this General Assembly of a High Sheriff in every County within this Province, Be it Sheweth that by the Governor, Council and Deputies in General Assembly assembled, that there be a Sheriff in every County, to be chosen and appointed by the said County, and that said Sheriff shall have his Residence at the County Seat."

Immediately after the passage of this act, the necessity of defining more accurately the boundaries of the several counties was considered and determined upon as follows:

"Be it enacted by this General Assembly and the Authority thereof, that the County of Hudson be bounded as follows to wit:

"That the County of Hudson be bounded by the Hudson River on the West, by the County of Essex on the East, by the County of Bergen on the North, and by the County of Passaic on the South."

"That the County of Essex be bounded by the Hudson River on the West, by the County of Bergen on the North, by the County of Passaic on the South, and by the County of Hudson on the East."

"That the County of Bergen be bounded by the Hudson River on the West, by the County of Essex on the East, by the County of Passaic on the South, and by the County of Hudson on the North."

"That the County of Passaic be bounded by the Hudson River on the West, by the County of Bergen on the North, by the County of Essex on the East, and by the County of Hudson on the South."

Closely following the passage of this act we find one entitled an "Act to erect a Court of Small Causes," for the more orderly hearing and determining all matters and cases of controversy between party and party, and for the due execution of the laws. In this Court, as may be seen, cases could be tried by three persons without a jury, but the right of trial by jury was held so sacred that no legislature ever dared to deny it, however small the matter that might be involved. The words of this act are as follows:

"Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council and Deputies in General Assembly, met and assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that in every Town or Ward throughout this Provincial East New Jersey, there be one Court held Monthly and every Month throughout the year, on the first Wednesday of the month, for the determining of Small Causes and Cases of Debt to the Value of Forty Shillings, or under, which causes and cases shall be heard tried and determined by three persons without a Jury. The Process of Waiting to this Court shall be a Summons under the Hand of a Messenger belonging to the said Court, which being personally served by him, or left at the Defendant's house, four Days before the Court, shall be Authority to and for the Members of the said Court to proceed on such Cases or Causes and determine the same in the Defendant's absence, if the Members of the Court see not Cause to the contrary, and to grant Execution therein against the Defendant's Person, and for want thereof, his Estate, which the Messenger shall and may serve. Be it further Enacted that the Plaintiff or Defendant desiring a Jury, it shall be allowed, but at the proper Costs and Charges of the Person desiring the same."

"Be it further Enacted that this Act or anything therein contained shall not infringe the Liberty or Privilege of any Grant or Charter already granted."

County Courts, as we have seen, had been already established in 1675, but it becoming necessary to modify them somewhat, the General Assembly, during the same session, passed the following act entitled "An Act to erect County Courts."

"Be it Enacted by this General Assembly and the Authority thereof that from henceforth there shall be held and kept in every County within this Province, Courts of Sessions or County Courts, yearly and Every year, for the Hearing, Trying and Determining of all Causes and Cases there brought and commenced, as well Cases and Causes criminal and Cases and Causes civil between Party and Party, which said Causes shall be tried by the Verdict of twelve Men of the Neighbourhood within the County where the Fact shall arise or grow, whether the same be by Indictment, Information, Declaration or otherwise, against the Person, Offender or Defendant; and that the Judges or Justices of the respective Sessions of County Courts, shall be the Justices of the Peace of every the said respective Counties, or three of them at the least. To which Court shall belong one Clerk of the Sessions, or Clerk of the Peace, to draw, enter and keep the Records of Indictments, Informations, Declarations, Pleas, Judgments and Procedures, there to be had and Made, and one Marshall or Cryer of the Court, to call the Jurors, and Proclaim the Commands and Orders of the Court for the regular Procedure in the said respective Courts. All Process and Summons of Persons to appear and execute the Judgments and Executions of this Court shall be directed to the Sheriff of the County, and executed by him, or his Under Sheriff or Deputy, which said several and respective County Courts, or Courts of Sessions, shall be held yearly in the respective Time and Places hereinafter following and expressed: (Here the days and Places for holding the Courts are given.)"

"Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that this distinction of Counties and Settlement of the County Courts shall nowise infringe nor trench upon the Liberties or Privileges of any Grant or Charter already granted, anything in this Act, or any other to the contrary notwithstanding. Be it Enacted by this General Assembly that all Process and Summons to the County Courts shall be served six days before the first Day of the Session."

All the Courts that have been thus far described bear titles that have been borrowed from the English tribunals. The Court of Assize established during the administration of Governor Carteret is one of these; but this Court of Assize had no power to determine causes in Equity, and in its stead the General Assembly under the new Constitution, erected a tribunal under the title of the "Court of Common Right." This was doubtless a creation of Robert Barclay who, at that time, was Governor of the Province of East Jersey, but who, being still in England, was administering the government through his deputy, Gawn Lawrie. Governor Barclay was a Scotchman, and so were many others of the proprie-

tors; and Judge Richard S. Field, in his discourse before the New Jersey Historical Society on the Provincial Courts of New Jersey, says, in his remarks upon this tribunal: "When we add the important fact, that this Court, under its new organization, was empowered to try and determine causes 'in Equity' as well as at Common Law, we shall have no difficulty in discerning the influence of those who were more familiar with Scottish than with English jurisprudence. For in Scotland, as most of you are doubtless aware, a Court of Equity, as distinct from a Court of Law, and under the administration of different judges, has never formed a part of their system."

But this Court of Common Right retained its Equity powers only until 1698, in which year was passed "An Act declaring what are the rights and privileges of his Majesty's subjects inhabiting within this Province of East New Jersey," in which, among other things, it was provided: "That the General Assembly of this Province shall constitute all Courts within the same, with their limits, powers and jurisdictions, except the present High Court of Chancery, and all other Courts now in being, and their respective salaries, fees and perquisites. That none be appointed chancellors, judges, members, officers of courts, surveyor-general, or other officers, civil or military, except the Secretary and Register, within this Province, but such as be freeholders residing within the same. And that no Sheriff shall continue in his office above one year at once, nor be liable to serve in that office for three years thereafter. Nor that the Judges of the Court of Common Right for the time being, shall not be Judges of the High Court of Chancery, and any law, custom or usage, heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding."

It will be seen by the laws thus far quoted, and which may be found in a book known as "Grants and Concessions and Original Constitution of the Province of New Jersey, &c.," that although various courts were established, their jurisdiction defined, and the number of judges prescribed, yet nothing is said concerning the manner in which they were to be conducted, nor of the rules by which they were to be governed, nor of the sentences to be by them imposed. A High Sheriff was required in every county, but nothing is said in regard to his powers and duties. Grand Juries were provided for, who were to present all offences against the laws, but of whom those grand jurors were to be composed, or how convened, or what was to be the manner of their proceedings, no legislative act declares. All this seems very strange, and we should be naturally inclined to think that such laws must forever remain a dead letter upon the statute book. In speaking of this matter, Judge Field, in his able "Discourse" above alluded to, says: "But, be it remembered, our fathers brought with them from England the common law. It was their birth-right, their inheritance; and they transplanted it along with themselves to this con-

nial soil where it at once took root and flourished. Its ample folds covered all the nakedness of our primitive enactments. Its abundant resources supplied all their deficiencies. It furnished the key with which to unlock the hidden meaning of the statute." And in speaking of this common law, he says: "It was the common law, in the state to which it was brought during the reign of the Second Charles, purified from the corruptions and redeemed from the abuses which long ages of tyranny and misrule had engrafted upon it."

Our means of information concerning the manner in which the business of the courts of those early days was conducted, are very limited. That every thing in this respect was characterized by the greatest simplicity and utter want of ceremony cannot be doubted; and, as an illustration of this, historians are wont to cite the methods of Governor Thomas (Oliver, who, while he held the office of a Judge in West Jersey, often discharged his duties "to good effect in the seat of judgment on the stumps in his meadows;" and at times, too, "he contrived to postpone sudden complaints, till cool deliberation had shown them to be justly founded, and then seldom failed of accommodating matters without much expense to the parties."

During the time of Carteret, and even later, under the government of the Proprietors, the practice of law had not reached the dignity of a profession. Sundry statutory enactments of both those periods give the impression that legal learning was almost exclusively confined to the inferior magistrates, the sheriff, sub-sheriff, clerks of the court and messengers; and although there were no other persons capable of performing the duties of attorneys and counselors, it would appear that the services of these gentlemen were looked upon as a superfluity and even an impertinence. As early as the second session of the General Assembly, in 1676, and apparently on the very first day, a fearful blow was inflicted upon some of them by the following enactment:

IV. *Wages* is a supply function of the firm, the firm being in its turn, not a demand for any factor of the firm to be employed in the firm. $W = f(P, L, S, K, A)$ where $A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4$.

Chapter 4: Officers of the Professional Association. Section 4: Officers of the Board, within the first three recesses, as an Attorney at Law, Advocate, Administrator, Delegates, etc. shall be elected for the term of one year, during the first or other regular session, to be held after the expiry of power of the President and the entire Board of any Session of the House, excepting the House, the Board President or in most of their cases, and other cases as are already considered, and that there shall be an Attorney at Law, a Lawyer, a Lawyer, etc.

But this action on the part of the General Assembly seemed to be unfavorable to the Province in its foreign relations, and consequently at the next session in 1677, the importance of Justices of the Peace was acknowledged as follows:

XVII Whereas there is an Act made October 26, 1855, prohibiting all Justices of the Peace within this Province, for appearing in any Cases as Advocates or Attorneys except for the King, the Lord Proprietor, or his or their executors, or in Cases already commenced,

actions and all Matters and Things Touching or Concerning Law, of what nature it may be, *Procurator, Solicitor, and the County, or Council*, That there may, and need be, as Appointed, Remanded by *Habeas Corpus*, or any other lawful Writ, or other Process, or any other *Supra* Depend, or any other Judgment, or any other Process, or any other Judgment, and the respective Courts of Peace, upwards of Ten Pounds, and of any Action or Suit wherein the Right or Title of, in or to any Land, or any thing relating thereto, shall be brought into Dispute or upon Trial.

That the General Sessions of the Peace shall be held in each respective County within this Province, at the Times and Places hereafter mentioned, that is to say:

For the County of *Monmouth*, at the County Prison in *Elizabeth*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Monmouth*, at the County Prison in *Elizabeth*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

For the County of *Essex*, at the County Prison in *Newark*, *May* and *August*, at the County Prison in *Newark*.

except where matters of Fact are either acknowledged by the Parties, or Judgment confessed, or passeth, by the Defendant's fault for want of Plea or Answer, unless the Fact be found by Verdict of Twelve Men of that Neighbourhood, as it ought to be done by Law.

CHANCERY.

A Court of Chancery always existed in the State of New Jersey, although its powers were not at first vested in a single person. We have already seen that during the Proprietary Government, the Court of Common Rights exercised Chancery powers and was virtually the Court of Chancery until 1698. Subsequent to that time until 1705, this Court was undoubtedly held by the Governor and Council, and after 1705, its authority was vested in the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, and three members of the Council. The ordinance which provided for the establishment of this Court, provided also that there should be four stated terms in each year, and that all causes should be heard and determined according to the usage of the High Court of Chancery of the Kingdom of England. Such was the Constitution of the Court of Chancery until 1718, when Governor Hunter, in the ninth year of his administration, assumed the office of Chancellor, and continued to exercise its authority until his resignation in 1720. Although this act of Governor Hunter was condemned by the people as an unauthorized assumption of power, it received the approval of the King's Government, and was adopted by his successor, Governor Burnet, who took especial delight in his duties as Chancellor. It was during his administration in 1724, that the first ordinance for the regulation of fees in the Court of Chancery was adopted; but for many years thereafter the Court labored under great disadvantages, because the fees were insufficient to secure the attendance of competent and essential officers. Three years after the advent of Governor Franklin, an effort was made by him (1768) to secure such action on the part of the Council and General Assembly as would place the Court of Chancery on a better footing. In his message to them, he says among other things: "In every Colony, controversies frequently arise, wherein the Courts of Common Law cannot give relief and which therefore become the proper objects of a Court of Chancery. As the disuse of such a Court would probably be attended with mischiefs to the good people you represent, I have kept it open, though under very great disadvantages to myself. There not being any salary allowed for the necessary officers, and the fees not being sufficient to make some of them even a moderate recompence for their trouble and attendance, I have in vain offered divers Commissions in Chancery to such persons as I have esteemed qualified to execute them. I recommend this matter to your serious consideration, and desire that you would enable me to make a reasonable allowance to such as I shall appoint to execute the necessary offices in that Court, in such manner as will be most likely to induce persons of knowledge and probity to take upon them the discharge of those

important trusts; without which it will be extremely inconvenient, if not impracticable, to receive any other business in the Chancery, or finish what is there."

The Governor's message having been discussed by the Assembly, he was courteously requested to furnish a list of such offices as he desired a provision made for. He thereupon called for a Master of the Rolls, a Master in Chancery for one division of the Province, two Masters in Chancery for the other division and a Sergeant at Arms in each division. But the General Assembly, caring little for the Court of Chancery, paid no further attention to the Governor's request.

Two years afterwards, the Governor took the matter in his own hands, and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by his Commission, with the advice and consent of the Council, he adopted an Ordinance concerning the Court of Chancery, by which he appointed and commissioned such Masters, Clerks, Examiners, Registers and other necessary officers as were needed in said Court. There were no essential changes made in the provisions of this Ordinance even by the Constitution of July, 1776, which also united the offices of Governor and Chancellor, and this union continued until the adoption of our present Constitution, which separated these two offices and allowed a Governor to be chosen from any of the professions or vocations of life.

There is no evidence that, prior to 1733, any previous term of study was required as a qualification for admission to the bar. In that year, during the administration of Governor Cosby, it is said by Judge Field in his work already quoted, that "it was provided by an Act of Assembly, that no person should be permitted to practice as an attorney at law, but such as had served an apprenticeship of at least seven years with some able attorney licensed to practice, or had pursued the study of law for at least four years after coming of full age." If any such law was, at that time passed, it was no longer in force in 1752, as it does not appear in "Nevill's Laws," published in that year. The provision referred to by Judge Field was probably contained in the Act entitled "An Act for the better Enforcing an Ordinance made for Establishing of Fees and for Regulating the Practice of the Law," which was disallowed by the King in Council, April 3, 1735. Whatever has been done since that time, to keep "persons of mean parts and slender attainments" out of the profession has been done not by acts of the Legislature, but by the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The lawyers of New Jersey were the first among all the inhabitants of the American Colonies to resist systematically those oppressive measures on the part of England which led to the Declaration of Independence and the War of the Revolution. The first of the most odious of these measures was the Stamp Act which was passed by the British Parliament, March 22, 1765. Before the stamps had yet arrived from

England, the members of the bar, at the September Term of the Supreme Court, (1765,) held at Amboy, met and resolved unanimously that they would not use the stamps under any circumstances or for any purposes whatsoever. When, at length, the stamps arrived, the lawyers refused to purchase them, and, as a matter-of-course, the Courts of Justice were all closed throughout New Jersey. Great inconvenience and great dissatisfaction was the result, not only in New Jersey but in the other Colonies where the example of the Jersey lawyers had been followed. The people complained, and societies were every where organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty" who urged the lawyers to go on with their business without the use of stamps. Of the lawyers, some were in favor of so doing, and others were opposed. A general meeting of the Bar was now called and held in New Brunswick, February 13th, 1766, and hundreds of the "Sons of Liberty" were present to encourage the lawyers to disregard this tyrannical act of Parliament, and to have the Courts of Justice once more opened. The result was that the Meeting resolved that if the Stamp Act was not repealed by the first of April following, they would resume their practice as usual. The British Government, not ignorant of this bold stand taken by the lawyers of New Jersey, repealed the odious act before the day arrived when they would have bid Parliament defiance.

But, brave and self-sacrificing as the lawyers of that period were, they found enemies, not a few, and serious were the charges made against them during the years that first followed their bearding of the British lion. In those days, people were just as fond of "going to law" as at present, and the same reasons operated then, as now: times would be bad; money would be scarce; creditors would be clamorous; debtors would be impudent, and lawyers, of course, would have plenty to do, and quite naturally pocket whatever cash might be still afloat. They grew rich, while creditors and debtors all grew poor. It was evident, of course, that there were too many law-suits, and that the lawyers were to blame for them. The lawyers' fees were exorbitant; they swallowed all the money on both sides of the suit; they were a pack of scoundrels; "go for them, boys!" was the cry on every hand. And they did "go for them." The best and purest members of the bar were accused of taking illegal fees. Charges were brought against them before the General Assembly. Numbers of them were ordered to answer at the bar of the House, and long and tedious examinations were the result. In only one instance was a conviction found and that was in the case of Mr. Bernardus Legrange, and even in this case it was subsequently found that the conviction was unjust, and an entry to that effect was ordered to be made on the minutes of the House.

But the enemies of the lawyers, unable to obtain satisfaction before the Assembly, finally resorted to

violence. At Freehold, in July 1869, they assembled in crowds, before the Court House, and tried to prevent the lawyers from entering, but they were subdued through the efforts of Richard Stockton, who caused the ringleaders to be punished. At the commencement of the following year similar riots also took place in Essex County, at which time the stable and out-houses of David Ogden were burned. The rioters in this case were secured and promptly punished. A second assault was now made upon the Court and Bar at Freehold. The rioters entered the Court House armed with clubs and missiles of various kinds, and drove the attorneys from the bar, threatening them with personal violence. The court, in this instance, being broken up and all its proceedings stopped, Governor Franklin felt himself obliged to call a special session of the General Assembly in order that "an Act be passed for reviving and continuing the process and proceeding." In his message to the Assembly on this occasion, Governor Franklin compliments the officers and people of Essex County as follows: "Besides these riots in Monmouth, there was one of a similar nature in Essex, on the 9th of last January, but by the virtuous and spirited conduct of the Sheriff, Magistrates and a number of the well disposed inhabitants of the County, the rioters were suppressed, and many of them bound over, to answer to the next court." In reply to this message of the Governor, the General Assembly, after assuring him of their willingness to comply with the requests therein contained, add: "And we cannot but express the great satisfaction we feel at the virtuous conduct and spirit shown by the Magistrates, Sheriff and People of the County of Essex in suppressing the first appearance of riot in that County; had a like spirit been exerted in Monmouth, it probably had prevented the disturbances since."

Judge Field, in commenting upon these riots, says: "It might be worth while to inquire whether those who thus made war upon the lawyers, were equally ready to take up arms against the enemies of their Country, in the contest which soon followed. We know there were a good many Tories in the County of Monmouth, as well as in other parts of the State; and if the truth were known, I suspect it would be found, that among those who took sides with the British, were included most of the individuals who were engaged in those riotous proceedings. Nor is this mere conjecture. The same thing happened precisely in North Carolina when, in 1771, a body of men, to the number of about fifteen hundred, calling themselves "Regulators," and complaining of the oppressions attending the practice of the law, rose in arms, for the purpose of exterminating lawyers and shutting up the Courts of justice. And yet most of these very persons, in the Revolution, joined the royal party, and enlisted under the King's banners. Nor should this surprise us. The freedom for which our fathers contended, was not an unlicensed freedom, but a liberty regulated by law."

Chief Justices of the Colonial Supreme Court of New Jersey.—The Chief Justices of New Jersey were not, with one exception, residents of Essex County, and we can therefore, do little more than mention their names in the order in which they held that high office.

Under the first Constitution, that is, during the provincial period of our history, no such office existed, nor was there any court corresponding exactly with the Supreme Court erected under the Ordinance promulgated by Lord Cornbury in 1704. It was under this ordinance that the office was created, and the first session of the Supreme Court of New Jersey was held at Burlington on the seventh day of November, 1740. On that day the first Chief Justice of New Jersey, Roger Mompesson, took his seat upon the bench, with William Pinhorne beside him as associate Judge. Their commissions were read, and the court then adjourned till the next day, when the Sheriff of Burlington County returned a Grand Jury, and a charge to them was delivered by the Chief Justice. The business of that session was, however, very light. Not even one indictment was found, nor was there a single case ready for trial. Several gentlemen, nevertheless had the courage to seek admission to the bar, and were admitted. The court then adjourned to the first Tuesday of May succeeding.

ROGER MOMPESON was an English lawyer of some note in his native land even before leaving it to make a residence in the colonies. He had been the Recorder of Southampton, and a member of two several Parliaments. It was at the instance of William Penn that he left England in 1703 with a commission for Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in his pocket; but the people of that colony were not inclined to receive him, and the next year Lord Cornbury becoming Governor of New York and New Jersey, made him the Chief Justice of both those provinces October 2, 1704. He soon became Lord Cornbury's legal adviser, and when Lewis Morris was turned out of the council by the Governor, Mompesson was made a member of that Board. But after his expulsion from the council, Lewis Morris became a member of the General Assembly; and then his attack upon Cornbury was conducted with so much skill and vigor, that Queen Anne graciously removed him and appointed Lord Lovelace in his stead. Chief Justice Mompesson, who had defended the odious conduct of Cornbury, now fearing a fate similar to that of the governor, surrendered his commission.

THOMAS GORDON was appointed Chief Justice by Lord Lovelace, on the resignation of Mompesson, 1709. He held the office, however, but one year, and this was, doubtless, because he felt his inability to discharge its duties. It is true he had filled many positions of honor and trust—had been Clerk of the Court of Common Right, Register of the Court of Chancery, Judge of Probate, Attorney General of the Province of East Jersey and Speaker of the House of Assem-

bly, yet he had not been bred to the bar, although he was licensed as an attorney at the first session of the Supreme Court. He resigned his seat upon the Bench, to accept the appointment of Receiver General and Treasurer of the Province. His death occurred in 1722.

DAVID JAMISON was the third Chief Justice of New Jersey, and took his seat upon the Bench in February, 1710. He was, at the time, a lawyer, practicing in the City of New York, and filled the office of Chief Justice for thirteen years. At a term of the Supreme Court held in 1715, a Quaker grand juror was challenged for refusing to take the oath. He claimed the benefit of an Act of Assembly, passed some years before, which provided that the solemn affirmation of a Quaker should be accepted in lieu of an oath, and Justice Jamison, overruling the challenge, directed the clerk to take the affirmation of the juror. The clerk positively refused to do so, whereupon the Chief Justice fined the clerk for contempt of Court. Through the influence of Lord Cornbury's friends, who held the General Assembly, the Chief Justice was, for this, indicted, at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. The indictment was removed into the Supreme Court, and there, Associate Justice Farmer presiding, it was quashed. None of the judicial opinions of Chief Justice Jamison have been preserved. He was an upright Judge somewhat puritanical, and disposed to harange grand jurors on the heinousness of *witchcraft* which he placed in the list of capital offences. But the grand juries of New Jersey never disgraced common sense by meddling with that matter.

WILLIAM TRENT succeeded Justice Jamison, November 23, 1723, as Chief Justice. He lived, however, but little more than a year after receiving his appointment, his death occurring from an attack of apoplexy, December 25, 1724. He was not a lawyer by profession, although he had been for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Speaker of the House of Assembly. A Scotchman by birth, he came to this country at an early day, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a very successful merchant. In 1714 he purchased eight hundred acres of land, upon which now stands the City of Trenton, which received its name from him, being originally called *Trent's Town*. In 1721 he represented the County of Burlington in the General Assembly, and in 1723 was Speaker of the House.

ROBERT LETTICE HOOPER was appointed by Governor Burnet Chief Justice, January 1, 1724, at which time he was a member of the House of Assembly. After holding the office three years, Thomas Farmer was appointed to succeed him. Hooper was, however, reappointed in 1729, and held the office until his death, which occurred in 1738.

THOMAS FARMAR received the appointment of Chief Justice in 1728. During his term of office he also represented the County of Middlesex in the General

Assembly, there being, at the time, nothing to prevent a Judge of the Supreme Court from holding a seat in the Legislature. Judge Farmar was, for some years, insane, and may have been removed from the Bench for this reason.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS was the seventh Chief Justice of New Jersey, receiving his commission March 13, 1738. He was the son of the distinguished Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey, and held the office of Chief Justice for twenty-six years, during which time, however, he was about eight years in England and two years Governor of Pennsylvania. His first visit to England was at the request of the Council, and its object was to defeat a contemplated plan for placing New Jersey and New York again under the same governor. After an absence of five years he returned, bearing with him the commission of Governor of Pennsylvania. On receiving this commission, he tendered his resignation as Chief Justice to the Lords of Trade, but the resignation was not accepted, and in 1756 having relinquished his position as Governor of Pennsylvania he resumed his duties as Chief Justice of New Jersey, the Bench having been, in the meantime, filled by his Associate Justices, Samuel Nevil and Richard Saltar. In 1757, Chief Justice Morris made another visit to England, and the following year, the Governor of the Province, Jonathan Belcher, dying, a sort of provisional government ensued, during which William Aynsley was appointed Chief Justice. He died, however, within a year, and while Mr. Morris was still in England, one Nathaniel Jones receiving then a commission as Chief Justice, set sail for New Jersey, and at the next term of Court, after his arrival, March, 1760, walked into the court-room to take possession of the Bench, when he found it already occupied by Chief Justice Morris, who had unexpectedly returned, and who claimed that he was appointed March 13, 1738, to the office of Chief Justice, to hold the same *during good behaviour*. It was an extraordinary state of affairs, but it was promptly decided by Mr. Justice Nevil, the Associate Judge, who, assuming the presidency, caused the commissions of the two claimants to be read, and instantly announced as the opinion of the Court that since nothing had been shown to deprive Mr. Morris of his freehold in the office of Chief Justice, conferred upon him by his commission, the Court could not administer the oath of office to Mr. Jones; but would leave his claim to be determined by due course of law. Mr. Jones left, and was heard of no more, and Mr. Morris continued upon the Bench, as Chief Justice, until his death, which occurred January 27, 1764.

WILLIAMS AYNSELEY, as stated above, became Chief Justice in 1758. The Province was, at the time, without any Governor, and the government was administered by the Council. He acted as Chief Justice during the March term of 1758, and during the term following, soon after which he died.

CHARLES READ, the ninth Chief Justice of New

Jersey, received his commission as such on the 20th of February, 1764, and was, at the time, an Associate Justice. He occupied this position only until the following October, when he was displaced and returned to his seat upon the Bench as Associate Justice.

FREDERICK SMYTH was the last of the Provincial Chief Justices of New Jersey. He received his Commission October 17, 1764, and remained in office until the adoption of the Constitution of 1776. It was during his term of office that the Stamp Act was passed; and it was before him that the serious complaints against the lawyers, elsewhere spoken of, were made. He enjoyed a high reputation as a lawyer and a judge, but he was a thorough and consistent loyalist, and in his charges to the Grand Jury, during those eventful times, took no pains to conceal it. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he removed to Philadelphia, where he died.

Chief Justices of New Jersey during and after the Revolution. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, considerable difficulty was experienced in organizing the Courts of the new State. The legislature, in joint meeting, elected RICHARD STOCKTON, an eminent lawyer and patriot, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but he declined the appointment. A few days afterwards, September 4th, 1776, the same body elected John De Hart to that high office, and although he accepted it, he finally declined to enter upon its duties. On the same day, Samuel Tucker and Francis Hopkinson were elected Associate Justices. Mr. Hopkinson, who was, at the time, a delegate to the Continental Congress, declined; but Mr. Tucker accepted, and taking the oath of office, held a term of the Court in November following. The regular terms of the Court just prior to this time, having been interrupted, acts of Assembly were passed reviving and continuing the process and proceedings depending therein. Mr. Tucker did not continue long upon the Bench. A difficulty arose between him and Governor Livingstone in regard to the disappearance of a large amount of paper currency and other property in Mr. Tucker's custody as State Treasurer. Mr. Tucker's allegation that he had been robbed of it by a party of British horsemen who had taken him prisoner, was disputed by Governor Livingstone, and thereupon Mr. Tucker resigned his commission.

ROBERT MORRIS was the first Chief Justice of New Jersey who was elected under the Constitution and who took his seat upon the Bench. His commission was dated February 5, 1777. He was the son of Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice from 1738 to 1764. His position seems to have been irksome to him, and, in a letter to Governor Livingstone written a few months after receiving his commission he says: "I accepted my present office to manifest my resolution to serve my country. I mean to do the duty of it while I hold it according to my best judgment. Whenever the legislature think they can fill it more advantageously, the tenor of my commission shall not dis-appoint them." In 1779 he resigned.

DAVID BREARLY succeeded Judge Morris as Chief Justice, June 10, 1779. He was, at the time of his election, a Lieutenant Colonel in Maywell's Brigade of the Jersey line; and it was with some difficulty that he was persuaded to resign his commission in the army, in order to accept that of Chief Justice. However, being a lawyer and only thirty-four years of age, he soon became at home upon the Bench, and held the office of Chief Justice nearly eleven years. In November 1789, he resigned, having been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, which office he held until his death in 1790, at the age of forty-five.

JAMES KINSEY was, upon the resignation of Mr. Brearly, elected Chief Justice by the joint meeting, November 20, 1789, and held the office until 1803, when he died at the age of about seventy years. He was, in 1772, a member of the Assembly from the County of Burlington; and in 1774 was one of the delegates to the Continental Congress.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK was elected Chief Justice November 3, 1803, and occupied that position twenty-one years, having been twice re-elected thereto. He was not only distinguished as a fine scholar, but as a profoundly learned lawyer and careful judge. Before his election to the Chief Justiceship he had been six years Associate Justice, making the whole time which he sat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court twenty-seven years. He died in 1831.

CHARLES EWING was the successor of Justice Kirkpatrick, and received his commission October 29, 1824. He was a man who won the respect and love of every one about him, and when his term of seven years as Chief Justice had expired, he was re-elected by a joint-meeting opposed to him in politics. He died, however, of cholera in less than a year after his re-election. Judge Elmer, in his "*Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar*," says concerning him: "The resolutions usually adopted at a meeting of the Bench and Bar upon the retirement or death of a judge, are not always the most reliable evidence of his true character; but those recorded in the minutes of the Court in the case of Charles Ewing are remarkably discriminating and just." They are: "Associated with him for a long course of years as a pleader, an advocate, and a judge, we are all able to bear witness to his industry, his wisdom and his worth. His deep devotion to the truth; his untiring patience in its pursuit; his scrupulous fidelity to the performance of the various duties of his station; his sound, discriminating, vigorous and capacious mind; his great and extensive learning in the science of jurisprudence; his unyielding, uncompromising, jealous integrity and purity of character; his modesty, courtesy and dignity present such an assemblage of the peculiar virtues and talents required in the due and faithful administration of justice that we know not where to look upon his fellow."

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER was the only Chief Justice of New Jersey who was a native and a resident of Essex County. In accordance with the plan of this work, it is therefore proper to give him a biographical sketch as full as our limits will permit.

Judge Hornblower was born in Belleville, N. J., May 6th, 1777, and was the youngest son of Hon. Josiah Hornblower, who was a civil engineer by profession and a member of the State Legislature as well as a delegate to the Continental Congress. The health of young Hornblower was from childhood very feeble, and for this reason he was deprived of the advantages of a collegiate education, but the greatest pains were taken to give him all possible instruction in the classics and in mathematics. As he grew older, his health

improved, and he entered the employ of a brother-in-law in New York who was engaged in mercantile business. Not finding this altogether in accordance with his tastes, he determined to study law, and returning to New Jersey, entered as a student, the office of David B. Ogden who was, at that time, a leading advocate in Newark, N. J. With this gentleman, who afterwards became so distinguished as a lawyer, he studied during the prescribed term of five years and was admitted as an attorney in 1803, and as a counselor in 1806. He became associated with his preceptor as a partner, even before his admission to the bar, and it was not long, before he was regarded as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of the

State. On the death of Mr. Justice Ewing, Mr. Hornblower was elected by the joint-meeting Chief Justice, Nov. 1, 1832; and was re-elected in 1839, making his full term of service upon the Bench fourteen years. During this long period he rendered many and very important decisions, which have been attended with beneficial results in this as well as in other States. Among these he laid down the law to be, that it does not constitute a good cause of challenge to a juror, that he has formed and expressed an opinion of the guilt of the prisoner founded upon his knowledge of the facts, or upon information supposed to be true; and this decision was sustained by a full bench of the Supreme Court. In 1856 he decided that Congress had no right to pass a fugitive slave law, a decision, which,



JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

improved, and he entered the employ of a brother-in-law in New York who was engaged in mercantile business. Not finding this altogether in accordance with his tastes, he determined to study law, and returning to New Jersey, entered as a student, the office of David B. Ogden who was, at that time, a leading advocate in Newark, N. J. With this gentleman, who afterwards became so distinguished as a lawyer, he studied during the prescribed term of five years and was admitted as an attorney in 1803, and as a counselor in 1806. He became associated with his preceptor as a partner, even before his admission to the bar, and it was not long, before he was regarded as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of the

State. had it been made a few years later, would not, probably, have been reversed. In 1844 he was a member of the Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State, and took a very active and prominent part in the proceedings on that occasion. On retiring from the Bench in 1846, he resumed the practice of his profession, but in a very limited way. Never having been a man of vigorous health, he was, although now in his seventieth year, apparently as capable as ever of mental labor, and Princeton College, which had, in 1841, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., appointed him, in 1847, together with James S. Green and Richard S. Field, Esquires, professor of law, in the hope of establishing a permanent law school at Prince-

ton. These gentlemen all accepted their several appointments, and began the next year a course of lectures on the different branches of Law. The school was not, however, a success. During the first five years of its existence, six young gentlemen received the degree of LL. B. It was discontinued in 1855 for want of sufficient encouragement.

In politics, Judge Hornblower was a Federalist, and afterwards a Whig and Republican. His anti-slavery feelings were very strong. In 1856 he was chairman of the New Jersey delegation, and Vice-President of the Philadelphia Convention that nominated General Fremont for the Presidency, on the Republican ticket. He was one of the Presidential electors in 1820, and cast his vote for James Monroe. In 1860 he was President of the Electoral College of New Jersey which cast the vote of that State for Lincoln and Hamlin. For more than fifty years he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. Of the American Bible Society, he was one of the original members; and of the New Jersey Colonization Society, as well as the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, he was for many years president. To the New Jersey Historical Society he was greatly devoted, and was its president from its foundation to the time of his death. Judge Field in an address before that Society, on the Life and Character of Chief Justice Hornblower, says: "One of the most conspicuous traits in the character of the Chief Justice was his perfect honesty. I do not believe a more honest man ever lived. It was in him an intellectual as well as a moral attribute. He loved truth for its own sake. He always strove patiently to find it. He would follow it, lead where it might. It was a great element of strength in his character. It led him always to right conclusions. There was a guilelessness and simplicity of character about him, too, that was beautiful. He had nothing to conceal. He did not repel intrusion into his inmost thoughts and feelings. He was, indeed a book, 'known and read of all men.' Of him it might be truly said: 'His heart was in his mouth.' The utterances of his tongue were the pure fresh coinage of his mind."

Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Hornblower married the daughter of Dr. William Burnet, of Belleville and the grand-daughter of Dr. William Burnet, Surgeon General of the Continental Army. She died leaving him with a large family of children. Some years after her decease, he married the daughter of Colonel John Kinney, of Speedwell, near Morristown. In all his domestic and social relations he was eminently happy. His home was for him the most delightful place in the world, and it is said that while preparing his cases and writing his opinions, he preferred to have his wife and children about him. Chief Justice Hornblower died January 11th, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

HENRY WOODHULL GREEN was the first Chief Justice appointed under the Constitution of 1844,

which provides that Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellors, and Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate. On the expiration of Chief Justice Hornblower's second term, Mr. Green succeeded him, November 2, 1846, and served two full terms with great distinction. In 1861 he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Olden, but, before completing his term of office, was obliged to resign in consequence of ill health. His death occurred in Trenton, December 19, 1876.

EDWARD W. WHELPLEY was appointed successor to Chief Justice Green, January 31, 1861, and held office until February 21, 1864, when he died, after more than a year's suffering under the malady known as "Bright's Disease." At the time of his appointment as Chief Justice, he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and had occupied a seat upon the Bench since Sept 9, 1858.

MERCER BEASLEY, the present Chief Justice of New Jersey, received his appointment March 8, 1864; was reappointed in 1871, again reappointed in 1878, so that, up to the present time, 1884, he has been on the bench more than twenty years. Though well advanced in life, he is physically and mentally full of vigor, and quite as devoted as ever to the duties of his high and responsible office.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.—The Constitution of New Jersey adopted July 2, 1776, makes no mention of the Supreme Court except to declare that "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall continue in office for seven years." Who these Judges might be, or how many, does not appear, and is not provided for. It is true that this Constitution provides: "Section XXI. That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allison (January 1, 1776) shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the legislature of this colony (such only excepted as are incompatible with this charter) and shall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all respects by all civil officers, and others, the good people of this province." What appears to be the first act passed by the first legislature under the Constitution is as follows: "Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the several Courts of Law and Equity of this State, shall be confirmed and established and continued to be held with like powers under the present government, as they were held at and before the Declaration of Independence lately made by the honorable the Continental Congress."

There can be but little doubt that between October 2, 1704, and November 6, 1705, the Supreme Court was composed of a Chief Justice and one Associate Justice, Mompesson and Pinhorne. Judge Field, in his "Provincial Courts of New Jersey," says that they "were the only judges during the administration

of Lord Cornbury." These two gentlemen were certainly on the Bench during all that period, which terminated in 1708—but the records of the Supreme Court show that on November 6, 1706, two Associate Judges were appointed, and that on November 6, 1706, another Associate Justice was appointed, showing that the number of justices was not confined to two. To what number the judges composing the Supreme Court was limited, does not appear in the Ordinance of Cornbury of 1704, nor in the Ordinance of Hunter of 1714, nor in the Ordinance of Burnet of 1724, 1725, and 1728. That this Court was limited to a Chief Justice and two Associates until 1798, cannot be doubted. In that year, it was made, by an Act of the General Assembly, to consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices. On the 10th of March 1806, this Act was repealed, and the number of Associate Justices was reduced to two. In 1838, the number was increased to four. In 1855, it was increased to six, and in 1875, to eight.

The list of these Justices is quite long. Very few of them were residents of Essex County, and as has been elsewhere said, in speaking of the Chief Justices, the design and limits of this work will admit of little more than the mention of the names of those who are not, or who have not been, citizens of that county.

WILLIAM PINHORNE was the first Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, receiving his appointment October 2, 1704. On the removal of Lord Cornbury from the Governorship, Pinhorne, who was President of the Council, became acting governor until the arrival of Governor Hunter from England. Though not a lawyer, he was a man of wealth and influence, as well as the father-in-law of Chief Justice Mompesson, who married one of his daughters.

WILLIAM SANFORD was commissioned November 6, 1705. He was a great friend of Lord Cornbury, and was expelled from the Assembly, of which he was a member, for defending the disgraceful conduct of that functionary.

ANDREW BOWNE was also commissioned November 6, 1705.

DANIEL COXE received his appointment November 6, 1706. He was a physician, and Governor of West Jersey from 1687 to 1690. His son, of the same name, became also an Associate Justice.

THOMAS REVEL was commissioned June 7, 1708. A friend of Lord Cornbury.

DANIEL LEEDS, commissioned with Revel, June 7, 1708, and also a friend of Cornbury.

PETER SOUMANS, another friend of Cornbury, was appointed April 5, 1710. He was indicted for perjury and acquitted. The House of Assembly declared that he owed his escape to a packed jury.

HUGH Huddy was likewise a friend of Cornbury, and was commissioned in company with Soumans, April 5, 1710.

LEWIS MORRIS was appointed as Associate Justice

in 1811. He was, as has been elsewhere said, expelled from Lord Cornbury's Council, doubtless because he was an honest, fearless man; but he subsequently caused Cornbury to be ousted from the gubernatorial chair. He was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of New York, and at a later period Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey.

THOMAS FARMAR received his commission October 22, 1711. He is elsewhere spoken of as Chief Justice, to which office he was appointed in 1728.

PETER BARD was appointed Associate Justice in 1721.

DANIEL COXE, son of Dr. David Coxe, mentioned above, was commissioned Associate Justice August 1, 1734, and remained upon the Bench until his death in 1739. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly, and although, in that position, he gave much offence to Governor Hunter, he is spoken of as a man of great ability and integrity.

JOHN HAMILTON was commissioned Associate Justice in 1735.

JOSEPH BONNEL was commissioned Associate Justice April 19, 1739.

JOHN ALLEN was commissioned Associate Justice November 6, 1739.

SAMUEL NEVILL was appointed Associate Justice January 16, 1748, and discharged the duties of his office for sixteen years. Before emigrating to America he was *clerk of the London Morning Post*. While upon the Bench he published an edition of the laws of the Province in two volumes.

CHARLES READ was commissioned Associate Justice, March 28, 1749. He was afterwards Chief Justice, and is elsewhere mentioned.

RICHARD SALTAR received his appointment May 2, 1754. During the absence of Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris from the Bench while two years Governor of Pennsylvania, Nevill and Read, his associates, performed all his duties as Chief Justice; and Read would, doubtless, have been appointed to his place, had his resignation been accepted (see R. H. Morris.)

JOHN BERRIEN was appointed Associate Justice February 20, 1764.

DAVID OGDEN was born in Newark, Essex County, N. J., about the year 1707. He graduated from Yale College in 1728, and having studied in New York, returned to his native city and began the practice of his profession. He was a man of remarkable industry, and rapidly gained a high reputation as a lawyer. His professional services were frequently sought by persons having business in the Courts of New York, where he was also highly esteemed for his legal ability. On the 18th of May, 1772, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and became distinguished for the accuracy of his judgment and the depth of his learning. He was not, however, to crown his life with the glory which had thus far attended it. He had been an intense loyalist during

the turbulent times that preceded the breaking out of the Revolution and when that war became inevitable, and he must either fight or fly, he sought refuge under the British flag in the City of New York, where he remained till the contest was at an end. Although past his seventieth year, he still possessed great activity of both mind and body. He became a member of the Board of Refugees, or Loyalists established in New York, and composed of delegates from the several Colonies. At this time he devised the outlines of a plan for the Government of America, after her submission to Great Britain, an event which he deemed "certain and soon to happen if proper measures were not neglected." This plan, fortunately, never needed, is given quite fully in "Sabine's American Loyalists."

Mr. Ogden, after the peace, went to England as agent for the New Jersey loyalists, to prosecute their claims for losses sustained by them during the war. He received compensation himself for the loss of his own large and valuable property, which was confiscated by the State of New Jersey. After remaining in England until 1790 he returned to the United States and settled in Queens County, Long Island, where he lived till the time of his death, which occurred in 1800, at the age of ninety-three years. It is said that while a resident of Long Island, he sometimes visited Newark, where he was always kindly received.

RICHARD STOCKTON was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, February 28, 1774. His old preceptor, David Ogden, sat beside him on the Bench. Mr. Stockton had already been a member of the Council, and in June, 1776, was elected a member of the General Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia. In New Jersey he is revered as one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence. So highly was he esteemed as a lawyer and a judge that he was elected the first Chief Justice under the Constitution of 1776; a position which he declined, as elsewhere stated.

Associate Justices during and after the Revolution.—SAMUEL TUCKER was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, September 4, 1776. Mention of him has already been made in the introduction to the list of Chief Justices, during the Revolution.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON was, with Samuel Tucker, elected Associate Justice, September 4, 1776; and mention of him has also been made in the introduction to the list of Chief Justices, during and after the Revolution.

ISAAC SMITH was elected Associate Justice, February 15, 1777, and held the office four terms, twenty-eight years in all, being the longest period that it has been held by any person. In 1805, the contest between the Whigs and Federalists became so bitter that, being a Federalist and in the minority, he was obliged to leave the seat which he had so long occu-

pied. He became the first President of the Trenton Banking Company, just established, and held that position till his death in 1807. Judge Smith was a physician, and continued the practice of his profession during his several terms of office.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES was also elected Associate Justice, February 15, 1777. He was a lawyer, residing in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., and was one of the framers of the State Constitution of 1776. In 1784 and 1785 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, at the same time holding his position on the Bench. In 1788, he was chosen by Congress one of the Judges of the Northwestern Territory, and soon after removed to Ohio, where, with other Jersey men, he purchased of Congress a tract of land between the two Miami rivers, containing 250,000 acres, now the site of the cities of Cincinnati and Dayton. At the North Bend of the Ohio, he formed a settlement, afterwards well known as the residence of President William H. Harrison, who married a daughter of Judge Symmes. A son bearing the same name is noted for the theory that the earth is hollow and inhabited within.

JOHN CHETWOOD was elected Associate Justice, September 4, 1788, and occupied his seat upon the Bench until 1797, when he resigned in consequence of ill-health. It is said that being of Quaker descent, he resigned on account of his unwillingness to sentence a man to death. He was distinguished as a lawyer, and gave great satisfaction as a judge.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK was elected November 8th, 1797, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chetwood. He afterwards became Chief Justice. Further mention is made of him under the head of Chief Justices.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, a younger brother of Elias Boudinot, was born in Philadelphia in 1742. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who fled to America, soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He received an excellent education and was learned in the law, although his name does not appear in the published list of Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court. In 1792, however, he was called to be a sergeant-at-law, the highest degree in the Common Law, as Doctor is in the Civil Law. Sergeants could not be regularly made, or appointed by rule of the Court, but on the recommendation of the judges, were called up by writ out of chancery, and then sworn. Examiners of students were appointed exclusively from the sergeants until 1839, since which time no sergeants have been designated.

Mr. Boudinot began the practice of law in Newark, N. J., which was his residence during the greater part of his life. He acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and was universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities. In 1798 an act was passed increasing the number of justices of the Supreme Court from three to four, and Mr. Boudinot was elected to the new seat, which he occupied for seven years. On retiring from

the Bench, being well advanced in life, he undertook no more arduous labor. On the 12th of October, 1819, he died at his residence in Newark, in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON was elected Associate Justice, March 9, 1804. He became subsequently Governor and Chancellor. He is spoken of, at greater length, in the section entitled Chancellors of New Jersey.

WILLIAM ROSSELL received his appointment as Associate Justice November 1, 1804. He was not a lawyer by profession, but he possessed great common sense. When he retired from the Bench, a meeting of the bar adopted resolutions highly complimentary of his faithful performance of the duties of his office. In 1826, he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for New Jersey. He died in 1840.

MAHLON DICKENSON became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court November 3, 1813. He was subsequently Governor and Chancellor. His name appears hereafter in the section entitled Chancellors of New Jersey.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was elected Associate Justice October 31, 1815. He afterwards became Governor and Chancellor; and his name appears hereafter in the section entitled Chancellors of New Jersey.

GABRIEL H. FORD was appointed Associate Justice November 15, 1820. He was twice re-elected, holding his office twenty-one years; and at the close of his third term, becoming somewhat deaf and feeble, he declined another re-nomination. He was a good lawyer, and gave great satisfaction as a judge, receiving the compliments of the members of the bar on retiring from the Bench. He died in 1849, at the age of seventy-one years.

GEORGE K. DRAKE was commissioned as Associate Justice December 27, 1826. He held his office but one term of seven years, in consequence of a decision which gave great offence to the political party to which he was opposed. He was twice elected a member of the General Assembly and was Speaker during the last two years of his service.

THOMAS C. RYERSON was elected Associate Justice to succeed Judge Drake, whose term had expired. His election was to him a complete surprise, and on account of his friendship for Judge Drake, he was, at first, quite unwilling to accept the office. He was, however, induced to do so, after receiving a letter from Judge Drake, strongly urging him to accept, "*and that promptly.*" He held the office, however, but four years, dying in August, 1838. His ability as a lawyer and sound sense and learning as a judge won for him the esteem and confidence of the bench, the bar and the people.

JOHN MOORE WHITE became an Associate Justice February 28, 1838, at the age of 68 years. He served but one term of seven years, when he retired from active employment of every kind. He was a good lawyer, and had represented the County of Gloucester

several times in the legislature. In 1833, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, an office in which he desired to continue, rather than to assume that of a Justice of the Supreme Court. He died in 1862, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON was chosen an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court February 28, 1838, being, at the time thirty-one years of age, and only five years a counselor at law. He was a member of the legislature by which he was elected. Finding the emoluments of the office insufficient to afford him a comfortable living he resigned it in 1841, and resumed the practice of the law. On the death of Samuel L. Southard in 1842, Mr. Dayton was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the United States Senate; and in 1845, he was elected for a full term. In 1856 he was selected as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President. In 1857 he was appointed Attorney General of the State, which office he held until 1861, when he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to France, where he died suddenly of apoplexy, December 1, 1864.

JAMES S. NEVIUS was elected at joint meeting, Associate Justice November 15, 1838; and was again appointed by the Governor in 1845; serving fourteen years upon the Bench. On retiring, he resumed the practice of law, but not with great success, as is said.

DANIEL ELMER was chosen by the joint meeting, in 1841, an Associate Justice to succeed Judge Dayton. He was a member of the convention to form a new constitution in 1844. Before coming to the Bench, he had been an indefatigable lawyer, and his health was somewhat impaired by hard work. The winter after the convention, he had an apoplectic attack, and was obliged to resign his office. He died in 1848.

IRA C. WHITEHEAD was chosen an Associate Justice November 3, 1841. He was, at the time, a practicing lawyer in Morristown N. J., where he was highly esteemed. His term expired in 1848, and as all the judges, five in number, were Whigs, the Democratic party which had just come into power, demanded one representative on the bench, and Judge Whitehead was retired. He resumed the practice of his profession, and with great success till his death in 1867.

THOMAS P. CARPENTER received his commission as Associate Justice, February 5, 1845, and held office for one term of seven years, after which he resumed the practice of law. In 1838 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Gloucester County. He died March 20, 1876.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH was appointed Associate Justice, February 27, 1845, and sat upon the Bench one term of seven years. He was for several years Prosecutor of Monmouth County, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844. From 1857 to

1843 he was a representative in Congress. His death occurred March 19, 1873.

ELIAS E. D. ORLEN was appointed by Governor Haines, successor to Judge Whitehead, November 3, 1848; was reappointed by Governor Price in 1855, and again reappointed by Governor Olden, November 5, 1862. He was a member of the legislature, and in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention.

LUCIUS QUINCEUS CINNAMATUS ELMER was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, February 5, 1852, serving a term of seven years. He was, August 22, 1851, appointed vice William S. Clawson, deceased, and February 25, 1862, was reappointed for a full term, making his whole period of service on the Bench nearly fifteen years. From 1820 to 1823 inclusive, he was a member of the General Assembly, and during the last year, Speaker of the House. In 1824 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Cumberland County; and in the same year was appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey, which office he held until 1829. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and served one term. In 1850 he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and continued in that office until his elevation to the Bench in 1852. In addition to his high reputation as a lawyer, a judge and a statesman, Mr. Elmer has won great distinction for his industry and skill as a writer. In 1869 he published a History of Cumberland County; and in 1872, "The Constitution and Government of the Province of New Jersey," to which the compiler of these sketches is greatly indebted. In 1838 he compiled a "Digest of the Laws of New Jersey" which has passed through several editions. He died March 11, 1883, at the age of ninety.

STACY G. POTES became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, February 28, 1852, and upon the expiration of his term of seven years, he declined a reappointment in consequence of failing health. In 1828 and 1829 he was elected a member of the legislature. In 1831 he was chosen clerk of the Court of Chancery, and again to the same office in 1836. He is said to have been a good judge, and popular with the bar and the public.

DANIEL HAINES was appointed an Associate Justice, November 15, 1852, and was reappointed November 15, 1859. He had been, prior to these appointments, Governor and Chancellor (See Chancellors).

PETER VREDENBURGH was selected by Governor Price as an Associate Justice, and commissioned March 27, 1855. He was reappointed by Governor Olden, March 24, 1862. In 1837, he was made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth County, holding the office fifteen years; and, was prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, a member of the Legislative Council. He died March 24, 1873.

MARTIN RYERSON received his commission as Associate Justice, March 27th, 1855, but, on account of ill-health, was obliged to resign in 1858. He had

been a member of the Assembly in 1849, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1844. Notwithstanding his feeble health, which compelled him to decline several positions of honor and trust, he was never idle whenever and wherever duty called. On the breaking out of the civil war he was among the foremost to give his support to the Union. As a lawyer he stood high in his profession, and on the Bench showed great ability as a judge. He died at his residence in Newton, Sussex County, June 11th, 1875.

EDWARD W. WHELPLEY was chosen Associate Justice, Vice Martin Ryerson resigned, September 9, 1858, and appointed February 22, 1859, for a full term (See Chief Justices).

WILLIAM S. CLAWSON was appointed an Associate Justice, February 23, 1859. He held his office a little more than two years, when he died, and the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Judge Clawson was at one time Prosecutor of the Pleas for Salem County.

JOHN VAN DYKE was appointed an Associate Justice, February 28, 1859, and served one term. He was a representative in Congress from 1847 to 1851.

GEORGE H. BROWN, on the 28th of February, 1861, succeeded, as Associate Justice, Judge Whelpley, when the latter was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, and held the office until his death in 1865. Judge Brown resided in Somerville, N. J., where he was a successful practitioner. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and in 1850 was elected a member of Congress.

JOSEPH D. BEDLE received his commission as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, March 28, 1865, when he removed from Freehold, where he had a large and valuable practice, to Jersey City. On the expiration of his term of seven years, he was, in 1872, reappointed. In 1874, he was elected Governor of the State, notwithstanding his great reluctance to accept the position. On the expiration of his term of office, he resumed the practice of his profession at Jersey City, where he now resides.

VANCELEVE DALRYMPLE was appointed an Associate Justice, February 16, 1866, and was reappointed in 1873. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County from 1852 to 1857, and sustained a high reputation as a lawyer in that County and throughout the State.

GEORGE SPOFFORD WOODHULL received the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1866, from Governor Ward, and was reappointed in 1873 by Governor Parker. He was born in Monmouth County, and for several years practiced law in Freehold. In 1855, removing to May's Landing, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Atlantic County, which office he held for fifteen years. Subsequently he held the same office for ten years in Cape May County.



Samuel J. Deane

DAVID AYRES DEPUIS.—A Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey for many years, was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1826. The name is variously spelled by the writers of early American history, and first occurs as Depui, then as Depue and again as Depuis. It is one of the oldest names in Pennsylvania, probably anteceding that of William Penn. Samuel Depui, one of the early progenitors of the subject of this sketch, is spoken of, in 1730, by Nicholas Scull, a surveyor, as the Venerable Samuel Depui, and the settlement of Meenesink on the Delaware, was founded before William Penn made his appearance in America. Mr. Samuel Depui, when seen by Mr. Scull, was, doubtless, a man between sixty and seventy years of age, but whether he, or his progenitor, was among the original settlers of Meenesink, is not certain. He had a son named Nicholas, who was born in Meenesink about the year 1720, and who, probably, when old enough, was accustomed to accompany his father on his marketing trips to Esopus, now Kingston, N. Y. Here Mr. Nicholas Depuis, or Nicholas Depuis Esq., as he was afterwards called, settled for a short time, and then returned to Meenesink where, in 1787, he was found by Mr. Surveyor Scull, residing in "a spacious stone house in great plenty and affluence." Mr. Scull speaks of him as, "The Amiable Nicholas Depuis Esq."

These were among the early ancestors of the subject of this sketch. His great-grand-father was Benjamin Depue, a commissary during the American Revolution, who married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Abraham Van Camper, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County N. J., one of whose children was Abraham, the grand-father of Judge Depue. His father, Major Benjamin Depue, resided at Mount Bethel, where he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Morris Ayers, a most estimable woman, to whose careful training and influence, Judge Depue attributes much of his success in life. She manifested a great interest in his education, and to that end, he was placed in the school of Rev. John Vanderveer, D.D., at Easton, Pa., where he received a thorough preparatory course. In 1846, he graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton and immediately thereafter began the study of law in the office of John M. Sherrerd, Esq., of Belvidere, N. J., to which place his father and family had removed in 1840. Here he also began the practice of his profession, and with such success as to win for himself the reputation of a learned and judicious lawyer.

In 1866, he was appointed by Governor Marcus L. Ward an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and soon after removed to Newark, Essex County, which County together with Union County were embraced in the circuit to which he was assigned. On the expiration of his term in 1873, he was reappointed for a second term by Governor Joel Parker, and was

again reappointed in 1880 by Governor George F. McClellan. His labors have at all times been very onerous, but at present his judicial district is confined to Essex County, and indeed, has been for several years past. In 1874, he was appointed, together with Chief Justice Beasley and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, to revise the laws of New Jersey, a work which was completed to the great satisfaction of the bench and bar throughout the State.

In 1874, Judge Depue received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, and in 1880, the same degree was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. As a judge, his decisions exhibit not only a thorough knowledge of the law, a perfect understanding as well as a careful consideration of the matter before him, but skill, and even elegance, in his use of language.

Commanding the highest respect upon the Bench, he is still one of the most approachable and kindest hearted of men, placing every one at ease in his presence. Sitting in the seat of Oyer and Terminer, especially in the trial of a capital offense, he impresses every one present, by his manner and tone, that he means to act simply as a judge, and that in his eyes the rights of the accused are just as precious as the rights of the accuser. The thief or the murderer goes from his Court-room with no bitter feelings against the Judge. His name has more than once been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of New Jersey, but it is generally understood that he would not under any circumstances, while on the bench, enter the political arena.

BENNETT VAN SYCKEL was appointed to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court as Associate Justice, in 1869. To this place he was reappointed in 1876, and again in 1883. Judge Van Syckel was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, N. J., where he held a high reputation at the bar, and was especially distinguished for his forensic abilities.

EDWARD W. SCUDDER received his appointment as an Associate Justice, March 1869. He was re-appointed to the same office in 1876, and a third time in 1883. Judge Scudder is a native of Mercer County, N. J., and was its representative in the State Senate in 1863-1865.

MANNING J. KNAPP was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court in 1875, and was again appointed to the same office in 1882. He was born in Bergen County, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He enjoyed, prior to his appointment, a high reputation for his legal abilities.

JONATHAN DIXON was commissioned an Associate Justice April 8, 1875, and re-commissioned April 8, 1882. He is of English parentage, and was born in Liverpool, England. At an early age, he removed with his parents to America, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Here at the age of sixteen he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated therefrom in 1859. Soon after his admission as a Counselor at

Law, he removed to Jersey City, where he became very successful as a practitioner. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of Governor, but was defeated by Mr. Leon Abbott, the Democratic candidate.

ALFRED REED was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court April 18, 1875, and was reappointed in 1882. He was born in Mercer County, and has been most of his life a resident of Trenton. Of that city he was mayor at the age of twenty-eight, and at the age of thirty was law judge of the county. He is a man of thorough education and of great legal attainments.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE was appointed February 28, 1880, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court. He is a native of Elizabeth, N. J., and son of the late David Magie, D.D., for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Judge Magie was at one time prosecutor of the pleas of Union County, and was also in 1875-7 representative of that county in the State Senate. He has filled at different times various positions of honor and trust, and is highly esteemed both for his integrity and his learning.

JOEL PARKER received the appointment of associate justice of the Supreme Court March 11, 1880. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., but spent his early years, up to the time of his admission to the bar, in Trenton, N. J. Here he studied law, after graduating from the College of New Jersey at Princeton. On being licensed to practice, he removed to Freehold, in his native county, whence, in 1847, he was sent as a member to the General Assembly, holding this position until 1851, when he declined a further nomination. Soon after this he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Monmouth County. In 1862, he was elected Governor, and took his seat as such in January 1863. In the National Democratic Convention of 1868 he received the full vote of the New Jersey delegation for the office of President. In 1871 he was again elected Governor of New Jersey. Judge Parker is distinguished alike for his learning, his great executive ability and his great honesty.

Chancellors of New Jersey prior to the Revolution.—A few words have already been said in regard to the Court of Chancery, and it is only necessary to remind the reader that prior to the year 1845 the chancellors of New Jersey were, at the same time, its Governors, and held the former office by virtue of holding the latter.

ROBERT HUNTER¹ is called the first chancellor of New Jersey, not because equity powers had never been exercised in the province or colony by any one prior to his administration, but because he was the first Governor to declare himself independent of the Council, and to assume the sole and undivided right to discharge

the duties of that exalted office. He was, moreover, the first of the provincial Governors who made his home in New Jersey, former Governors making New York their dwelling-place, leaving the affairs of New Jersey to be managed chiefly by a Lieutenant-Governor, or by the president of the Council. All that can be said of him as chancellor, in these brief sketches, has been already presented to the reader in our observations on the Court of Chancery. It may be added that Governor Hunter was a man of great integrity, and, if not of profound learning, he was, at least, an accomplished scholar, and had among his correspondents such men as Swift, Addison and Steele. He was Governor and chancellor from 1710 to 1719.

WILLIAM BURNET, the successor of Hunter in the office of Governor and chancellor, took especial delight, as has been already said, in his duties as chancellor, and did much to relieve that court from the disadvantages under which it had labored. He assumed the government of New Jersey in September, 1720, but in 1728 was removed and made Governor of New England, where he died, September 7, 1729. Governor Burnet was a man of considerable learning, but his display of it, in certain essays and letters, seems to have filled his friends and relatives with serious apprehensions as to his sanity. They regarded him as a crank, and very plainly told him so. But their fears were largely imaginary, for the Governor enjoyed the respect and friendship of some of the worthiest men of the province.

JOHN MONTGOMERIE succeeded Mr. Burnet as Governor and chancellor April 15, 1728. He had been an officer of the household of George II., while Prince of Wales, and is commonly spoken of in history as Colonel John Montgomerie. During his administration an effort was made to separate the connection of New York and New Jersey under one Governor, but it was not successful. He died in July, 1731.

LEWIS MORRIS, president of Council, acted as Governor and chancellor, after the death of Montgomerie, until August 1, 1732. Further and more earnest efforts were now made to secure a separate Governor for New Jersey. Acts also for the better regulation of the practice and practitioners of the law were passed by the General Assembly. He was afterwards commissioned Governor and chancellor, as will be seen further on.

WILLIAM COSBY arrived in the province with the commission of governor in August, 1732. During his administration all the efforts made for the better regulating of the courts and the practice of the law were failures, not meeting with the King's approval.

JOHN ANDERSON, president of Council, succeeded to the office of Governor and chancellor on the death of Cosby, March 19, 1736; but he also died a few days after, on the 28th of the same month.

JOHN HAMILTON, a member of Council, assumed the office of Governor and chancellor immediately after the death of Mr. Anderson, and remained in office un-

¹ Here, inadvertently, called Andrew Hunter in the list of Chancellors published in "Stewart's New Jersey Tragedy."

till the appointment of his successor, in 1738. On the death of his successor, in 1746, he again became Governor and chancellor, and continued to be such until his death, June 17, 1747.

LEWIS MORRIS, who, as has been seen, was acting Governor and chancellor in 1731, received in 1738, after a long delay, his commission as Governor, and was the first whose jurisdiction as such was confined to New Jersey. The oft-repeated prayers of the people finally received a gracious answer from the King; and their joy at having a Governor appointed from among themselves, and entirely to themselves, was very great. But, alas! they were greatly disappointed in the end, for Governor Morris, throughout all his administration showed a desire to sustain the arbitrary pretensions of the crown rather than to protect the rights and look after the interests of his people. He was a man of considerable knowledge, acquired, however, more from observation than from study, and had been, at one time, chief justice of New York. His conflicts with the General Assembly were constant and bitter until the time of his death, which occurred May 21, 1746.

JOHN READING was not the immediate successor of Governor Morris, but of John Hamilton, as has been seen above. Mr. Reading, like Mr. Hamilton, was the temporary predecessor, as well as successor, of a regularly appointed Governor. On the death, in 1747, of Mr. Hamilton, the immediate successor of Governor Morris, Mr. Reading, president of Council, assumed the reins of government, and held them from June 17, 1747, till the arrival of Governor Belcher about the middle of August following. And again, on the death of Governor Belcher, Mr. Reading, still president of the Council, took the place, very much against his wishes, being old and infirm. But between him, and Thomas Pownall, who held a commission as Lieutenant-Governor, it is difficult to say which of them was regarded as the head of the Provinces. Neither of them probably acted as chancellor, for the president of the Council was sick, and confined most of the time to his house, and the Lieutenant-Governor resided in Boston.

JONATHAN BELCHER entered upon the duties of Governor and chancellor August 10, 1747. Prior to his advent to New Jersey he had been Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The events of his administration are interesting and important. His death occurred August 31, 1757, when he was succeeded, as is said above, by John Reading, president of Council.

FRANCIS BERNARD arrived at Perth Amboy June 14, 1758, and immediately assumed the duties of Governor and chancellor. He performed important services in effecting a pacification with the Indians. In 1760, he was transferred to the government of Massachusetts.

THOMAS BOONE took the oath of office as Governor and chancellor, July 4, 1760, and retired therefrom July 7, 1761, having been transferred to the govern-

ment of South Carolina. He is said to have been a man of excellent qualities, both of heart and head, and much admired by everybody.

JOSIAH HARDY entered upon his duties as Governor October 22, 1761, but retained his office less than a year, in consequence of some difficulties between himself and the home government in relation to the appointments of judges. He was subsequently made consul at Cadiz.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, son of Benjamin Franklin, was the last colonial Governor of New Jersey. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he passed his early youth, much in the company and under the instructions of his father. He subsequently went to England, where he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1758. In 1762 he received from the University of Oxford the degree of Master of Arts, while, at the same time, his father received that of Doctor of Laws. In August of that year he was appointed Governor of New Jersey through the influence of Lord Bute.

He did not reach his seat of government until February 25, 1763. After a short residence in Burlington, he finally made his home in Perth Amboy, where he remained until the close of his long administration, which became one of the most interesting in American history by reason of the conspicuous part which he took in the war of the Revolution. He gave great attention to the duties of his office, and showed a strong desire to promote the welfare of the people over whom he had been placed. It was not until the latter part of 1775 that any difficulty occurred between him and his Council. The people of New Jersey still manifested a loyal spirit, and of the strong allegiance of Governor Franklin to the King, there could not be the slightest doubt. But in September of that year a hostile feeling began to break out against the mother country. Lord Stirling, one of the truest of American patriots, and a member of the Governor's Council, accepted a military commission under the Provincial Congress, and the Governor felt called upon to suspend him. This was a blow to the harmony which had hitherto existed between him and his Council, and thereafter the Governor was looked upon as an enemy to the country. His situation, of course, became very embarrassing, and a suspicion arising that he intended to escape, a guard was placed at his gate. He was induced, however, to give his parole, and for several months continued his residence at Amboy, exercising nominally the duties of his office. Dispatches from England made it necessary to convene the Assembly, and he issued his proclamation to that end. The Provincial Congress declared that the order should not be obeyed, and that all further payments to the Governor on account of salary should cease. Three days after this he was arrested, and, on refusing to give his parole, was taken under a strong guard to Burlington. Refusing to be interrogated by the Provincial Congress there in session, his case was referred to the Continental Congress, by

which body he was ordered to be removed to the custody of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, and he was finally placed in close confinement and deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper. After an imprisonment of two years and four months, he was released November 1, 1778. He went immediately to New York, where he remained four years. In August, 1782, he sailed for England, where, in consideration of his losses, he received eighteen-hundred pounds in addition to a pension of eight-hundred pounds per annum. He died November 17, 1813, aged eighty-two.

Chancellors of New Jersey during and after the Revolution. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON was the first governor and chancellor under the Constitution of 1776, and continued to hold the office until the time of his death, Aug. 25, 1790. He was a lawyer, a man of learning, and withal a poet. In the first Congress of 1774 he took an active and prominent part, and was also delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States.

WILLIAM PATERSON was elected Governor and chancellor on the death of Mr. Livingston, in 1790, and resigned his seat as a Senator in Congress to accept the appointment. At the end of the first year he was re-elected. In November, 1792, he was appointed by the Legislature to collect in a proper form all the statutes of England which before the Revolution were in force, and which, by the Constitution, extended to this State. In 1793, Governor Paterson was nominated by President Washington a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, an office which he held the remainder of his life. He died September 9, 1806.

RICHARD HOWELL was chosen Governor by the Legislature in 1793, and was re-elected from year to year until 1801. On leaving the gubernatorial chair he resumed the practice of law in Trenton, where he died May 5, 1803.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD was elected Governor and chancellor in 1801, and, with the exception of the year 1802, remained in that office until 1812. Soon after his admission to the bar, he received a commission in the army, and served until 1778, when he resigned, and was appointed clerk of the General Assembly. In 1783 he was made Attorney-General of the State. During the war of 1812 he was appointed a brigadier-general by President Madison for the invasion of Canada. In 1816 he was elected a member of Congress, and remained in that body until 1821. He died September 17, 1826.

JOHN LAMBERT, as vice-president of the Council, became, agreeably to the Constitution of the State, Governor and chancellor in 1802, during which year the political parties in the Legislature were so equally divided that no Governor was elected. Mr. Lambert was subsequently a Representative in Congress and a member of the Senate of the United States.

AARON LUTHER succeeded General Bloomfield as Governor in 1812, and held the office one year. He

had been an officer in the Continental army, and on several occasions had distinguished himself for his gallantry. In 1783, at the age of twenty-seven, he began the study of law, and in September, 1784, was admitted to the bar. In 1801 he was elected United States Senator to fill a vacancy in that body. Although a prosperous man during most of his life, he became very poor in his old age, by reason of an enterprise which brought him into lengthy and expensive lawsuits, in all of which he suffered defeat, and ended finally in his arrest and imprisonment for debt. He died April 19, 1839, at the age of eighty-three.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Governor and chancellor during the years 1813 and 1814, was born in Newark, Essex Co., N. J. He was the great-grandson of Ephraim Pennington, one of the original settlers of Newark from New Haven, Conn. In his early youth he is said to have been apprenticed to his mother's brother, Mr. Sandford, after whom he was named, and from whom it was expected that he would receive some property. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war young Pennington, though but a lad, desired to enter the Continental army, but his uncle, who was a loyalist, objected, and threatened to change the will made in his favor if he did. The young man, however, persisted, and, the indentures being cancelled, he joined the Revolutionists.

It is said that he entered the service as a non-commissioned officer in a company of artillery, and that being discovered by General Knox, during an engagement, bravely loading and discharging a piece of artillery, with no one to aid him, he was commissioned a lieutenant on the field, to take rank from September 12, 1778. It appears that the company of artillery to which he was attached was stationed in the neighborhood of West Point at the time when Arnold's treason was discovered. Of this act Lieut. Pennington speaks with great horror in the journal kept by him at that time, and which is now in possession of the New Jersey Historical Society. It is believed that he was present at the siege of Yorktown, and that he was wounded in same engagement. He retired from the service with the rank of captain by brevet. At the close of the war he returned to Newark and carried on the business of a hatter, and was subsequently in mercantile business. In 1797 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, a position which he held for three years. In 1801 he was elected a member of the Council, and was re-elected in 1802. In May of the latter year he was licensed as an attorney, having previously been a student-at-law in the office of Mr. Boudinot. On the 24th of February, 1805, he was chosen by the joint meeting an associate justice of the Supreme Court, not yet being a counselor, or having practiced sufficiently long to become one. In 1806 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, and held this

position until 1812, when he was elected Governor, an office to which he was re-elected in 1814. In 1815 he was appointed judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, and remained such until his death, which occurred September 17, 1826.

MALCOLM DICKERSON was elected Governor and chancellor in 1815, and again in 1816. In 1817 he was chosen United States Senator, and again to the same office in 1822. In 1829 a majority of the Legislature was opposed to him in politics, and Theodore Frelinghuysen was elected Senator for six years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Dickerson was again elected to the Senate. In May 1834, he was appointed minister to Russia, but declined this position at the request of Martin Van Buren who desired his aid in obtaining the Presidency. In June of that year he was appointed by General Jackson Secretary of the Navy. In September 1840, he succeeded Judge Rosell, deceased, as judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. He died October 5, 1853, aged eighty-two years.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON was chosen Governor and chancellor by the joint meeting in 1817, and was re-elected to the same office every year for the twelve succeeding years. In 1831 and 1832 he was a member of the Council, and in 1844 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and president of that body. He died, however, before the close of the year, at the age of seventy-seven.

GABRIEL D. WALL is named in the list of chancellors of New Jersey for the reason that in 1829 he was elected Governor by the joint meeting. He declined, however, the position, notwithstanding the importunities of his friends, and, of course, did not take the oath of office.

PETER D. VROOM, on the refusal of Gen. Wall to accept the office of Governor, was immediately elected by the joint meeting, and was re-elected in 1830 and 1831. The next year, the political party to which he belonged being in the minority, he was defeated by Mr. Samuel L. Southard; but he was again elected in 1833, 1834 and 1835. In 1836 the office was again offered to him, but he declined it on account of failing health. In 1838 he was elected a member of Congress, but, in consequence of some irregularities in the returns, he did not receive the Governor's commission, and was not permitted to vote for a Speaker of the house. On the organization of that body evidence was produced showing that he and his colleagues had been fairly elected, and that commissions had been, in fact, given to persons not entitled to them. It was this controversy that became known as the "Broad Seal War." In 1844 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. On the expiration of the term of Chief Justice Green, in 1853, he received the appointment, and it was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to accept the office. In the same year he was appointed minister to Prussia, and went to Berlin, where he remained until 1857. He was a

member of the Peace Congress which assembled in 1861. In 1862 he was a Presidential elector upon the Pierce ticket, and in 1868 an elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket. His death occurred November 18, 1874.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was elected Governor and chancellor in 1832, defeating, as has been already said, the re-election of Governor Vroom in that year. In 1815 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, which office he resigned on being elected to the United States Senate, February 16, 1821. In 1823 he was appointed by President Monroe Secretary of the Navy, and continued to hold that office during the administration of President Adams. In 1829 he was appointed Attorney-General. In 1832 he was elected Governor, but as he held that office but three months, he held only one term of the Court of Chancery. In 1833 he was returned to the United States Senate. In 1838 he was re-elected for a full term, and in 1841 was elected president of the Senate, and upon the retirement of Vice-President Tyler he filled that office permanently until his death, which occurred June 26, 1842.

ELIAS P. SEELEY was elected Governor in March 1833, upon the appointment of Governor Southard to be Senator, and held the office until the ensuing fall, when it was conferred upon Mr. Vroom, as already stated. He was, in after years, several times a member of the Legislature. His death occurred in 1846, at the age of fifty-five years.

PHILEMON DICKERSON, a brother of Mahlon Dickerson, was chosen Governor and chancellor by the joint meeting, and held the office but one year. In 1841 he was appointed by President Van Buren judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, in which position he remained until his death, in 1862, at about the age of seventy years.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Governor and chancellor from 1837 to 1843, was born in Newark, N. J., May 4, 1796, and was the son of Governor William Sanford Pennington, who is noticed elsewhere in this volume. After receiving a good preparatory education in the schools of his native place, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was thence graduated in 1813. In 1817 he was licensed as an attorney, having pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and in 1820 was made a counselor. Establishing himself in Newark as a practitioner, he soon became favorably known in his profession. In 1828 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in 1837 was chosen by the joint meeting Governor and chancellor, and was re-elected every year until 1843, when the political party to which he was opposed came in power. As chancellor he gave great satisfaction, and only one of his decrees was overruled in the Court of Appeals, and that the bar in general indorsed as correct. It was during his administration that the controversy known as the "Broad Seal War" occurred

To this allusion has already been made. In this matter he was blamed by his political opponents and sustained by his party friends, while, as a fact, he had no option but to do precisely what he did. On ceasing to be Governor he resumed the practice of the law, and soon found his time fully occupied, chiefly in arguing causes before the Supreme Court and in the Court of Errors. Several of these cases became quite celebrated, and are fully reported. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1844 it was generally believed that Mr. Pennington would receive the nomination of chancellor but such was not the case, and

expected nor desired, but the duties of which he discharged with signal ability. His death occurred on the 16th of February, 1862, and was hastened, if not produced, by a large dose of morphine, administered through the mistake of an apothecary. He had been for some years an elder of the High Street Presbyterian Church of Newark, and was faithful and earnest in the performance of every religious duty. Soon after his admission as a counselor he married Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, Jr., a surgeon in the Continental army, and the son of a surgeon of the same name, eminent for his services in



Wm Pennington

11

he no more held any prominent State office. During the administration of President Fillmore, in 1850, he was offered the Governorship of the Territory of Minnesota, but declined the appointment. In 1858, notwithstanding his protests, he was nominated for Congress and elected. On the assembling of that body in December, 1859, the contest between the South and the North had assumed such a shape that the prospect of organizing the House seemed for a time almost hopeless, but after a bitter struggle of nearly two months Governor Pennington was elected Speaker. It was a position which he had neither

the Revolutionary war. But one of his children now survives him, his youngest son, Captain Edward Pennington, having died in June, 1884, leaving, however, a son bearing the distinguished name of William Pennington.

DANIEL HAINES, the last Governor and chancellor elected under the Constitution of 1776, received his appointment as such in 1843, and held the office until the election of his successor, Governor Stratton, under the Constitution of 1844. He declined to be a candidate at this time, but in 1847 he was elected for a term of three years by the people. In Novem-



H. Eduard M. M. M.

ber, 1852, he was reappointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and in November, 1859, was reappointed to the same office, thus serving fourteen years upon the bench. Although a staunch Democrat, and an opponent of Abraham Lincoln prior to the war as soon as the Southern States seceded and the flag on Fort Sumter was fired upon, he declared himself a supporter of the Union, and labored energetically to furnish men and means to put down the Rebellion. In 1865 he was made a commissioner to select a site for a "Home for Disabled Soldiers," and in the same year he was appointed one of the trustees of the State "Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents," at Jamesburg. In 1870 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Randolph to the National Prison Reform Congress held at Cincinnati. Judge Haines was educated as a Presbyterian, and was a prominent and active member of that church. To him were referred the legal questions that arose when its two branches sought to reunite, after a long and profitless separation. Of the Bible Society, and of other associations of a religious or benevolent character, he was a valuable member, and his activity in every good work continued to the latest moments of his life. He died January 29, 1877.

Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors Under the Constitution of 1844—OLIVER S. HALSTED, the first chancellor of New Jersey appointed under the Constitution of 1844, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1792, and, after receiving a good preparatory education, entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, whence he was graduated in 1810, receiving, in course, his degree of A.M. In 1814 he was admitted to the bar, and settling in Newark, continued the practice of his profession until near the close of his life, with the exception of the seven years when he held the office of chancellor.

In 1836, Mr. Halsted was recorder of the city of Newark, and in 1840 he held the office of mayor. In 1827 he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1834 he was a member of the State Council, and was at one time surrogate of the county of Essex.

On the expiration of the gubernatorial term of Daniel Haines, who was the last Governor and chancellor under the Constitution of 1776, Mr. Halsted received from Governor Stratton the nomination for chancellor and the same was confirmed by the Senate, February 5, 1845. He held his office until 1852, when he resumed the practice of his profession. Chancellor Halsted was a man of much learning, and in his later years a great student of the Bible. In 1875, two years before his death, and at the age of eighty three, he published "The Book called Job," being a literal translation from the Hebrew. It is accompanied with copious notes, which show a vast amount of study and research. He was also the author of a work entitled "The Theology of the Bible." Chancellor Halsted died August 29, 1877.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, son of Governor Isaac H. Williamson, was appointed chancellor on the expiration of Mr. Halsted's term, in 1852, and held the office until 1859. He had already served for several years as prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County, which, at that time, included what is now Union County. In 1860 he was a delegate-at-large from the State to the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and in 1861 was one of the delegates to represent New Jersey at the Peace Congress which met in Washington. After retiring from the office of chancellor he resumed his law practice in Elizabeth, N. J., where he still resides.

During a period of one year and about one month immediately following the expiration of Chancellor Williamson's term, the Court of Chancery remained closed, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Senate to confirm the nominations for that office made by Governor Olden.

HENRY W. GREEN, as has been already said, in speaking of the chief justices, of whom he was one, received the appointment of chancellor in 1861. On account of ill health he resigned a short time prior to the expiration of his term.

ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE was appointed chancellor May 1, 1866, and served a full term of seven years. For ten years he was surrogate of Bergen County, and was afterwards prosecutor of the pleas for the same. From 1851 to 1853 inclusive, he was a member of the State Senate, and at various times held offices of honor and trust. His death occurred June 27, 1873.

THEODORE RUYON, the present chancellor of New Jersey, was born at Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., October 25, 1822. Vincent Rognon, from whom he descended, was a Huguenot, who, at an early period in the history of New Jersey, settled, with many other French refugees, in Middlesex County. The subject of this sketch resided during his early life, for a short time in Bound Brook, N. J., and then in New York City, in which latter place he obtained his first rudiments of learning. In Plainfield, N. J., he subsequently acquired a thorough preparatory education, and finally entering Yale College, was graduated therefrom in 1842, as A.B., receiving afterwards, in course, the degree of A.M. Beginning at once the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead, Esq., at Newark, he was, in 1846, admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years afterwards was called as counselor. With his characteristic promptness he opened an office in Newark as soon as he had received his license as an attorney, and continued to practice his profession in that city until his appointment as chancellor. In 1853 he was chosen city attorney, which office he held until 1856, when he was made city counsel. After serving eight years in this position, he was, in 1864, elected Mayor for the term of two years. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Price one of the commissioners to revise and codify the militia laws of the

State, and the following year was appointed brigadier-general of the Newark Brigade. Soon after this he was appointed brigadier-general of the Rifle Corps of the State, and subsequently major-general of the National Guards. In 1860 he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of the State, and in the Electoral College cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas, one of the four candidates for the office of President.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion Gen. Runyon offered his services in behalf of the Union, and being accepted by Governor Olden, was placed in command, April 27, 1861, of the first full brigade that was sent from New Jersey to the seat of war. On the 6th of May following he arrived with his troops at Washington, where great alarm had been produced by a threatened invasion of the enemy. His appearance restored quiet and his subsequent services as the guardian and protector of the Capitol City elicited the thanks of President Lincoln in the presence of his cabinet. The State Legislature also acknowledged his gallantry and wisdom as a military leader by a vote of thanks, and by requesting the Governor to confer upon him the brevet rank of major-general of the militia of the State, in recognition of his meritorious services in the field.

His term having expired, Gen. Runyon returned with his command to New Jersey, and immediately resumed the practice of his profession; but his recent achievements pointing him out as a man worthy of a leadership, he was elected, in October, 1863, mayor of the city of Newark, and held that office during the years 1864 and 1865. In the month of August of the latter year, receiving from his party the nomination for Governor, he declined a renomination for mayor. But as nominee for Governor he was defeated by Hon. Marcus L. Ward, the candidate of the Republican party, which at that time had acquired the ascendancy throughout the State. In April, 1873, he was appointed a member of the commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State, and soon afterwards his nomination by Governor Parker for the office of chancellor was confirmed by the Senate. The Court of Chancery, from the earliest period of American history, was always unpopular, not only in New Jersey, but in other States, especially in colonial times, for the reason, no doubt, that it conferred such large discretionary power upon a single man, setting aside the cherished practice of trial by jury. So great was the prejudice against it in New York that our first chancellor, Rob't Hunter, who was at the time chancellor of that province, did, for several years, little or no business in it in that State, and it is said that even in New Jersey he did not hold this court until 1818, the last year of his incumbency. Hostility to the Court of Chancery did not continue so long, nor was it ever so great, in New Jersey as in some other States, and although for many years its business was comparatively small, it had so much increased in 1871 that it became necessary to appoint a vice-chancellor.

Ten years after, during the incumbency of Chancellor Runyon, the work began again to be so heavy that it became necessary to appoint a second vice-chancellor. It would thus seem that New Jersey has been favored with a line of chancellors whose wisdom and integrity have not only overcome the strong prejudice that once existed against it, but have given to it a most exalted character. On the expiration of Chancellor Runyon's first term, in 1880, he was re-appointed for another term, which does not expire until 1887. That he has given abundant evidence of his wisdom and learning may be drawn from the fact that the degree LL. D. has been conferred upon him thrice,—in 1867 by Wesleyan University; in 1875 by Rutgers College, New Jersey; and in 1882 by Yale College, his *Alma Mater*.

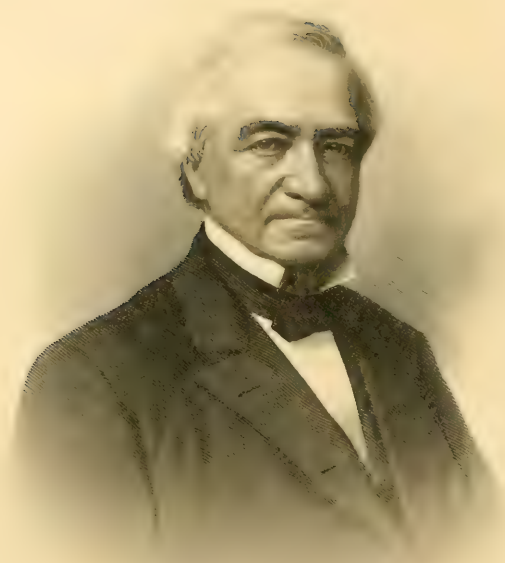
Vice-Chancellors.—AMZI DODD, son of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, and nephew of Amzi Dodd, Esq., both of whom are elsewhere noticed, was born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1823. He is a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, an English Puritan, who emigrated to America about the year 1646, and, in company with other emigrants, helped to form a settlement at Sagus (now known as the city of Lynn), a thriving seaport on Massachusetts Bay. This, his earliest American progenitor, died prior to 1665, leaving four sons all in their minority, the eldest of whom was, after his father, named Daniel. While yet under age he joined the colony of Rev. Abraham Pierson, who founded the town of Newark in 1666, and to him a home lot was assigned in the neighborhood of what was for so many years known as the "Stone Bridge." He was a good mathematician, a surveyor by profession, and in 1692 a member of the colonial General Assembly. His son, John, and grandson, John, and great-grandson, John, were all, in a direct line, ancestors of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, and in their times were all men of mark.

Mr. Amzi Dodd, the subject of this sketch, after receiving a good preparatory education, entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in May, 1839, and was graduated from this institution in September, 1841, with the highest honors. Very soon thereafter he went to Virginia, where he taught school until 1845, and then returning to Newark, began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in 1848, he formed a connection with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the present Secretary of State, in his law business, and in this connection remained until 1850. In this year he was appointed clerk of the Common Council of the city of Newark, an office which he held until 1853 when he resigned it.

In the Fremont and Dayton campaign of 1856, Mr. Dodd, who was a strong Free-Soil man, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, which was composed of Essex and Hudson Counties. He was defeated, however, by Jacob R. Wortendyke. During all this time he continued in



Amos Didd



Jos. P. Bradley

the practice of his profession, year by year increasing his reputation as a faithful attorney and a judicious counselor until 1871, when he received the appointment of vice-chancellor of New Jersey. In the delicate and important work thus assigned to him he was engaged until 1875, when he resigned; but to the same duties he was again called in 1881. At the close of this year Mr. Lewis C. Grover, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., resigned his office, and Mr. Dodd, who had been the mathematician of the company since 1863, and who was well acquainted with its vast and complicated business, was strongly urged to accept the vacant position. This he was induced to do, and from the office of vice-chancellor now, a second time, retired.

Besides these weighty offices, Mr. Dodd has at various times been charged with others, important, it is true, but the responsibilities of which did not rest so heavily upon himself alone. In 1863 he represented the county of Essex in the State Legislature. In 1872 he was appointed one of the special justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, which office he held until 1882, when he resigned it. In 1875 he was appointed one of the Riparian Commissioners, and in this position still remains. The professional demands which he has been called upon to meet have been rather upon his judgment as a man of great legal attainment and profound knowledge of business as conducted in all the pursuits of life, than upon his abilities as an advocate. That he has not risen to eminence in the forum is doubtless due entirely to circumstances. The writer recalls, as will, perhaps, many of the older citizens of Newark his maiden speech made many years ago in the First Presbyterian Church at a celebration of our national anniversary. The paucity upon Washington, hackneyed as was the theme, fell from his tongue deep into every heart, and for weeks and months the young orator's name was upon every lip. Absorbed in the business of his profession, Mr. Dodd has found but little leisure to loiter in the field of letters. He has, however, occasionally greeted his old class-mates at Princeton in an anniversary oration, and in early life he always responded cheerfully to the calls made upon him as a lecturer before lyceums and institutions of learning. Mr. Dodd is at present residing at Bloomfield, his native place.

ABRAHAM VAN FLEET was, in 1875, appointed by Chancellor Runyon and commissioned by Governor Bedle vice-chancellor of the State of New Jersey for five years. On the expiration of this term he was, in 1880, reappointed, and is still in office. He is a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., where he was successfully engaged in the practice of law when called to the office of vice-chancellor.

JOHN T. BIRD was appointed vice-chancellor in 1881, in place of Anzi Dodd, resigned. Mr. Bird is also a native of Hunterdon, and was practicing law

in Flemington at the time of his appointment. In 1863 he was prosecutor of the pleas, and from 1868 to 1874 a member of Congress.

Of the multitude of lawyers who have been resident practitioners in Essex County, there is at present one who is now a member of neither its bench nor its bar, and yet upon whose shoulders the crime rests. All lawyers understand that no judge can practice in any court inferior to his own, and to such an extent his privilege as an attorney or a counselor ends. He may, however, do business in courts above him, from which there can be no appeal to his own. It follows then that no judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey can appear as an attorney in any court whatever of his own State, and that no judge of the Supreme Court of the United States can appear as an attorney in any civil court whatever throughout the land. The subject of the following sketch must therefore stand alone.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY was born at Berne, near Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1813, and is sixth in descent from Francis Bradley and Ruth Barlow, of Fairfield, Conn. With very limited advantages, his education was sufficient to enable him, at the age of sixteen, to obtain a position as a school-teacher, and thus to support himself while making the necessary preparation to enter college. In this he was so successful that in 1833 he entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution with honors in 1836. Although excelling in mathematics while a student, he was no less proficient in Latin and Greek, and his familiarity with these studies he has, throughout a busy life, found great pleasure in preserving. When he entered college his intention was to make the ministry his profession. With such a purpose, he naturally became a student of the Bible, and, without neglecting his academic studies, managed, during his collegiate course, with his characteristic pertinacity, to wrestle with the abstrusities of theology; and even this study he has kept up throughout life with the other lordly branches of human knowledge. Why he set aside the ministry for the law is unimportant, but this he did while, after leaving college, he was presiding over the academy at Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J. His decision in this matter having been made, he promptly removed to Newark, N. J., and entered as a student-at-law, the office of Archer Gifford, Esq., a lawyer at that time of considerable standing, and collector of the port. Here Mr. Bradley found not only an opportunity to study, but the means of support, by acting as inspector of the customs under his preceptor, the collector. In Newark, too, he found his old college classmates, Cortlandt Parker and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and in 1839, two months after them, he was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and for thirty years was constant and unwearied in the discharge of his

professional duties. For a long period he was a director in, and counsel to, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and was also counsel to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. On this account, as well as for his high standing as a lawyer, he has been engaged in most of the more important cases that have for many years past been before the higher courts of the State. Among them may be mentioned the Passaic Bridge case, which he argued in 1860; the celebrated Mecker will case, which occupied the courts of New Jersey from 1852 to 1860; the New Jersey zinc case; the Belvidere land case; the murder case of Harden, the Methodist minister, hung for poisoning his wife, and of Donnelly, who assassinated his friend at Long Branch. In these and many other cases has Mr. Bradley exhibited not only his profound knowledge of the law, but his ability to place clearly and convincingly before a jury the grounds upon which their verdict should be rendered. Governed as he always is himself by force of reason, it is for him natural to avoid the sentimental claptrap so often resorted to in the management of juries.

Though a Whig in the days of that party, and a Republican since, Mr. Bradley was never an office-seeker, and when, in 1862, he was nominated to represent the Fifth Congressional District, he knew that he had been selected as the leader of a forlorn hope, and that a dozen political place-hunters would have prevented his nomination had there been the smallest chance of success. His defeat was a foregone conclusion. In 1868 he headed the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket in his State.

In addition to his arduous professional duties, Mr. Bradley was, from 1851 to 1853, mathematician, or actuary, of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and was also a director in various financial institutions, to all of which he rendered important services. His industry and love of intellectual labor were further illustrated in the large number of addresses and learned papers written by him, and read by him before college societies and other literary, as well as scientific, associations. He was recognized as a man of great learning as early as 1859, when Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1870 two vacancies on the bench of the United States Supreme Court existed, and President Grant nominated Mr. Bradley and Mr. Strong to fill them. Mr. Strong's nomination being first acted upon by the Senate, was promptly confirmed, and he was assigned to the judicial circuit of which he was a resident. Some delay was occasioned in the confirmation of Mr. Bradley, by reason of his being a non-resident of the remaining vacant circuit, which comprehended the districts of Georgia, Northern and Southern Florida, Northern and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern and Western Texas. All objections were, however, easily removed, and Mr. Bradley being confirmed, entered upon the duties of his office.

During some months of the year it was necessary for him, as well as for all of the members of the court, to reside at Washington, and the result was that he made the national capital his dwelling-place, an example which was soon followed by all the other judges of the Supreme Court.

The limits assigned to this sketch will not admit of even a list of the many important questions which Mr. Justice Bradley has been called upon to decide. For none of his decisions has he received adverse criticism, except, perhaps, from those with whose interests or political prejudices they may have collided. It was to be expected that, as a member of the Electoral Commission, his vote, whatever it might be, would give offense to the party defeated by it; and yet his argument on that occasion was pronounced unanswerable by many distinguished men who were politically his opponents. It is true that his appointment by the four Supreme Court justices gave to the Republicans a majority in the electoral tribunal charged with determining the result of the Presidential election in the year 1877; but the oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear, that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws: so help me God," was as binding upon each one as upon him. And yet it was not so considered; for seven men of each political party were expected to render judgment in accordance with the pronounced wishes of their respective parties. The matter might have been very much simplified by the retirement of the fourteen partisans. As it was, the whole responsibility was thrown upon Justice Bradley, and without reading his able argument upon that grave occasion, or weighing the reasons which impelled his action, he has been condemned or praised, as prejudice might dictate.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE BAR OF ESSEX COUNTY.

(Continued.)

PRIOR to March 19, 1857, the territory now forming the county of Union was within the limits of the county of Essex. Of the lawyers who lived in that portion of the old county, many became greatly distinguished, and if their names are not found in the list which here follows, it is because the design of this work will not admit of it. A brief mention of non-residents of the county in connection with the higher courts, was unavoidable, but in giving below the names of those who have been and who are now members of the bar of Essex, we shall be confined to the county as it is now known and described. It is

true that in this list will be found the names of gentlemen who reside in other counties; but in such cases, as will be seen, they are members of the Essex County bar, and their offices are in the city of Newark. The names of those who have appeared elsewhere in these sketches will not be here included. Of the deceased, it has been, in many cases, so difficult to obtain satisfactory information that little more than their names appears; of the living, some are ambitious of no other record than will be found of them in the family Bible or finally upon the tombstone; and of many who have really achieved somewhat in the world, it has been hard to learn from them even when, and upon what spot, they came into it. If the name of any member of the bar of Essex is not mentioned here it is not for lack of effort on the part of the compiler to obtain it.

Deceased Members of Essex County Bar.—ALEXANDER CHAMBERLAIN McWHORTER, son of Rev. Alexander McWhorter, D.D., was born in Newark, N. J., in 1771, and after a careful preparation under the direction of his venerable father, entered the College of New Jersey, and was graduated therefrom in 1784. He applied himself immediately to the study of law, and in September, 1788, was admitted to the bar, where he soon acquired the reputation of a sound, judicious lawyer, and his name may be found associated in cases of importance with those of Elias Van Arsdale, Governor Aaron Ogden and other distinguished counselors of that day. For several years he was surrogate of Essex County. During the latter part of his life his health suddenly failed, and after a painful sickness he died, October 8, 1808, at the early age of thirty-seven. His death caused great sorrow throughout the town of Newark, where he was greatly esteemed for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. A meeting of the bar was held two days after, at which Aaron Ogden (soon afterward Governor) presided, and Joseph C. Hornblower (then a young lawyer of five years' standing) acted as secretary, and the following resolution was adopted:

"This meeting being deeply affected with the death of their most beloved, worthy and esteemed teacher and friend, Alexander C. McWhorter, Esq., discussed that, as a testimony of the high respect and sincere affection that they bear to the memory of the deceased, for his professional talents, learning, integrity, and his social and domestic virtues, that they will each of them wear a badge on the left arm for the ensuing thirty days, and recommend to their brethren of the profession throughout the state to do the same."

Mr. McWhorter married Phebe, daughter of Caleb Bruen, of Newark, by whom he had six children.

WILLIAM HALSEY, the first mayor of the city of Newark, was born near Short Hills, Essex Co., N. J., in 1770, and in 1794 was admitted to the bar, where he occupied a prominent place among the ablest men of that period. In 1836 the city of Newark, containing a population of nineteen thousand, was incorporated, and by an act of the Legislature was divided into four wards, each ward being empowered to elect four aldermen annually as members

of the Common Council. At the first election under this charter William Halsey was chosen mayor, and his associates in the city government will be recognized as men who have been prominent in the city's history. The recorder at that time was Oliver S. Halsted; the clerk of council, Joseph N. Tuttle; aldermen from the North Ward, Abram W. Kinney, William Lee, Isaac Meeker and John H. Stephens; from the West Ward, Enoch Bolles, William Rankin, Abner P. Howell and James Keene; from the South Ward, Isaac Baldwin, Thomas D. Pierson, Aaron Camp and Henry L. Parkhurst; from the East Ward, William Garthwaite, Joel W. Condit, James Beardsley and James Milner.

Mr. Halsey never entered political life, and was averse to offices both public and private. Some years before his death he was prostrated by an attack of paralysis, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to attend to his private business. After retiring from active practice he accepted a seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. He died suddenly, as is supposed, of apoplexy, August 16, 1843, in his seventy-third year.

ELIAS VAN ARSDALE, SR., was born near Freehold, in Monmouth County, N. J., December 13, 1770. His father, Rev. Jacob Van Arsdale, subsequently removed to Springfield, Essex Co., and was pastor of the church of that place for more than twenty-five years. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1791, and immediately began the study of law under the direction of Judge Elisha Boudinot, of Newark, N. J. In 1795 he was admitted to the bar, and opening an office in the latter place, commenced the practice of his profession. In November, 1812, he succeeded William S. Pennington as president of the State Bank of Newark, the latter soon after becoming Governor of the State. The duties of this office did not, however, withdraw Mr. Van Arsdale from his profession, which he continued to practice in the higher courts with distinguished ability. Although averse to holding any political office, he consented to take a seat in the convention which formed our present Constitution. In consideration of his eminence as a lawyer, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. a few months before his death, which occurred March 19, 1846. At a meeting of the bar held a few days after the following is among the resolutions then adopted

"Resolved, That to the honor of Elias V. Arsdale, Esq., we mourn the death of a most revered professional example, whose various and high attainments, severe industry, untiring diligence, and unswerving fidelity to his clients, to justice, and signal ability in the discussion of difficult cases, have greatly contributed to raise and direct to enhance the reputation of the New Jersey bar; and that we now place his name beside those of Patterson, Ogden, Hornblower, Stockton, Hackensack, Irving, Scotland, Williamson and others of the great reputation, as one of those of whom we and our State have just cause to be proud."

AARON BOYLAN was born in Bernardsville, Somerset county, N. J., in 1773, and was the son of Dr.

James Boylan, a physician, and his son, Mr. Boylan, studied law in the office of Governor Aaron Ogden, at Elizabeth, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He began to practice in his native place, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to Newark, N. J., where he resumed his profession, and where he continued to reside until the time of his death, December 20, 1858, aged eighty-five years. He was the father of Aaron O. Boylan, David K. Boylan and James H. Boylan, all lawyers, and late practitioners in Newark.

AARON O. BOYLAN was born in Newark, N. J., in 1777. His grandparents, removing from Long Island, settled in that place in the year 1723. Having received a good opportunity of education, he entered, as a student, the College of New Jersey, and was graduated from that institution in 1797. Soon thereafter he began the study of law in the office of Alexander Cummings McWhorter, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1801. After practicing law for a short time in Newark, N. J., he engaged in mercantile business in New York City, and subsequently in the fur trade among the Indians on the Red River. A number of years having been thus employed by him in the West, he returned with his family and settled in the vicinity of his wife's father, Dr. Philemon Elmer, at Westfield, then in Essex County, N. J. In February, 1834, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, which office he held for five years. For several years he was one of the directors of the Newark Banking Company, and to him was assigned the duty of superintending the printing, numbering and counting of the bills issued by that institution. Mr. Coe, together with his sister, Abby, mother of the late Mr. William A. Whitehead, of Newark, inherited from their father, Benjamin Coe, ten acres of land in that city, lying between High and Arlington Streets, and between Court Street and Springfield Avenue. In the same manner they also came into possession of two acres of land on the corner of Washington and Court Streets, which was for many years known as the "Coe Homestead." Mr. Coe died June 26, 1757, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN was born in Franklin township, Somerset Co., N. J., March 28, 1787. He was the grandson of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, who, in 1720, came from Holland to America, and, settling in the neighborhood of Somerville, N. J., ministered for more than a quarter of a century to the Dutch residents scattered over the counties of Somerset and Middlesex. His father, Frederick Frelinghuysen, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, became distinguished not only as a lawyer and a statesman, but as a gallant officer in the Continental army. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the subject of this sketch, also received his education at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated therefrom in 1804. Choosing, like his

father, the law for his profession, he entered, as a student, the office of Richard Stockton, at Princeton, where he pursued his studies until 1808, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1811 he became a counselor, and in 1817 a sergeant-at-law. Having chosen Newark, N. J., as his residence, he removed there, and, in 1809, married Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Mercer, Esq. During the thirty years in which he remained in practice he was fully employed, and, in most of the more important causes that arose in different parts of the state, was sure to be retained. His eloquence as an orator, and his excellent judgment as a counselor brought clients to him from every direction. In 1817 a Legislature opposed to him in politics, elected him in joint meeting Attorney-General of the State, and, by re-elections, retained him in that office until 1829, when he was chosen a Senator of the United States. Already had he declined the office of justice of the Supreme Court, tendered to him in 1826. Not only on the floor of the Senate, but in its committees, his abilities were unquestioned, and the influence which he there exerted was felt many years after he had left it. The first important matter on which he addressed the Senate was the bill for the removal of the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River. His object on this occasion was to defeat the bill, and his speech is described as one of great power and eloquence. He also took an active part in the discussion of the Pension Bill, the President's Protest, the Force Bill, the removal of the government deposits from the United States Bank, the compromise tariff, etc. His Senatorial term expired in 1835, and he resumed the labors of his profession.

In 1836 the town of Newark was advanced to the importance of a city. In the following year Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected its mayor, and in 1838 was re-elected, and would have been continued in that office, without doubt, had he not been chosen, in 1839, chancellor of the University of the City of New York. This position he accepted, believing, perhaps, that in his advancing years its duties would be more agreeable than those of the profession in which he had so long and so arduously toiled. He had passed scarcely five years in this retirement from the conflicts of the forum when, in 1844, he was called upon by the Whig party to be their candidate for Vice-President of the United States, with Henry Clay, their great leader, as candidate for the Presidency. It was a memorable political struggle to which even the names of these two most popular men could not bring victory to their party, but the principles which they represented were subsequently triumphant. The contest over, Mr. Frelinghuysen continued to pursue the even tenor of his ways, performing, perhaps, even more heartily than ever, his daily duties, as well as those imposed upon him as President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, also as president of the American Bible Society. At last, in 1850, he was chosen president of Rutgers College, located in New



W. H. L. H. H. H.

Brunswick, not far from the spot on which he first drew breath, and, though still a vigorous man, it is easy to believe that he looked not forward to many more years on earth, and that so near to the place where they first began it would be appropriate to have them end. He accepted the position, and twelve years after, on the 12th of April, 1861, his distinguished and useful career came to a close.

THOMAS T. KINNEY, son of Col. Abraham and Hannah Kinney, and brother of the late William B. Kinney, was born in Newark, N. J., January 28, 1785. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1808. For many years he was surrogate of Essex County. During the years 1817, 1818 and 1819 he was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey, and is said to have been a man of more than ordinary talents, and possessed of great abilities as an orator. He died in the prime of life, January 3, 1826.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS McWHORTER, JR., son of Alexander Cummings McWhorter, above noticed, was born in Newark, N. J., January 7, 1794, and having received a good education, was admitted to the bar in May, 1817. He practiced law in his native city, but, like his father, died at an early age, this sad event having taken place on the 29th of August, 1826. He left a widow and several children.

AMZI DODD, son of Gen. John Dodd, was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., in 1793. In 1813 he was graduated with honor from the College of New Jersey, and soon after entered, as a student, the office of Joseph C. Hornblower, subsequently chief justice. Having been admitted to the bar in 1817, he began the practice of his profession in Newark, where he soon established a good reputation as a lawyer. For several years he was prosecutor of the pleas of Essex County, and on different occasions was its Representative in the State Legislature. He died March 19, 1838, at Trenton, while attending the Supreme Court. Mr. Dodd is spoken of as a man of more than ordinary intellectual endowments and of very amiable qualities. He was never married.

WILLIAM W. MILLER was born in German Valley, Morris Co., N. J., in 1797. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1814, and soon after began the study of law in the office of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq., then a young practitioner in Newark, N. J. After being admitted to the bar in 1818, he began to practice in Morristown, where he remained two years, when he removed to Newark, where he continued to exercise his profession until the time of his death, which occurred in Paris, France, in July, 1826, at the early age of twenty-eight years. He is represented to have been a young man of far more than ordinary ability, and his professional services during the last year or two of his life were in great demand. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel while summing up a case in one of the courts of New York

City. He went soon after to Europe by rail, a Christian physician, but died in the city of Paris. He left two sons, who became lawyers,—Archer E. Miller and William P. Miller.

ARCHER GIFFORD, son of Capt. John Gifford, an old settler of Newark, was born in that town in 1796, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1814. Entering soon after, as a student, the law office of Elias Van Arsdale, Esq., he there pursued his studies until 1818, when he was admitted to the bar. Among the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Essex County bar, held immediately after his death, we find the following:

Resolved, That if the death of Mr. Gifford, during his brief but useful career, has not been a great loss to the county, it is a great loss to the State, and a great loss to the profession. His death is a great loss to the State, and a great loss to the profession. His death is a great loss to the State, and a great loss to the profession.

Mr. Gifford made a valuable contribution to the legal literature of New Jersey in his "Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions, etc., with an Index to the Statutes at Large." The work shows a vast amount of labor and painstaking. Although nowise an office-seeker, he was, in 1836, appointed by President Jackson, collector of customs for the port of Newark, N. J., which office he held for twelve years and in 1843 he was elected a member of the Common Council. For many years he was a prominent member of New Jersey Historical Society, and made numerous valuable contributions to its collections. Of Trinity Church he was, for more than twenty years, senior warden, and his interest in religious matters is shown by a work written and published by him entitled "Unison of the Liturgy." During the greater part of his life he was a man of robust health, and seemed to enjoy nothing better than a walk from Newark to Trenton, a distance of fifty miles, which he often accomplished in going to and from the sessions of the Supreme Court. The evening before his death he supped cheerfully with his family, and retired as usual; but early the next morning, May 13, 1859, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, he died.

ASA WHITEHEAD was born in the township of Livingston, Essex Co., N. J., in 1793. Here he spent his early years upon a farm owned and occupied by his father, Mr. Silas Whitehead. He became a law student in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, at Newark, and in 1818 was admitted to the bar. His father, who was at that time clerk of the county of Essex, died the following year, and the son was commissioned by the Governor to fill the vacancy. At the meeting of the Legislature in 1819, he was regularly appointed clerk, and being reappointed in 1824, he held the office for the period of ten years. On retiring from the clerkship he devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, and soon took rank as a judicious counselor and an able advocate.

In the years 1833 and 1834 he was a member of the General Assembly, and in 1848 was elected a member of the State Senate for three years. In 1840 he was one of the delegates from New Jersey to the Whig Convention in Harrisburg, which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. Although on that occasion his vote was given for Gen. Scott, he cordially supported Gen. Harrison at the election, and aided materially in securing for him the vote of New Jersey. He died May 26, 1860, and at a meeting of the bar of Essex County, on the 29th day of that month, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That the talents, industry, great industry, untiring zeal for his clients, uniform courtesy to opponents, habitual respect to the law, his high moral sense, spotless integrity and blameless behavior, his warm and generous heart, and his cheerful memory as precious proofs of his worth and character be recorded.

ELIAS VAN ARSDALE, JR., was born in Newark, N. J., in 1801, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1819. After reading law in his father's office, he was admitted to the bar in 1822, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1827 he was appointed clerk of Essex County, and continued to perform the duties of that office until 1839, when he resumed his practice. In 1846, on the death of his father, who was president of the State Bank of Newark, Mr. Van Arsdale was elected to that office, and held it to the time of his death, which occurred January 27, 1854. The following resolution, adopted, among others, at a meeting of the bar of Essex County, shows the esteem in which he was held:

Resolved, That the integrity of purpose, acuteness of discrimination, and the high character of the life of our deceased brother, and rendered precious and memorable by his professional, and as one worthy of emulation by every earnest lover of truth and faithful practitioner in the courts of New Jersey, and that his sagacity and sound judgment in matters of public interest gave his opinions great weight in the community in which he resided; and his gentlemanly deportment in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, his kindness of heart and sympathy for the poor will long render his memory cherished and established."

HENRY ROGERS was born in Newark, N. J., January 27, 1800. In that city he received his preparatory instruction, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1819. Soon after he entered, as a student, the office of Joseph C. Hornblower, Esq., subsequently chief justice, and in 1822 was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in the city of Newark, but more for the transaction of his own private business than for the practice of law. Mr. Rogers was a great student, very fond of reading, unmarried, and in easy circumstances. He died December 30, 1858.

CALEB H. ANDRUSS was born in Newark, N. J., in 1800, and was the eldest son of Gen. Isaac Andruss, of that place. In 1820 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and soon after entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, at Newark. In 1823, having been admitted to

the bar, he began the practice of his profession in his native place. In 1842 he was appointed a police justice, a position which he held for many years. He was also judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the duties of which office he discharged with so much satisfaction that at the expiration of his term every lawyer of the city signed a petition for his reappointment. Mr. Andruss was well versed in the law, and was held in high esteem by the members of the legal profession. He fell a victim to the cholera August 26, 1854, one of his grandchildren lying dead in the house at the time, and, what rendered the event still more sad, his estimable widow died of the same disease on the following day.

ASHBEL WHEELOCK COREY was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., February 12, 1798. His father was from Connecticut, and his mother was Lydia Harrison of Caldwell. He applied himself, at a very early age, to reading and study, showing a remarkable aptitude to mathematics. His earnest desire to improve his mind attracted the attention of the pastor of the church which his parents attended, Rev. Stephen R. Grover, who gave him every encouragement, and even became his instructor in the Greek and Latin languages, in both of which he made considerable advances. In time he became a student in the office of Hon. Silas Whitehead, clerk of the county of Essex, and having read law during the prescribed term, applied for an examination, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1826. He now established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., and soon, by reason of his remarkable intelligence and energy, gained a high reputation as a lawyer. In the spring of 1827 he became associated in practice with the late John P. Jackson, a partnership which continued for a short time. Mr. Corey took a great interest in securing the charter of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and as soon as that charter had been granted, in 1832, by the Legislature, he took an active part, as one of the commissioners in obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock. This was accomplished by the 3d of May of the same year, and on the 4th of the following month he was elected one of the board of directors of that corporation. His great activity did not allow him to be a mere looker-on in this enterprise. Although as early as September, 1834, regular trips were made upon the road between Newark and New York, yet the Bergen Cut was not completed until January, 1838. The rapid furtherance of this work seemed to absorb all the time and attention of Mr. Corey. He left nothing undone to bring this important undertaking to a speedy and successful termination. Scarcely a day passed that he was not upon the ground hastening the operations by his advice and presence. It is supposed that in this way he laid the foundation of the disease under which he suffered during the latter years of his life. Hoping that a Southern climate might restore his health, he

spent, with his family, two successive winters in the West Indies, but with no good result, and he finally died of consumption, May 9, 1829. He was fond of agriculture, and upon his settlement in Newark purchased some farms in fine locations which upon the growth of the city were occupied by some of the most elegant buildings in the State. In 1827 he married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb W. Bruen, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, of whom the two daughters only survive. The elder, Anna Elizabeth, is the wife of Mr. George T. Baldwin, of Newark, N. J.

[illegible]

JOHN P. JACKSON was born in Aquackanonek, Passaic Co., in 1805. He received a good preparatory education and was graduated from the College of



Asbel W. Cary

ORANGE W. KING, a highly respected lawyer of Newark, N. J., died in that city October 17, 1843, at the age of forty years. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practiced many years in that city, where he also took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1837 he was a member of the Common Council, and also served in other positions of honor and trust.

At a meeting of the bar of Essex County held on the day following his death, Chief Justice Hornblower presiding, the following among other resolutions, was adopted:

² *Reverend*. That in the death of Orange W. King, Esq. of this city, the bar, the State and his numerous personal friends are alike called to mourn—the bar a sound and able practical lawyer, of demeanor courteous

New Jersey, Princeton, in 1823. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after became engaged in a successful practice, in partnership with the late Ashbel W. Corey and Amzi Armstrong. In 1831, at the early age of twenty-six, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State, and the following year was re-elected and chosen speaker of that body. In 1839 he was appointed clerk of Essex County, and thereupon retired from the practice of his profession. Reappointed in 1844, he continued to hold the office for another term of five years, and soon after was chosen vice-president and manager of the New Jersey Railroad. The advancement of this already successful enterprise at once absorbed

all his time and attention, and to his great energy and sagacious management that company is largely indebted for its great prosperity. His interests seemed to be so thoroughly identified with his own that it was not unusual to hear it spoken of as "John P. Jackson's Road." It is believed that the great anxiety and excitement to which he was subjected amid the legislative and legal controversies attending the establishment of a new route between Newark and New York did much to occasion the malady of which he died, December 10, 1861.

Notwithstanding the continual draft upon his time and energies, Mr. Jackson did not neglect his duty as a good citizen and a Christian man. He was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of its Sabbath-school for several years, and during the latter part of his life filled a similar position in the South Park Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the founders. He was at one time a trustee of the State Normal School, and was appointed one of the visitors to the West Point Academy at one of its examinations.

PHILIP KINGSLEY was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 28, 1799. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1828, and settled as a practitioner in Orange, Essex Co., N. J. For many years he was the only lawyer in the neighborhood, and was highly respected for his legal abilities and strict integrity. He died May 24, 1852.

THOMAS D. JAMES was born at Newark, N. J., March 17, 1806, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1826. He began the study of law soon after in the office of Elias Van Arsdale, Sr., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1829. On obtaining his license he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, where he remained until 1840, when he removed to Albany, N. Y. Here he was engaged in practice until 1868, at which time he retired from professional life, and made his residence at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he died December 2, 1883. Mr. James married, March 15, 1836, Mary Ford, daughter of Pruden and Maria Alling, of Newark, N. J.

ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, son of Elias Van Arsdale Sr., was born in Newark, N. J., in 1807, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1826. After spending the time prescribed in the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in the November term of 1829. For several years he continued to practice in his native place, but his tastes being rather for literary and scientific pursuits, he gave up his practice some years before his death, and passed a considerable portion of his time in European travel. He was regarded as an able lawyer and a trustworthy counselor. His death occurred in the city of New York, December 24, 1873.

AMZI ARMSTRONG was born in Mendham, Morris Co., N. J., in 1807, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1826. He entered soon after,

as a student, the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and, in 1830 was admitted to the bar. From 1838 to 1840, inclusive, he represented Essex County in the State Council, and was for some years one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He died April 16, 1845, at Petersburg, Va., where he was at the time a sojourner for the benefit of his health. At a meeting of the bar of Essex County soon after his death, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the public life of Mr. Armstrong as a member of Council of this State for the county of Essex, and one of the Court of Errors and Appeals in the last resort, we are called upon to admire his undiminished integrity and firmness of purpose in adhering to the right, his clearness of apprehension and statement, his extension and comprehensiveness of view, his reference to principle without regard to bias of private and local ends, the never absent labor and finish of all his productions, and his careful and well-judged investigation of all matters which passed within the range of his official duties."

WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE was born in Newark, N. J., in 1808. After receiving a good education he entered, as a student, the office of William Pennington, Esq., subsequently Governor, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. He began at once the practice of his profession, and continued therein until the year 1833, when he married a daughter of the late Sheldon Smith, the senior partner in the firm of Smith & Wright, proprietors of a very extensive saddle and harness manufactory in the city of Newark, N. J. Mr. Faitoute finding his health insufficient for the arduous duties of his profession, was induced to give up his practice and enter the house of Smith & Wright as their office manager. Here, during the financial crisis of 1836 and 1837, he first exhibited the remarkable business talents which distinguished him throughout all his life, and which did much to preserve the credit of that firm during those trying years. Afterwards, as a director of the Mechanics' Bank, he was largely instrumental in carrying that institution through its financial embarrassments. From the firm of Smith & Wright, of which he had become a member, he retired in 1855, with a competency which he afterwards greatly increased. Though an earnest politician, and devoted to the Whig and subsequently the Republican party, he held no public office, except that of alderman in 1848-50.

Mr. Faitoute was a man of good education and of more than ordinary culture. At the time of his death he was a prominent manager of the Howard's Savings Institution, and President of the Newark Gas-Light Company, to which in his last years he gave much of his time and attention.

JOSEPH CLAY WALLACE, son of William Wallace, elsewhere spoken of in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1808. Having been graduated from Columbia College, he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of John P. Jackson, Esq., and in 1831 was admitted to the bar. In consequence of deafness, he never entered upon the practice of his profession, and this affliction probably kept him from taking an active

part in public affairs, for which his education and mental qualities would have eminently fitted him. He always led a quiet, unostentatious life, and died in his native city, December 27, 1881, in his seventy-fourth year.

JOHN RUTHERFURD, son of Robert Walter Rutherford, and grandson of John Rutherford, a lawyer of New Jersey and a United States Senator, was born at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Lewis Morris, at Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., July 21, 1810. At the age of two and a half years he went to live with his paternal grandfather at Edgerton, Hudson Co., N. J. At nine he was sent to the Newark Academy, and subsequently to Basking Ridge, where he attended the classical institute of Dr. Brownlee. Having completed his preparatory course, he entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, and thence graduated in 1829. Soon after, he became a law student in the office of Elias Van Arsdale, in Newark, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. His grandfather, now well advanced in age, needing some one to assist him in the care and management of his large landed estate, Mr. Rutherford gave up the practice of the law, in which he had been for two years engaged, and went to Edgerton, where he remained until his grandfather's death. The immense property of which he now became the sole manager engaged all his time and attention, and in every direction

he was called upon to take a part in the furtherance of railroad companies and other organizations in which his large landed interests were more or less involved. He became a prominent manager in the Peququet Valley Railroad, and a director in the Midland Railroad; he was president of the Tuckerton Railroad, in Ocean County; president of the New Jersey Coal Company; president of the Council of Proprietors for the Eastern Division of New Jersey; director of the Sussex Railroad and of various other enterprises of a similar character. But notwithstanding the labor incidental to these important trusts, he gave much attention to matters which gratified his tastes and called forth his scholarly attainment. As a director of the New Jersey Agricultural

Society, he did all in his power to increase its efficiency. As a member and vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society, he left nothing undone to advance the objects for which it was created, and its shelves and cabinets give abundant evidence of his generosity and excellent judgment. He was a regular attendant at its meetings, and an earnest and eloquent speaker whenever the occasion demanded.

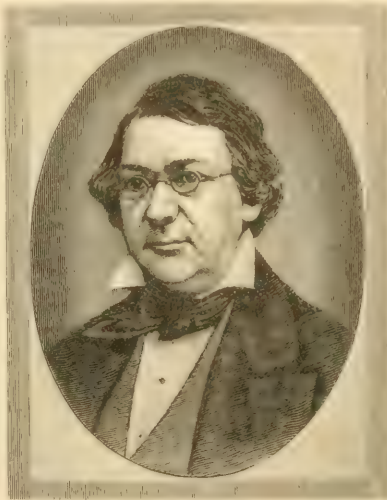
Laden with responsibilities so great, Mr. Rutherford was, nevertheless, always cheerful and always at ease. He was, in the best sense of the word, a gentleman. No offensive word ever escaped his lips. The proudest found in him an equal, and the humblest found in him a friend. Of vigorous body, as he was

of vigorous mind, it was natural to believe, even in his last sickness, that he had, comparatively speaking, many years of life yet before him; but this sickness seized upon him far away from home, and the desire to return and the long, trying journey that was inevitable proved too much even for his grand constitution. He reached his home in Newark only to die, and this painful event took place on the 21st of November, 1872. His remains were buried close by those of his father and mother, in the yard of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J.

ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, brother of Dr. Samuel H. Pennington and of Jabez P. Pennington, Esq., was born in Newark, N. J., July 2, 1810. His father was Sam-

uel Pennington, a brother of Governor William S. Pennington, all being descendants of Ephraim Pennington, who came from England and settled in New Haven in 1643.

At the age of sixteen young Alexander entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, but at the expiration of two years resigned his cadetship, and entered upon the study of law. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon after began to practice in Newark, N. J. In 1837, 1838 and 1840 he was a member of the Common Council of that city. During the years 1837 and 1838 he was a member of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. In 1852 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, and in 1854 was re-



A. C. M. Pennington

elected to the same office. For a number of years he was brigadier-general, commanding the Essex Brigade. In 1867, Gen. Pennington removed to New York City, where he continued in the practice of his profession until the time of his death, which occurred January 25, 1867. His remains were buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

WALTER RUTHERFURD, younger brother of John Rutherford, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born at the residence of his grandfather, Senator John Rutherford, at Edgerton, Hudson Co., N. J. With a good preliminary education he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in 1831. Soon thereafter he studied law with Abraham O. Zabriskie, Esq., subsequently chancellor of New Jersey. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1836 as a counselor-at-law. Although a resident of New Jersey, his practice was chiefly in the courts of New York. Mr. Rutherford was prominently identified with the interests of his native State, and especially with those of the city of Newark, where he spent the latter portion of his life, and where he died. Originally a Henry Clay Whig, he naturally became a Republican, and a recognized leader of that party in the State. While he never held, or even sought, public office, he used every effort to place suitable men in the public service. He was the framer of the present registry law, and of many legislative acts of local importance. Trinity Church of Newark numbered him among its most useful members, and frequently sent him as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

Mr. Rutherford died January 10, 1868, and the fact having been announced in the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, that body adjourned after appointing a committee to draft appropriate resolutions. One of the resolutions, reported and adopted a few days after, is as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of Walter Rutherford, New Jersey has lost a citizen, and that a citizen whose loss cannot adequately be repaired. That in his professional life he was mainly spent elsewhere, his attachments to the State, his talent and energy, of whose welfare he was always thoughtful, and his labors for it without compromise of principle, raised that citizen who so well that he was not happy unless striving to be better. He was a true course with the public men of New Jersey, and especially with her bar was active, although he was more frequently engaged in the courts of New York than in our own. But when acting as professionally it was not difficult to recognize his ability, his skill in the law, his bearing, shift, and the high tone of his character. In private life, where we of the bar saw him most, he was beyond praise; none could know him without appreciating his geniality, his kindness of heart, manner and act, his generosity and the high tone of his character. As Israel, a friend, in whom he was a true course, he carried the profession of the integrity of the temple by the modest exhibition of all its virtues. Such men as he are none the less to be mourned because in daily life their unassuming worth is so rarely seen.

JOHN H. WOODFORD was born about 1812 and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., where he died November 12, 1839, at the early age of twenty-seven.

DAVID ABBOTT HAYES was born at Newark, N. J.,

May 29, 1810. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Hayes, who removed from Milford, Conn., to Newark, N. J., about the year 1692. His preparatory education was conducted in the school of Rev. Mr. Fairchild, at Succasunna, N. J., and in 1830 he was graduated from Amherst College. In the following year he entered, as a student, the law office of the late Governor William Pennington, under whom he pursued his studies until September, 1834, when, in company with Walter Rutherford, Abraham Browning and Staats S. Morris, he was admitted to the bar. Soon after, he opened an office in his native place, and continued the practice of his profession until the time of his death, which occurred November 11, 1875.

Mr. Hayes was not only active in his profession, but also among the foremost in enterprises having as their object the public good. In the early movement which resulted in the opening of Mount Pleasant Cemetery he was very prominent, and in the bill passed by the Legislature in 1844 for the establishment of that now beautiful burial-ground his name is among the incorporators. Ten years after, when it became apparent that these grounds, extensive as they were, would soon prove insufficient for the rapidly-growing city, Mr. Hayes, with other citizens of Newark, obtained authority from the Legislature to establish Fairmount Cemetery, an enterprise in every respect successful. He also took an active interest in the Newark Plank-Road Company, of which he was a director; likewise in the Orange and Newark Horse-Car Company, of which he was for several years the secretary. Of the Fireman's Insurance Company, he was also a director, and a director, too, of the Newark and Rosendale Cement Company. In the early days of the Republican party Mr. Hayes, who was a strong opponent of slavery, took a lively interest in politics, and was an earnest advocate of the measures and doctrines of that party. In 1859 and 1860 he was one of the Representatives of Essex County in the General Assembly, and throughout all the war of the Rebellion was an active laborer in the Union cause. With all his multifarious duties, Mr. Hayes was able to give a great deal of time and attention to the New Jersey Historical Society, of which he was one of the original members and the recording secretary for more than a quarter of a century, "always active and efficient, regular in his attendance at our meetings, and solicitous to advance in every way the interests of the society," as is recorded of him in the minutes of the meeting at which his death was announced.

As a lawyer, he was remarkable not only for his industry, but for the care and attention which he gave to every matter of business intrusted to him. Although an earnest and a fluent speaker, he seldom appeared as an advocate, preferring those branches of his profession which could employ him quietly in his office and at his desk. As a man, he was respected and beloved as well for the frankness of his discourses



David J. Hayes

and for his integrity, as for his great kindness of heart and generosity.

Mr. Hayes married, in 1851, Caroline Davis Hayes, who still survives him.

CHARLES ROBERT DAY, son of Stephen D. Day and Sally Landsey Day of Orange, N. J., was born November 6, 1808. He received his preparatory education at Orange, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1830. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began the practice of his profession. He gave great promise in youth of a brilliant and successful career, but his health being early broken, he was not permitted to prosecute with desirable activity the vocation for which he seemed to be so admirably fitted. He lived a highly-respected citizen of Orange, active and influential in public affairs. Of the First Presbyterian Church of that place he was a member, and was, besides, a ruling elder from 1851 till the time of his death, which occurred August 19, 1870.

STEPHEN R. GROVER was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., June 30, 1791. He was son of the Rev. Stephen Grover, first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that place, where he preached for nearly fifty years, and where he died in 1836.

It was the original intention of the subject of this sketch to enter the ministry, and to this end his early education was conducted, first as a student at the seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., and then under private instructors, with whose aid he could proceed more rapidly in the acquisition of the ancient tongues. Having made considerable progress in his studies, he sought, by teaching, to render more permanent the knowledge which he had acquired, and thus it was that, for some years, he employed himself as a classical teacher in Newark and elsewhere in his native State. Close application began at length to impair his health, and he was obliged to abandon his studies for a season. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for several years led a very active life. With returning health he renewed his studies, including among them that of the law, which having concluded to adopt as a profession, he presented himself for examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He now established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., and became quite successful. In 1845 he was elected a member of the State Senate, being the first Senator chosen under the new constitution. In this position he served with great ability for three years. In politics Mr. Grover was a Whig. In religious training and creed he was a Presbyterian, and for several years prior to his death was an elder in that church. Mr. Grover died in 1853. In 1812 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Byram, of Mendham, N. J. She was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, of the "Mayflower," of early Puritan times.

EDWARD T. HILLYER, son of Rev. Asa Hillyer, D.D., was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., August

18, 1811. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. Soon afterwards he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county, and gained considerable reputation as a counselor and advocate. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce collector of customs for the port of Newark, and held that office for the period of eight years. Mr. Hillyer continued to practice in Newark until 1878, when he removed to Rockton, Ill., where he died in 1882.

JACOB VAN ARSDALE, son of Elias Van Arsdale, Sr., was born in Newark about the year 1817, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1835. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began to practice in his native city. Mr. Van Arsdale held several very important public offices, among which was that of clerk in Chancery. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the Common Council of Newark; from 1852 to 1857 he was prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county, and was also a member of the Newark Aqueduct Board; in all of which positions he exhibited good judgment and ability. At a meeting of the bar of Essex County, held soon after his death, the following resolutions were adopted:

3. *Prudent*—The lawyer is used to the fact that his client may not feel that all of the lawyer's interests, or even his own, are being protected. The lawyer's duty, however, is to protect the interests of his client, and, accordingly, to inform the client of the lawyer's duty. The lawyer is not to be a mere passive instrument of the client, but is to be the right, and ardent, in behalf of the client, while inflexibly attached to confidence.

President Elihu C. Parker of the New York Association of public trustees is working for the election of Asa Clark, of New York, as President of the American Association of Public Trustees, which will meet in New York City, and of the Aqueduct Board, he was faithful, laborious, untiring. His fidelity in the public service secured the public confidence, and was only equalled by his firmness, sagacity and his high estimate of the value of the public trust and of the public credit.

EDWARD COOK was born in Newark, N. J., May 28, 1816. With an excellent preliminary education, he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated therefrom in 1836, in company with Cortlandt Parker, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Joseph P. Bradley, all of whom afterwards became so distinguished. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law in the office of William Pennington, Esq., subsequently Governor of New Jersey, and in 1839 was, with his former classmates, admitted as an attorney, and in 1843 as a counselor-at-law. Soon after receiving his license as an attorney he began to practice in his native city, and was rapidly growing into favor as a judicious counselor and an able advocate when he was stricken with a disease which terminated his life, May 11, 1848. It was a life of great promise that had been thus suddenly brought to an end, and the professional brethren of the deceased sought the earliest opportunity to express their grief. At the opening of the Circuit Court on the following day A. C. M. Pennington, Esq., made a formal announcement of the death of Mr. Cook, and moved an adjournment as a mark of

respect to the memory of the deceased. The motion was granted by Chief Justice Green, who presided at a meeting of the bar subsequently held, Amzi Dodd, Esq., acting as secretary. A committee, consisting of F. T. Frelinghuysen, Wm. K. McDonald, and B. Williamson, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after a high eulogium upon the deceased by Governor Pennington:

Resolved, That the people of Essex County have been justly stricken by the death of William K. McDonald, Esq., and that the true cause of his death was the noble and patriotic principles which he held and practiced.

"That truth, candor, equanimity, honor and professional zeal were among the prominent traits of the character of Edward Cook, and would have secured him a high position in the public and professional life of his country."

"That the death of this noble and patriotic citizen has been a great loss to the community, and that the friends and ours have lost a true and noble friend, and a true and noble citizen. His life has been a life of noble and patriotic principles, and his death a loss to the community, and to the friends and ours. His life has been a life of noble and patriotic principles, and his death a loss to the community, and to the friends and ours."

WILLIAM K. McDONALD was born at Alexandria, Va., December 31, 1807. In 1827 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, and soon after began the study of law in the office of Adjutant-General Walter Jones, at Washington, D. C. He was subsequently Professor of Languages at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., where he established a classical school. Obtaining admission to the courts of New Jersey in 1841, he opened an office in the city of Newark, and began the practice of his profession. On the 17th of April, 1844, he was appointed clerk of the Common Council, which office he held until April 5, 1850, when he was succeeded by Amzi Dodd, afterwards vice-chancellor. In 1856 and 1857 he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1865 he was appointed State comptroller by Governor Parker, and in 1868 was reappointed to the same office by the Legislature. The interest which he took in the cause of learning led to his election as a member of the Board of Education, with which he was connected during the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, and during the last year was president of the board. Mr. McDonald died April 14, 1871. His widow, a daughter of Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., president of the College of New Jersey, and one son, James C. McDonald, a lawyer of Newark, N. J., survive him.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Essex County the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That in William K. McDonald we recognize the accomplished lawyer, the ripe scholar, the high-toned and true Christian gentleman, the friend who endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, his strength, his courage, his promptness and with all the duties owed to his country, the man of unblemished integrity and spotless reputation."

OLIVER S. HALSTED, JR., son of the late Chancellor Halsted, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1818, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1838. He entered soon after, as a student-at-law,

the office of his distinguished father, and in 1841, having been admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. He met with great success as a practitioner, and acquired considerable reputation as a fearless and eloquent speaker.

In 1849 he went to California, and there commenced the practice of law, but after an absence of about one year he returned to his former home. When the war for the Union broke out, in 1861, he relinquished his practice in Newark, and located in Washington, where he remained till the close of the year 1865. During all this time he was actively engaged in the cause of the Union, and is said to have rendered many and important services to the government and to the country. Some months after the close of the war he returned to Newark and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued until the time of his death, which occurred July 2, 1871.

AARON O. BOYLAN was born in Bernardsville, N. J., in 1810, and was the son of Aaron Boylan, elsewhere noticed in this volume. He studied law in the office of Chancellor O. S. Halsted, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Establishing himself in Newark, N. J., he became very successful as a practitioner, and was highly esteemed among his professional brethren. He lived, however, but six years after obtaining his license, his death occurring February 10, 1849. At a meeting of the Essex County bar, which took place soon after this event, Chief Justice Green presiding, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Bench and Bar of the County of Essex have heard with deep regret of the decease of Aaron O. Boylan, Esq., their associate and friend.

Resolved, That while his example commends itself to us, his survivors, for his untiring industry and perseverance in the study of his profession, his faithfulness and zeal in the cause of his client, and his fair and honorable bearing towards his adversary, his memory will be most cherished by those who best knew his intrinsic worth and elevation of character."

HENRY J. MILLS was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He began the practice of his profession in Freehold, N. J., as an associate of Judge Vredenburg, then a practitioner in Monmouth County. During the war of the rebellion he was provost-marshal in the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey, and resided in Newark. Subsequently he removed to Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., and later returned to Newark, where he continued to practice till the time of his death, which took place January 12, 1881. Mr. Mills was not an advocate, but his legal business was almost entirely confined to taking testimony as an advisory master. He was a man of much refinement and culture, enjoying the esteem of those who knew him.

ABRAHAM N. MOCKRIDGE was born in Newark, N. J., in 1821. With a good preparatory education, he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Asa Whitehead, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession

in his native place. His business at first was chiefly in the Court of Chancery, and gradually became confined to that of a searcher of the court records and of a conveyancer. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted, May 29, 1861, in the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. In June of the same year he was appointed a commissary sergeant, and assigned to the commissary department of the regiment. On the 20th of December, 1862, he was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, which position he occupied until July 2, 1863, when he was mustered out. On returning home he resumed and continued his business until his death, which occurred June 17, 1872.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, son of Governor William Pennington, and grandson of Governor William S. Pennington, was born in Newark, N. J., March 28, 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, during the ministry of Hon. William L. Dayton, and continued in this office until 1865. He was always noted for his genial spirit and ready wit. His death occurred September 4, 1868.

ANDREW LAW HOLBROOK, brother of Albert M. Holbrook, publisher of the Newark City Directory, and son of Rev. Amos Holbrook A.M., a classical scholar and teacher of Newark, was born in that city November 20th, 1821, and after studying law with Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen was admitted to the bar in 1844. He began at once the practice of his profession, and gave promise of a brilliant career, but was suddenly taken away by death while on a visit to friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22, 1847, in his twenty-seventh year. At a meeting of the "Young Men's Society," held soon after his death, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we learn with heartfelt regret, the sudden and untimely taken away from a moment, in the flower of his days, in the maturity of his career, and at the dawning of his professional and social life, a young man, that we deeply lament our own loss, the one of our truly and friends and of the community; but whilst we thus lament his loss we do not but be comforted, in view of his exemplary character, his pure and blameless life, his purity of purpose, his amenity, and his many virtues, with the confident hope that our loss is his infinite gain."

JOHN R. WEEKS was born in Newark, N. J., October 17, 1817, and was the son of Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D., a distinguished clergyman of that city. After receiving a good classical education under the immediate supervision of his learned father, he was placed in the printing rooms of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, to learn the trade of a printer. At the age of twenty-one he went to New York, where for some time he worked as a compositor. Determining, however to become a lawyer, he returned to his native place, and entered as a student, the office of Lewis C. Grover, Esq., where he pursued his studies during the prescribed term. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after was appointed deputy county clerk under the late John P. Jack-

son. On the expiration of Mr. Jackson's term of office Mr. Weeks was elected his successor, and officiated as clerk of Essex County until 1854. Soon after retiring from this position he was appointed attorney for the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, a place which he occupied until his death. In this company, as well as in the American Insurance Company, he was a director for many years. In public education he had always taken a lively interest, and even prior to the establishment of the Board of Education was a member and secretary of the "Old School Committee." From 1868 to 1871 he represented the Second Ward in the Board of Education. In the Masonic fraternity he held at various times prominent and important positions, and of the church to which he belonged he was an active and useful officer. He died suddenly, September 6, 1879, and his widow survived him but a comparatively short time. Of the three sons whom he left, all have become members of the bar.

WILLIAM M. RABBITT was born in Orange, N. J., in 1821, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1845. He studied law in the office of Elias Van Arsdale, Sr., in Newark, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for some time in that city. In 1857 he was appointed clerk in Chancery. On the 27th of February, 1863, he was appointed a paymaster in the army, but resigned the office on the 26th of October following. Subsequently he purchased a farm in Sussex County, N. J., and finally died at Newton, in that county, September 25, 1875.

CHARLES L. C. GIFFORD, son of the late Archer Gifford, was born in Newark, N. J., in November, 1825. In 1845 he was graduated from the Law School of Yale College, and after continuing his studies for two years in the office of his father, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began at once the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he also acted for four years as deputy collector of that port. In 1856, Mr. Gifford served as a member of the House of Assembly, and in 1857, 58 and 59, as a State Senator, and during the last year of his term as president of the Senate. In June, 1872, he was appointed Presiding judge of the Essex Court of Common Pleas, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Frederick H. Teese, who had removed his residence to another county. This office he continued to fill until 1874, when he was succeeded by Judge Caleb S. Titworth. Judge Gifford's health during the latter part of his term began to fail, and the next year he made a voyage to Europe, in company with his estimable wife, hoping to recover his former vigor. The trip had for a short time a salutary effect, but his disease was of a nature which neither change of climate nor occupation could remove. He gradually grew worse, and finally, after many months of sickness and suffering, throughout all which he received the tenderest care from the tenderest of earthly friends, he died, March

29, 1877. The high estimation in which Judge Gifford was held by those who knew him may be learned from the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Essex County bar soon after his death.

Resolved, That the deceased gentleman, lawyer, is numbered among the great men of our country. He was a man of high character, of high ability, and he left a record which will be emulated by all, especially the younger members of the bar. His high standing was supported and cemented in the discussion of every case, and his high ability gained the love and the respect of the people of this county. That is a rare quality and a man of such virtues which marked him as a lawyer and a citizen. He was a man of high character and a warm heart, which not only endeared him to his family and near friends, for whom he had a peculiar affection, but made him universally loved and respected, and contributed to the highest and noblest of all, the elevation and advancement of men."

ARCHER G. MILLER, son of William W. Miller, noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Morristown, N. J., January 28, 1819, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Archer Gifford, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Soon after, he began to practice in Newark, where he continued in the exercise of his profession until his death which took place January 18, 1874.

STEPHEN AUGUSTUS GROVER, son of Stephen R. and Elizabeth Grover, was born in Newark, N. J., June 30, 1824. With a good academic education, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. His inclination for a seafaring life was so strong that he soon gave up the practice of his profession, and made a voyage to California by the way of Cape Horn. Here he engaged in the merchant service, and, as the master and owner of a vessel, traded between California and the Sandwich Islands. His vessel having been wrecked in a storm, he entered the United States Naval service, and was employed as an officer on board of the United States ship "New Hampshire." While thus employed he died of pneumonia at Norfolk Va., in January, 1869.

CHARLES R. WAUGH was born in Morris County, N. J., in November, 1823. He was of Scotch descent. His father emigrated to America when a very young man, and settled first in Montreal, but subsequently in the locality where the subject of this sketch was born. Charles, when a lad, made such good use of the advantages afforded by the schools of the neighborhood in which he lived that at the age of seventeen he became a district schoolmaster himself, and at twenty-one had earned and saved sufficient means to enable him to enter advantageously upon the study of the law. This he did, first in the office of Aaron O. Boylan, Esq., and subsequently in that of Lewis C. Grover, Esq., at Newark, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He began at once the practice of his profession, and continued it with great success until his call to the bench, which he received in 1859, when he was elected by the Legislature, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, an

office which he held for the term of five years. In 1863 he was the Republican candidate for Senator from Essex County, but was defeated by Mr. John G. Truesdell. In the following year he was elected county clerk, and entered upon the duties of that office in the early part of the month of November. Although not in perfect health at this time, he transacted his daily business with great regularity for several months, but was afterwards occasionally obliged to refrain from the more arduous labors of his position. At last, when but little more than a year of his term of office had expired, he was compelled to seek his bed, to which, a victim of consumption, he was confined for many weary months, until, on the 30th of August, 1867, he was released by death. The event had been long anticipated, yet it brought gloom upon the court and the entire community. The meeting of the bar upon the occasion was numerously attended, Judge Depue presiding. Among the resolutions adopted the following will show the high estimation in which Judge Waugh was held by his professional brethren:

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Waugh the Bar of Essex County mourn the loss of an able and distinguished member, one who crowned the profession by his talents, his learning and his unwavering integrity. At the Bar, on the Bench and as an officer of the Court he proved himself worthy, and won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. As a lawyer, he was safe in counsel and an earnest and convincing advocate. As a Judge, he was able, impartial, clear in mind and correct in decision. As an officer, efficient, courteous and faithful in the performance of duty. He was a generous-hearted man, a warm friend, and excellent citizen. The county has lost a valuable officer, the city and State an honest, useful, eminent and patriotic citizen."

DAVID K. BOYLAN was born in Bernardsville, N. J., in 1816, and was the son of Aaron Boylan, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. After a suitable preparatory education he studied law in the office of the late Chancellor Halsted, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., and was for a time a law partner of Judge John H. Meeker. More than twenty years ago, he was left some property on Washington Street, near Clinton Avenue, by John M. Meeker. The will was contested, and the case became quite famous. It was carried through all the courts, Messrs. William L. Dayton and Joseph P. Bradley being counsel for the will, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen for the contestants. Mr. Boylan finally won, and having afterwards sold the property for twenty thousand dollars, removed to Marietta, Ohio. He subsequently returned to New York. His death occurred in Newark, N. J., while on a visit to his brother, December 2, 1881.

JOHN FRAZER BERGAGE, at the age of nineteen, was graduated with honor from Rutgers College in 1846, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, at Newark, N. J. In 1849 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1852 as a counselor-at-law. On the 1st of August, 1853, he died, having been a practitioner less than four years. At the time of his death it was said of

him. "In all the relations of life, as a son, a brother, a classmate, a student, a counselor, and a friend, he was actuated by the noblest principles and impulses of our nature, and left nothing to be desired in character or conduct."

ABRAHAM H. SHERMAN was born in Newark, N. J., in 1821, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1849. He began the practice of his profession in his native city, but was never prominently engaged in the court. At one time he had charge of the city department of the *Freeman Journal* and was also connected with a daily paper in Washington. Mr. Sherman died at his residence in Newark, November 6, 1872.

JAMES HARRIS BOYLAN, son of Aaron Boylan, Esq., was born in Bernardsville, Somerset Co., N. J., November 12, 1825. He studied law in Newark, N. J., in the office of Governor William Pennington, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, when he began to practice in that city. His success was very considerable, and he prosecuted his profession with great industry until about the year 1881, when he became broken in health, and was obliged to retire from active business. He died June 6, 1884.

TIMOTHY P. RANNEY was born in Granville, Mass., in 1829, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1851. He soon after entered upon the study of law in Newark, N. J., and having been admitted to the bar in 1854, began the practice of his profession in that city. He was at one time a partner of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, now one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Ranney was a cultivated gentleman, and highly esteemed by those who knew him. He died April 24, 1874, leaving a widow, (daughter of Dr. S. H. Pennington) and four children, who still survive him. At a meeting of the Bar of Essex County, N. J., the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

"Resolved, It has pleased God to remove from our midst our esteemed and valued brother in the profession, Timothy P. Ranney.

"Resolved, That we bear this sad tidings with kindly sympathy, his gentle manners, his unswerving integrity, and his ability as a lawyer, that we desire, with heartfelt sympathy, to his family and friends, our sympathy with them in their affliction, and an earnest prayer, with them to deplore the loss which they, the bar and the community have sustained."

GARRET C. SCHENCK was admitted to the bar in 1854, and established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he remained about five years, when he removed elsewhere. He died January 14, 1869.

JOHN N. TUTTLE was born in Newark, N. J., December 9, 1831. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1855, and as a counselor in June, 1858. Soon after receiving his license he began the practice of law in Newark, but remained in general practice for a very short time only, choosing to make a specialty of examining land titles, in which he was noted for carefulness and diligence. His health having been much impaired by close confinement, he went South,

hoping to restore it, but there he failed rapidly, and died at Asheville, N. C., July 31, 1877.

ADRIAN V. S. SCHENCK was born in Somerset County in 1831, and was a son of the late Dr. F. S. Schenck, a distinguished citizen of that County. In 1852 he was graduated from Rutgers College, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar. He soon after established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., and was rapidly winning the reputation of an industrious and successful lawyer when he was prostrated by a disease which proved to be consumption, and of which he died August 16, 1863. Mr. Schenck was regarded as a young lawyer of great promise, and soon after his death the members of the Essex County bar assembled to do honor to his memory. On that occasion the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we have much to regret in the premature death of our friend and colleague, Mr. Adrian V. S. Schenck, who was distinguished for his sound and judicious legal attainments, and his ready and successful application of his knowledge to the necessities of his clients, anxiety in preparation, and energy, skill and talent in the presentation of his causes; a lawyer characterized by sound judgment and industrious research, and a man of more than ordinary independence and courage of conscience, in free discussion of a cause, honest representation and our State."

EMIL SCHNIEFFNER was born in Saxony about the year 1815. He received a good education in his native country, having there practiced law, and held the position of a judge prior to his emigration to the United States. In 1848 he became involved in the Dresden revolution, and was compelled to fly from his native land. Soon after his arrival in America he settled in Newark, N. J., and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of John Whitehead, Esq. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and thereupon began the practice of his profession in this country, and with considerable success. Mr. Schnieffner was an ardent Abolitionist, and became identified with the Republican party from its organization. He was, moreover, a man of refined taste and culture, and his death was deeply lamented. This event occurred July 22, 1878.

CHRISTIAN HENRY SCHARFF was born at Amsterdam, Holland, February 26, 1834, and at an early age came to America with his parents, who settled in Newark, N. J. His preparatory education was conducted at home by a private tutor, and under the direction of his father, Mr. Adrian Scharff, a man of refined taste and culture. In 1850, Christian entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated in 1853. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. For further improvement, he went to his native city, Amsterdam, and having spent one year there in the study of law, returned to Newark, and in July, 1857, began the practice of his profession, and continued in it until the time of his death, which occurred July 13, 1868, at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., while on a visit to

ing minute was adopted and placed on the records of the court.

"The announcement of the death of our brother, John P. Jackson, strikes us with the shock of an unexpected blow. We know not why it is when he had not time to make a personal appearance at the brilliant promise of a brilliant future. He had only a few days aside all his hopes and dreams. We will not say that a man can only form a personal opinion of another's worth by a personal acquaintance in life, but if the fact of a business woman's death is sought and to question.

"A mark of regard for his memory, we the members of the Essex County Bar, desiring to place upon record our great estimate of his worth, do therefore adopt the following minute:

"We feel a pride that our late brother was a member of our profession. We heartily attest to his purity of life, his delicate sense of propriety, his conscientiousness to his clients and his fidelity to all men.

"A common hearted feeling, deeply and warmly imprinted on the day as a companion he furnished beyond most others the attractiveness of kindly courtesy and personal organization, as a friend of sympathy, sharing the happiness of every one who lived long.

MYRON W. SMITH, son of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1839, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1858. He began at once the study of law in the office of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the Union army, and at the time of his death was acting assistant adjutant-general, first Brigade, third Division, eighteenth Corps. Lieut. Smith was wounded in the chest by a guerrilla sharpshooter after the repulse of the rebels in their attack on the 30th of September, 1864, at Chapin's Farm, near Richmond. He lingered until October 5, 1864, when he died. His remains were brought to Newark, N. J., and buried. At a meeting of the bar of Essex County, October 12th, of the same year, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

"Resolved, that while the memory of a young man so well distinguished and instructed in sound learning and manners, so judiciously and moderately in the profession, and in the State, we cannot but be proud of him as a citizen and a commander-in-chief, in his noble and noble death, and the loss of the State and the Nation, we will not fail to remember him as a man whose principles and conduct were in conformity with the teachings of religion."

EDWARD PAXSON HIGGINS was born in Newark, N. J., March 10, 1841. He received a good common-school education in his native city, and after studying law in the office of John Whitehead, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was beginning the practice of his profession in Newark, with promise of great success, when he died, June 16, 1868. Mr. Higgins is spoken of in the highest terms by his former preceptor and by all who knew him.

GUSTAVUS N. ABEL was born at Geneva, N. Y., in 1839, and was the son of Rev. Gustavus Abel, D.D., then pastor of the Reformed Church of that place. In 1851 the family removed to Newark, N. J., where Dr. Abel was called to minister to the Second Reformed Church. Young Gustavus having been suitably prepared, entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and was graduated from that institution in 1859. He entered soon after, as a student-at-law, the office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, now Secretary of State, and in June, 1862, was admitted

to the bar. On the 7th of October of the same year he was commissioned second lieutenant in Company D of the First Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers (three years' men). On the 30th of August, 1863, he was promoted to be first lieutenant of Company B of the same regiment, and in November following was appointed major in the Thirty-fourth Regiment. March 13, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, and resigned from the service about the same time. On his return home he began the practice of law, and for several years was the partner of Hon. Theodore Runyon, now chancellor. In 1872 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County, and was reappointed to the same office in 1877. On the expiration of his term, in 1882, he was again reappointed by the Governor, but the Senate failing to confirm, he was continued in this office by Judge Depue until the appointment of his successor, in 1883. But before the last year of his service as prosecutor had expired Col. Abel's health had so completely failed that he was obliged to retire from active duty; and although he at one time rallied so much as to propose to resume his practice, he found himself unable to do so, and finally died of apoplexy, January 4, 1884.

A full meeting of the bar of Essex County was held a few days after his death, and many eloquent tributes were paid to his memory. Judge Ludlow McCarter said, concerning him: "As a lawyer he was great. Of the prosecutors of this State, he, by common consent, stood at the head. As an advocate, he was the very impersonation of force and power. As a soldier in the field, he was brave, and many times faced death without flinching. As a man, he was honest, generous and noble, the truest of friends, the most honorable of foes." Hon. Cortlandt Parker, in a note addressed to the meeting, which he was unable to attend, says, among other things: "Poor Abel! may he rest in peace! I see that the public prints do justice to his character. He was no copyist; nor did he truckle one whit to any one. What he wished he wished, and went for it. What he thought he thought, and was apt to say it. In a certain direction of ability he had few equals. Those whom he opposed had to look out. He asked no quarter and gave little." The following are the resolutions adopted on the occasion:

Resolved, that in the career of F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. Abel, Esq., we have seen an example of a man whose comprehensive and accurate observer of men, instinctively able to detect sham, endowed with a keen and accurate sense of justice, a deep and unshaken faith in his source, displaying great tact and skill in the examination of witnesses, powerful and convincing in argument, fearless and independent in the performance of duty, he filled the responsible office of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County for six years with credit to himself, advantage to the community, and in that most important position his zeal in the exposure and punishment of crime, his vigorous opposition to the wrong which he sought to discriminate accused innocence from guilt.

"His mind was full of individuality and native strength, and had his health been preserved, it is probable that he would have had few peers far before him.

He seconded with distinction in the work of the Union, and rose by successive steps to an honorable rank in the service.

"His nature was gentle and his life was unblemished. He was a man of great energy, and in all his efforts he was successful. His death was a great loss to the community, and his memory will be long and justly remembered."

LEWIS C. GROVER, JR., eldest son of Lewis C. Grover and Caroline Grover, was born in Newark, N. J., May 20, 1842. After receiving a good academic education he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted as an attorney in 1863, and as a counselor in 1867. Soon after obtaining his license as an attorney he became associated with his father in practice, and on the retirement of his father from the profession he assumed and conducted the business of the late firm. In 1864 he offered his services as a soldier in the Union army, and was appointed second lieutenant, Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. In this capacity he performed duty in front of Petersburg and at other points in Virginia until the term of his enlistment had expired, when he was mustered out of service with his regiment and returned home. It was during his service in the camp and field that he contracted the pulmonary disease of which he finally died, in May, 1870, at the age of twenty-eight. Lieut. Grover was indefatigable as a lawyer, as a soldier, and as a member of the Christian Church, to which he belonged. He was married, in 1866, to Irene, daughter of Alexander Dana, Esq., of New York, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter, who survive him.

NEHEMIAH PERRY, JR., was born at Newark, N. J., in 1841, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1861. Having read law for the prescribed term, and attended a course of lectures at the Cambridge Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1864. He began at once the practice of his profession in his native city; and at the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1875, he held the office of city counsel. This event took place a few hours prior to the regular meeting of the Common Council on that day, and its announcement having been formally made, the board adjourned without transacting any other business than the adoption of a series of resolutions, among which is the following:

Resolved, That we do hereby express our heartfelt and efficient sympathies for the bereaved family, and for the friends of the deceased.

At a meeting of the bar of Essex county, held a few days after the death of Mr. Perry, the following was among the resolutions adopted by that body:

"Resolved, That the life of Mr. Perry, short as it has been, has developed qualities which have not only endeared him to the profession, but rendered his death a public calamity. His love for the profession of the law was seldom, if ever, exceeded. His zeal and faithfulness in its practice was unsurpassed. He was an accurate and clear thinker, industrious, studious, cultivated, of the strictest integrity in private life, scrupulously honest in all his business dealings, and his own exemplary distinguished for fairness and courtesy. His future was full of promise, and few men pass away from life for whose loss so sincere, justifiable and unalloyed grief is felt as that which follows him to the tomb."

GILBERT W. CUMMING was born at Stamford, N. Y.,

March 12, 1817. His parents were from the Highlands of Scotland. Soon after reaching his majority, Mr. Cumming was admitted to the bar of New York State, and practiced with great success in his native county until 1858, when he removed to Chicago. Here he also labored in his profession until 1861, when, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he offered his services and was appointed colonel of the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers. Joining the army under Gen. Pope, he participated in the battle of New Madrid, and was the officer who captured Island No. 10. He assisted in the capture of six thousand rebels at Tiptonville, and then proceeded with his command, which now consisted of an entire brigade, to Fort Pillow, and took part in its investment. Subsequently he was ordered up the Tennessee to join Gen. Halleck before Corinth. Sickened, occasioned by hard service, finally compelled him to resign before the close of the war, when he was made a brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious services at Island No. 10." On retiring, he settled in Newark, N. J., and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. He resumed the practice of his profession, and continued therein until his death, in 1877. Gen. Cumming was twice married, his first wife being a Miss McKenzie, by whom he had a daughter, and his second wife Miss Laurinda Garfield, a connection of the late President, by whom he had a son, who is now a practicing lawyer in Newark, N. J.

MICHAEL R. KENNY was born in the town of Longford, county of Longford, Ireland, February 17, 1830, and settled in Newark, N. J., about the year 1855, and here he taught school for several years. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and was regarded as a good classical scholar and mathematician. During the years 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Board of Education of Newark. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession with great success, especially among his countrymen, whose respect and confidence he enjoyed. He was solicitor for several building and loan associations, and in 1870 was elected city attorney. A few years before his death Mr. Kenny purchased a place in Stone House Plains, Essex Co., to which he retired. He died April 22, 1878.

ADOLPHUS PENNINGTON YOUNG was born in Newark, September, 1844. He was the son of Capt. Aaron Young, who died from exposure during the war of the Rebellion, and the great-grandson of Governor William S. Pennington. His early education was obtained in Newark, under Professor Abbott, and his legal studies pursued in the office of Lewis C. Grover, Jr. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and was licensed as a counselor in November, 1877. His quiet disposition and retiring habits unfitted him as an advocate, but his office practice, and especially his careful and judicious labors in the investigation of land titles, and his methodical and accurate abstracts, gave him a high rank in that branch of his

in which the marked abilities of the deceased, as well as his integrity and his many virtues, were spoken of in the highest terms, and a motion was made and adopted that the court adjourn, and that a record of his death and the action of the court be entered in the minutes.

The gentlemen named in the following notices were still living on the 1st of October, 1884. They are here mentioned in the order in which they were admitted to the bar as attorneys.

JABEZ P. PENNINGTON, the oldest living member of the bar of Essex County, as to date of admission to the courts of New Jersey, was born in Newark, N. J., December 3, 1802. He is also the eldest of three brothers, the second of whom is Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, still living, and the youngest, Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, deceased. Mr. Pennington, as has been elsewhere in this volume said, is of English origin, his earliest American ancestor being Ephraim Pennington, who came from England, and settled in New Haven about the year 1643. His father was a man of fair education, and of far more than ordinary abilities, as is evident from the active part which he took in public affairs and the confidence placed in him by his fellow-citizens. He was the editor of the *Newark Centinel of Freedom*, from 1799 to November, 1803, when it passed into the hands of Mr. William Tuttle. For eleven years he was a member of the General Assembly, and one year, 1827, a member of the State Council, now called Senate. To his sons he furnished every opportunity for a thorough education. Jabez P., when sufficiently prepared, was sent to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1823. He afterwards entered, as a student, the office of Oliver S. Halsted, subsequently chancellor, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. For several years he practiced in the courts, but after the death of his father, in 1835, he gradually withdrew, and confined himself to an office business. He has been notary public to the State Bank of Newark for more than fifty years, and, although now more than four-score years of age, possesses great activity, and is daily at his place of business.

JOSEPH NATHANIEL TUTTLE was born in Newark, N. J., January 1, 1810. His father, William Tuttle, was a lineal descendant of William Tuttle, who, at the age of twenty-six years, landed in Boston (April 2, 1635); and his mother was Hannah (Camp) Tuttle, a descendant of William Camp, who, in 1666, removed from Branford, Conn., becoming one of the founders of the town of Newark, N. J. The eighth in the descending line of the American progenitors whose name he bears, he can look back upon an ancestry, paternal as well as maternal, of whom history makes honorable mention. The first and second of his American forefathers, William and Joseph Tuttle, never removed from Connecticut, but

the third, Stephen, left his native place, and settled in Woodbridge, N. J., where, according to the Newark "Town Records" he became a man of mark and a public officer. The fourth, Timothy, who was born in Woodbridge, removed, in early life, to Newark, and for many years was prominent in its township affairs. Towards the close of his life he went to Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., and there served for several years as a magistrate. The fifth, Daniel, was the father of fifteen children, and, together with five of his sons, did good service in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The sixth, Joseph, was a successful man in business until public office was conferred upon him, when, his business becoming necessarily neglected, he lost everything, and, to add to his discomfort, became a cripple. Being, however, a man of great energy, he retrieved his fortune to some extent before his death. The seventh, William Tuttle, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Vernon, Morris Co., N. J., and at an early age moved to Newark, N. J., where he learned the printing business, and for many years was the proprietor and editor of the *Sentinel of Freedom*. He was a man remarkable for his piety and his benevolence, and during his latter years devoted much of his time and income to works of charity and love. The story of his exemplary life was written by President Tuttle, of Wabash College, and was published by Carter & Brothers, of New York. He married, as has been already intimated, Hannah Camp, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, and great-grand daughter of William Camp, mentioned above as one of Newark's earliest settlers.

With a preparatory education far beyond what was required, young Joseph N. Tuttle entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1825, after the collegiate year had half expired, and was graduated from that institution in 1827. Soon after he became a student in the law office of Joseph C. Hornblower, subsequently chief justice of New Jersey, and in 1831, was admitted to the bar. Opening an office in Newark, he continued to practice in the various courts of common law, both of the county and State, until 1842, when his business in the Court of Chancery, together with the management of various important private trusts, began to occupy so much of his time that he gradually withdrew from his common law practice, and gave his whole attention to this branch of his profession. Finally, in 1863, he withdrew entirely from the courts, in order to assume, without any impediments, the duties of treasurer of the Howard Savings Institution, a position which he still retains.

In early life Mr. Tuttle became prominent in political matters as a member of the old Whig party. In 1835, when only twenty-five years of age, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and was then the sole Representative in the Legislature of Newark, Elizabethtown and Paterson. In 1836 and

1837 he was re-elected a member of the Legislature. While he was in this position the government of Newark was in the hands of a town committee, and Mr. Tuttle, being its clerk, had every opportunity to study the wants and interests of this now thriving town. Convinced that its growth and prosperity would be greatly promoted by giving to it corporate powers, he assisted materially in preparing a suitable charter, and one of his first acts as a member of the Assembly was to introduce it and to secure its passage. At the first election under this charter, held on the second Monday of April, 1836, William Halsey was elected mayor, and at an early meeting of the Common Council, Joseph N. Tuttle was elected clerk, which office he held until 1844. In 1845, he was elected an alderman of the West Ward, and was also president of Common Council during that year. At the expiration of his term of office he retired from politics, and devoted all his time to the duties of his profession, which were then becoming more and more onerous.

At the organization of the Howard Savings Institution Mr. Tuttle became one of its directors and its vice-president, an office which he held until he assumed that of treasurer. In 1840 he was elected a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and was for eight years its notary. The Newark Foster Home is largely indebted to him for its establishment, and since 1848 he has been one of its trustees and earnest supporters. He was one of the incorporators of the Fairmount Cemetery, and for many years one of its managers. As a director of the Newark Library Association, as well as chairman of the finance committee of the New Jersey Historical Society, he has been active and useful; but nowhere does he render more hearty service than in the old First Presbyterian Church of Newark, of which he is the oldest living elder, occupying the same pew in which his fathers successively for three generations sat and worshiped God.

STAATS SMITH MORRIS was born in Newark, N. J., April 19, 1809, and is a lineal descendant of Mr. Thomas Morris, one of the original settlers of Newark, and whose name appears on the first page of the written records of that place, in an instrument providing for "the speedier and better expedition of things then emergent to be done." Here he is simply called Mr. Morris, probably because there was no other family of that name. He subscribed his name "Thom. Morris," as we find it appended to a paper providing "for the maintenance of the purity of religion professed in the Congregational Churches," and matters kindred thereto. It is not unusual to find names variously spelled in the old town records, as is that of Mr. Morris, which occurs in several places as Morrish. The last time that his name appears in that early history of Newark is in the minutes of the town-meeting held February 6, 1677, and it was not long after this that he returned to Brandford, Conn., where he dwelt prior to

his settlement in Newark. He left his son, John Morris, in possession of his property in the latter place. This was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, and we are justified in believing, from an examination of the town records, that he took a prominent and active part in both civil and religious matters.

He held several public offices, and in 1711 was one of the committee appointed to settle the boundary line between Newark and Elizabethtown. Descended from ancestors distinguished so early in our history for their intelligence and worth, it follows quite naturally that young Morris should have been carefully brought up from childhood, and such was the case. He received in Newark the best preparatory education that could be obtained, and in due time entered Yale College, whence he was graduated in 1831. After giving the required time to the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and from that time to the present has been engaged in active practice. During the first years of his professional life he was a constant attendant at the courts, in accordance with his original purpose of winning a place and a name in the forum, but the excitement attendant thereupon having been followed twice or thrice by physical effects of a serious nature, he was advised by his physician to give up all thoughts of becoming an advocate, and to confine himself strictly to an office practice. The advice was taken, and thus it is that Mr. Morris, although a practitioner of fifty years' standing, with a very large number of clients, has rarely appeared as a pleader at the bar.

While yet very young in his profession Mr. Morris attracted the attention of the late John H. Stephens, then regarded as the merchant prince of Newark, and perhaps of New Jersey. He was employed by Mr. Stephens at first in some legal matters of no great importance, and with so much satisfaction that, by degrees, he was placed in charge of all Mr. Stephens' legal business, and in the end was made one of the executors of his will, and intrusted with an estate that was appraised at about a million dollars, but in reality of greater value. Under the act of Congress of 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the Fifth District, the duties of which office he continues to discharge at the present time.

Throughout all his life Mr. Morris has been strongly averse to holding any public office; nevertheless, in 1854 he was, much against his will, elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Newark. It was during this year that the subject of disbanding the old volunteer fire companies, and replacing them with a paid department, came before the Council, and very bitter was the contest between the parties interested. Mr. Morris was the champion of a paid department, and the passage of the ordinance under which it was established was, doubtless, mainly due to the force of his arguments and appeals upon the Council floor. The measure was highly applauded by

York daily papers, and their own Council earnestly advised to follow the example of Newark.

In all matters affecting the public welfare Mr. Morris has always manifested a laudable interest. To the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Society he has given his name and a helping hand. For many years he was a vestryman of Trinity Church, as well as its treasurer. Although his three-score years and ten have passed, they have not numbered themselves upon his brow, nor do they apparently form any burden upon his shoulders or gather any clouds upon his mind. Like very few of the citizens of Newark, he was born, and is still living in the centre of a large city, upon the identical acre which his forefathers have by turn owned and occupied for more than two hundred years, with no other intervening titles since his first American progenitor received it from the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey, with the consent and guaranty of the Indian owners of the land.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, JR., was born at Raritan, Somerset Co., N. J., March 11, 1814. His preparatory education was received at Somerville, N. J., and he was subsequently graduated from Rutgers College in 1831. His law studies were commenced in the office of Thomas A. Hartwell, Esq., of Somerville, and afterwards prosecuted in that of his uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, in Newark, N. J. In 1835 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1838 as a counselor-at-law. For three years after his admission as an attorney he practiced law in Somerville, and on being admitted as counselor, in 1838, he removed to Newark, where he established himself in practice, and where he continued in the work of his profession until 1870,—a period of thirty-two years. Mr. Frelinghuysen then returned to Somerset County, and is at present residing in Raritan.

ALGERNON SIDNEY HUBBELL was born in Lanesboro', Berkshire Co., Mass., November 22, 1799. His father, Wolcott Hubbell, of the same place, fought at the battle of Bennington, in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards State Senator of Massachusetts, and for many years judge of one of the courts of Berkshire County. After receiving a good academic education, Mr. Hubbell entered upon the study of law in the city of Troy, N. Y., and was subsequently admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. He began immediately the practice of his profession in his native place, and was for a time associated with George N. Briggs, Esq., subsequently Governor of that State. During a part of this time he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. In October, 1836, he removed to Newark, N. J., and in the following month was admitted both as an attorney and a counselor-at-law in the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Mr. Hubbell established himself at once as a practitioner, and from that time until the present has been actively and successfully engaged in the labors of his profession. Although averse to public

office, he served as a member of the State General Assembly in 1847 and 1848, and in 1873 was appointed by the Governor one of the commission to suggest and prepare amendments to the State Constitution. He always manifested a great interest in the cause of learning, and was one of the members of the "Old School Committee," which finally became incorporated as the Board of Education. For many years he has been one of the trustees of the Newark Academy, and is still active and faithful in the discharge of his duties as such. The Newark Library Association is largely indebted to him for the early efforts which he made for its establishment. He was also one of the originators of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and from the time of its incorporation until 1882 was its secretary and one of its managers. Although now well advanced in years, Mr. Hubbell is still actively engaged in the work of his profession, both in his office and in the court-room.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN was born at Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., August 4, 1817. His father, the late Frederick Frelinghuysen, youngest son of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a lawyer of more than ordinary abilities, and at the time of his death prosecutor of the pleas for the counties of Somerset, Middlesex and Hunterdon. At the age of thirty-two, and at the commencement of what promised to be a brilliant career, he died, leaving the subject of this sketch fatherless at scarcely three years of age. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, brother of the deceased, adopted him and took him to Newark, N. J., the residence of that distinguished gentleman. Here young Frederick received from his uncle all the attention that could have been given to him by the most tender father, and having obtained a preliminary education, entered Rutgers College, and was graduated therefrom in 1836. Soon after he began the study of law, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1839, commenced the practice of his profession. His eagerness to be foremost in everything could not fail to bring to him the patronage which every beginner in life so covets. The business of his office increased day by day, and, nowise loth to see it grow, he accepted the office of city counsel to which he was appointed in 1849, and which he held until 1854. In time he became counsel, to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, as well as to the Morris Canal and Banking Company. For more than twenty years Mr. Frelinghuysen devoted himself industriously to the business of his profession, accepting no post of honor merely, except in 1846, when, for a single year, he succeeded his distinguished uncle as a member of the Common Council of the city of Newark. In 1861, after being twenty-two years a practitioner, he was appointed a member of the Peace Congress which assembled at Washington in February of that year, and in the deliberations of which he took a very conspicuous part. Here he was associated with Mr. Olden, Governor of New



F. J. Morris



Genl J. F. Johnston.

Jersey. In the latter part of the same year William L. Dayton, Attorney-General of New Jersey, was appointed United States minister to France, and Governor Olden, who had been favorably impressed by Mr. Frelinghuysen during the session of the Peace Congress, immediately appointed him Attorney-General in place of Mr. Dayton, resigned. At the expiration of his term, in 1866, he was reappointed by Governor Ward, but the death of United States Senator William Wright, soon after, caused a vacancy, to which Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed by the Governor, and on the assembling of the Legislature in 1867, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of the Senator deceased.

This unexpired term had scarcely closed when President Grant nominated Mr. Frelinghuysen as minister to England, and the nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate. But although strongly urged to accept this important mission, so great was his aversion to exchanging his home for a long residence in a foreign country that he respectfully declined it. In the following winter he was re-elected to the United States Senate for a full term of six years, and to the end of this term he served. As a member of the judiciary committee during his nine years in the Senate he gave the strictest attention to the duties of that position, and the same thing may be said of him as a member of the committees on finance, on foreign relations, on railroads, on naval affairs, on claims, and as chairman of the committee on agriculture. In the debates of the Senate he always took a prominent part, and particularly in regard to the reconstruction measures, and to the restoration of the currency redeemable in gold. A bill was introduced by him to this effect, and so well sustained by argument that a measure similar to his was subsequently adopted. A tariff for protection always received his support, and he left nothing undone to promote the industries of his own State.

His speeches as a member of the committee on foreign relations, in favor of the Washington Treaty, were listened to with the closest attention. The Civil Rights Bill, introduced by Mr. Sumner, came into his hands, and was advocated by him until it passed the Senate. He introduced the bill against polygamy, and secured its passage in the Senate, also a bill to return to Japan what is known as the Japanese Indemnity Fund, which also passed. His speech vindicating the administration in the so-called French Arms Controversy is well known, and so are his opinions on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and Belknap, and so, too, are his report in the Pomeroy case and his argument in the Caldwell case. The soundness of his argument in the Sue Murphy case was at first doubted, but it was afterwards conceded that he was right in denying the claims of even loyal persons at the South for damages resulting from the war, insisting that they must suffer as did loyal per-

sons at the North, and that the results of the war must rest where they fall.

The trouble which arose in 1877 in regard to counting the electoral votes seems to have been anticipated by Mr. Frelinghuysen in the summer of the previous year, and, to avoid it, he introduced a bill referring the decision of any such controversy to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and the chief justice. The Senate adjourned before the bill could be acted upon. When, in 1877, his anticipations were realized, he was one of the joint committee of the Senate and the House that reported a bill creating the Electoral Commission, which substituted five Senators, five Representatives and five justices for the three officers named in his own bill, and he was appointed a member of the Commission.

On the expiration of his term as United States Senator, Mr. Frelinghuysen returned to Newark, where he remained quietly attending to his private affairs until his appointment as Secretary of State, which was made by President Arthur, December 12, 1881, and promptly confirmed by the Senate. Three years have now elapsed since that appointment was made, and in the discharge of the duties of his high office Mr. Frelinghuysen has given entire satisfaction to his countrymen.

CORTLANDT PARKER, son of Hon. James Parker, was born at Perth Amboy, June, 1818. At the age of fourteen he had made all the progress in his studies that was requisite in order to enter the freshmen class in Rutgers College, New Jersey, where the examinations in those days were proverbially rigid. In this institution he remained four years, and at their expiration in 1836, was graduated with the first honor, and delivered the valedictory address. Among his classmates were Joseph P. Bradley, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; and William A. Newell, formerly Governor of New Jersey. Soon after leaving college he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, then a practitioner in Newark, N. J., and, on the retirement of Mr. Frelinghuysen from the profession, continued his studies, under the direction of the distinguished Amzi Armstrong, until September, 1839, when he was admitted to the bar. Newark at that time, as at present, seemed to offer the greatest inducements to beginners in the legal profession, and here Mr. Parker established himself in practice, and here he still remains. With a dignified earnestness, he entered at once upon the life which he had chosen, and for which he had prepared himself with so much care from very boyhood. Distinction, apart from his profession, seems never to have entered his mind. Thorough knowledge of the law and familiarity with everything that could not only adorn, but strengthen him as a lawyer, seem to have been foremost in his thoughts, and thus his qualities as an orator and a jurist are the legitimate issue of well-trained and well-

nurtured powers, directed by a single purpose. That he leaves the work of his profession more than any other kind of work is easy to believe, for the strongest temptations have not been able, apparently, to seduce him from it. Prominent public positions have been held out to him to no purpose, and the natural inclination to ease and idleness which follows hard upon prosperity and gratified ambitions finds in him an unrequent exception.

Mr. Parker has never sought office, and has held but one public position, that of prosecutor of the pleas of Essex County, upon which he entered in 1857, and from which he retired in 1867. If he ever possessed any ambition of this kind, there have been opportunities to gratify it, and he has possessed not only the substantial qualifications so generally needful to acquire, but the far rarer qualifications so needful to hold and do honor even to the highest position in the republic. Although he may have been nominated in vain chancellor of the State, and although he may have declined a seat upon the bench of its Supreme Court, he has not withheld his professional services from the State on more than one important occasion. The difficult task of revising the laws was assigned to him by the Legislature, and performed to the satisfaction of the courts and the people. As a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary line between New Jersey and Delaware his services were invaluable. To him is the State mainly indebted for the passage of the General Railroad Law, which has been the means of ridding it of its most abundant source of corruption. In such and many such ways has Mr. Parker rendered services to the State which are not commonly known, and to the knowledge of which in his peculiar mode he is perfectly indifferent. Conscious that his legal learning is valuable to the church with which he is connected, he never withholds his presence from the Diocesan Conventions to which, year after year, he is a chosen delegate, and there is no object for which he might have a genuine regard that would fail to receive, if desired, the benefit of his experience and his counsel. No man dispenses more generously than himself the intellectual wealth which he has inherited and to which he has largely added by his industry. No one could love more than he to make it serviceable to his fellow-men, and especially to those of his own country; but no one disdains more thoroughly than he to stoop in order to accomplish anything affecting his own interests more than those of others. Every man has his faults, and Mr. Parker's is his remorseless truthfulness. It may be added, although somewhat out of place, and nearly forgotten, that Mr. Parker received, years ago, the degree of LL.D., from his *Alma Mater*, Rutgers College, as well as from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton.

LEWIS C. GROVER is a native of New Jersey, and the grandson of the late Rev. Stephen Grover, who, for forty-eight years, was the pastor of the First Pres-

byterian Church of that place, and who, too, prior to entering the ministry, had served his country in the army of the Revolution. "He was a man," says his biographer, "of great urbanity, sociability and kindness, a fluent speaker, shrewd, wise, and a keen judge of human nature." His death occasioned universal mourning; the whole region flocked to his funeral, and in the ground, as near as possible to his pulpit, his body found its final resting-place. He left a son, Stephen R. Grover, who possessed many of the noble traits of his venerable father, and who, in 1827, removing to Newark, became a lawyer of considerable distinction, and in 1845 the Representative of Essex County in the State Senate. This was the father of Lewis C. Grover, who was born in Caldwell, N. J., October 20, 1815. Showing a strong inclination for a business life, young Lewis was, at an early age, first given a clerkship in the State Bank at Newark, and subsequently a position in the extensive manufacturing establishment of Shipman, Robinson & Co., of the same city. His advantages in the latter place were especially good in preparing him for the career which he had marked out for himself; but his love of reading and study led him to the perusal of treatises on law and works of a kindred nature, which he always found conveniently at hand. Becoming greatly interested in works of this character, he began to think that his tastes would be more thoroughly gratified in one of the learned professions than in a counting-house, and he finally applied himself diligently to the study of the law, with his worthy father as a preceptor. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, in company with Edward W. Whelpley, Cortlandt Parker, Joseph P. Bradley, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and others who afterwards became so eminent in the profession. He entered at once upon the practice of law in Newark, N. J., and with that energy which has always characterized him, soon acquired friends and clients. For several years he attended strictly to the business of his office, but the sharp political contests of those days drew him at length from the desk at which he was quietly working, and threw him into the company of politicians who soon found in him a man capable of advising and leading even those possessed of greater experience than himself. From that time every hour that was not absolutely required by his professional duties was devoted to the service of the Whig party, of which he became a fearless and uncompromising champion. The Presidential struggles of 1840, 1844 and 1848 were so many battle-fields, on which he seemed to take peculiar delight in showing his generalship and prowess. On those occasions he appeared to be everywhere, and just around him the struggle always seemed the fiercest. In 1848 he was chosen, by a large majority, as a Representative of Essex County in the General Assembly, and here, as everywhere, he took a leading rôle, holding the chairmanship of the judiciary committee.



Louis G. Hunt

Some years before, in 1845, Mr. Grover had obtained from the Legislature the charter of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., an institution which now stands among the foremost of its kind. Mr. Grover was among its directors, and, quite naturally, was selected as its counsel, an office which did not draw heavily upon his time in the days when that now magnificent institution transacted all its business at a single desk, with a single pen, in a small room, on the corner of Broad and Market Streets. Through the activity of its then young vigilant secretary, Mr. Benjamin C. Miller, as well as the able management of its judicious board of directors, it grew so rapidly from year to year that in time its business matters required the unremitting attention of its counsel, and Mr. Grover was induced to give up all other engagements and all political aspirations in order to attend more closely to its interests. From this time the institution, whose success was already well assured, began to acquire greater and greater strength, and to extend its influence and its operations in all directions far and near. Mr. Grover was now called to the important office of vice-president, a position which devolved upon him increased labors and greater responsibilities. He proved himself fully equal to the task, and on the death of the president was elected to that office, and continued to hold it until January, 1882, when, on account of ill health, he resigned, and was appointed executive counsel, in which capacity he still holds his connection with the institution. In 1846 he procured from the Legislature the charter of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., of which, upon its organization, he was made counsel, and in this position still remains.

Mr. Grover is a man not only of most affable manners and genial disposition, but of great kindness of heart and generosity. To him Newark, and, indeed, the whole country, are largely indebted for an institution that is every day distributing aid to the bereaved and receiving the blessings of the fatherless and the widow.

DANIEL DODD, JR., a descendant of Daniel Dod, who settled at Branford, Conn., in 1646, was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., January 15, 1817. He was educated at the University of New York, from which institution he was graduated, in 1835, with the highest honors. He afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1839. For fifteen years he continued to practice his profession in Newark, and then on the election of Dr. William Pierson as sheriff of Essex County, became his deputy and served as such to the end of Dr. Pierson's term of office. Mr. Dodd was subsequently made secretary of the New Jersey Insurance Company, in which position he remained until 1866, when he was elected treasurer of the Newark Savings Institution. In 1871 he was chosen president of this corporation, and in the same year was made president of the

Newark Gas-Light Company. For a very long period he was an active member of the Newark Aqueduct Board. From 1856 to 1859, inclusive, he was a member of the Common Council. In 1859 he was the "opposition" candidate for mayor against Mr. Moses Bigelow, but was defeated.

JOHN WHITEHEAD was born in Jersey, Licking Co., O., September 6, 1819. He removed to Newark, N. J., at an early age, and after receiving a good academic education, entered as a student-at-law, the office of his uncle, Asa Whitehead, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in September, 1840. He began at once the practice of law, remaining in the office in which he had studied his profession until 1845, when he opened an office of his own at No. 145 Market Street, as it was then known, where he remained nearly twenty-five years. Subsequently he removed his residence to Morristown, N. J., but continued, and still continues, to practice in Newark. Mr. Whitehead's name now stands, or should stand, third upon the court list, his living seniors at the bar, with the exceptions of A. S. Hubbell and Cortlandt Parker, Esqs., having retired from active practice. He is at present associated in business with Joseph D. Gallagher, Esq., but has not in the least abated his activity either as an advocate or as a counselor. During his forty-four years of practice, Mr. Whitehead has attended assiduously to the duties of his profession, not allowing himself to be drawn aside by any public offices or positions which could occupy anything more than his leisure hours; and the offices which he has held have been exclusively in connection with the cause of learning. As early as 1845, when the public schools of Newark were managed by a school committee, he was one of its members, and the meetings of that body were generally held in the private room attached to his law office, and in 1851, after the school committee had been, by an act of the Legislature, invested with considerable powers, and dignified by the title of Board of Education, it continued to hold its sessions in his private office for about two years, and he was its secretary until 1855. The following year, having removed his residence outside of the city line, he became ineligible to any city office, but the people of Clinton township, within whose limits he had made his home, immediately chose him as their school superintendent, and for four years he gave them the benefit of his experience and of his devotion to the cause of education. Of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education, he was for a long time secretary, and in this capacity employed all the leisure at his command in visiting different parts of the State, and addressing the people upon the importance of giving their children greater advantages for instruction. He was a prominent and active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Learning which was composed of some of the most distinguished educators and men of learning in the

country, and which, during its existence, exerted a great and good influence throughout the land. When, by an act of the Legislature, school examiners were appointed in the various counties of the State, Mr. Whitehead received the appointment for Essex County, and held the office until the act was repealed. But what he regards as the best work of his life is the establishment upon a permanent foundation of the Morristown Library. After many years of devoted labor he had the satisfaction of seeing this promising institution opened on the 14th of August, 1878, with the prospect of a long and flourishing existence. And now, like a father, he watches over it, delighting in its growth and prosperity. All its books are purchased upon his recommendation, and nearly all his evening hours are spent within its walls, in adding to its usefulness. In former years Mr. Whitehead gave much of his leisure time to philological studies, and gained considerable reputation as a writer and lecturer in this department of literature.

GEORGE B. HALSTED was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1820, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1839. His law studies were pursued in the office of his father, the late Chancellor Oliver S. Halsted, who is elsewhere noticed in this volume. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and entered soon after upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. During the incumbency of his father as chancellor of New Jersey, Mr. George B. Halsted was reporter for the Court of Chancery, and his work while occupying this position may be found in the two volumes of Reports which bear his name.

In 1849, accompanied by three of his brothers, he went in a sailing-vessel, the bark "Griffin," to California, where he remained about a year, and then returned by the same conveyance.

During the civil war Mr. Halsted was active and prominent, and was one of the first volunteers from civil life who received a commission. As early as April 16, 1861, he was made secretary to Commodore Stringham, commanding the home squadron, and subsequently to Commodore Goldsborough, his successor. On the eleventh of November following he became attached as aides-de-camp, to the staff of Gen. Kearney, with the title of first lieutenant. Subsequently, with the consent of Gen. Kearney, he accepted the position of assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. C. C. Augur, with rank as captain of cavalry. In this position Capt. Halsted remained until Gen. Augur was relieved on account of sickness, July 9, 1863, and during this period he took part in a number of severe engagements. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, while carrying a message to a distant part of the field, he was taken prisoner and thrown into Libby Prison, Richmond, whence, after two months' confinement, he was paroled, and then regularly exchanged in

time to rejoin his command and to participate in the Banks expedition to Louisiana. In July, 1863, he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Corps d'Afrique, Brig.-Gen. George L. Andrews commanding, with headquarters at Port Hudson, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he was ordered North, and assigned to duty in Tennessee, with Brig.-Gen. Augustus L. Chetlain, with headquarters at Memphis. Here he remained, engaged in organizing colored troops, until late in the summer, when he was ordered to Washington, and subsequently to his home, to await instructions. Afterwards he was assigned to duty with Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, then besieging Petersburg. In this position he remained until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Quaker Road, White Oak Road (where he was wounded, but remained on the field), Five Forks, and Appomattox Court-House. The armies having been disbanded, he was ordered to duty with Brig.-Gen. Ely, at Trenton, where he remained until he was honorably discharged, March 12, 1865, having served faithfully and effectually for a period of five years, lacking one month and four days. On the 9th of April following he received a brevet-majority for gallant and meritorious services. In 1866, Maj. Halsted made a second visit to Panama, where he suffered an attack of yellow fever, but fortunately recovered and returned to Newark. In 1876 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in the town of Minnetonka, where he at present resides.

ARAM G. SAYRE was admitted as an attorney-at-law in May, 1843, and as a counselor in January 1847. He practiced his profession for a long time in Newark, N. J., but removed elsewhere a few years since.

THOMAS T. KINNEY was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841. He studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Further mention is made of him in the chapter on "The Press" of Essex County.

THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER was born at Morristown, N. J., January 31, 1824, and is a descendant of John McCarter, an educated Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who emigrated to America in 1774. The father of Thomas N. was for fifteen years judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County, N. J., and at the time of his death a commissioner of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. After a thorough preparatory course of instruction at Newton Academy, young Mr. McCarter entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1840, and was graduated therefrom in 1842. He at once entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Martin Ryerson, Esq., and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. From that time he practiced law in partnership with his preceptor until 1853, when Mr. Ryerson removed to Trenton, and was subsequently appointed a justice of the Su-

preme Court of New Jersey. Thus left alone, he continued to practice in Newton until 1865, when he removed to Newark, N. J., where he has ever since been highly successful in the business of his profession. In 1868 he became associated in practice with Oscar Keen, Esq., and this partnership continued until 1882. At present he is the senior member of the law firm known as McCarter, Williamson & McCarter. As a corporation lawyer, Mr. McCarter has always enjoyed a high reputation both in Sussex and in Essex Counties. During his residence in Newton he was a director of and counsel to the Sussex Railroad Company, also for several years a director of and counsel to the Morris Canal and Banking Company. He was counsel to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, to the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company and other similar corporations. In addition to these professional connections, Mr. McCarter has been prominently identified with various corporate bodies as a director, among which are the People's Mutual Insurance Company of Newark and the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company. His well-known abilities as a lawyer induced Governor Olden, in 1860, to tender to him a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in 1866 the offer was renewed to him by Governor Ward. He declined, however, the honor on both occasions, preferring to remain at the bar. He was willing, nevertheless, to accept the position of chancery reporter, tendered to him in 1864 by Chancellor Green, but after issuing two volumes of Reports he was obliged to resign on account of his increasing practice. Prior to the war of the Rebellion Mr. McCarter was a pronounced Democrat, and as such was, in 1861, elected a member of the General Assembly from Sussex County. The following year he declined a renomination, and subsequently abandoned the Democratic party, because of its opposition to the War. In 1864 he advocated the re-election of Lincoln, and has since been a staunch Republican. Twice he has been a candidate for Presidential elector,—first on the Douglas ticket in 1860, and again on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876.

GEORGE DE GRAW MOORE was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J. Having received a good preliminary education, he entered Union College, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1842. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year removed to Wisconsin, where he began the practice of his profession. He resided but six years in that State, yet during the last two represented the Second Senatorial District in the third and fourth sessions of the State Legislature. He subsequently resided five years in Ohio, and finally returned to Newark, N. J., where he has since remained. In November, 1869, Mr. Moore was elected surrogate of the county of Essex, and was re-elected to the same office in November,

1874. On the expiration of his second term of office he resumed the business of his profession, and continued it without any interruption, except for a few months in 1882, when he acted as city auditor. Mr. Moore now confines his attention almost exclusively to the management of estates and to the examination of land titles.

FREDERICK H. TEESSE was born in Newark, N. J., October 21, 1823. After a thorough preparatory training in the classical school of Rev. Dr. Weeks, of that place, he was matriculated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1840, and was graduated from that institution in 1843. Having fixed upon the law as a profession, he entered the office of the late Hon. Asa Whitehead, an eminent practitioner of Newark, and, under that gentleman's direction, pursued his studies during the time required. In 1846 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1849 as a counselor-at-law. Soon after receiving his license as an attorney he began to practice in his native city, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the work of his profession. In 1859 the Democratic party of Essex County, of which he was a pronounced, but not a remarkably active member, fastened upon him as one of their candidates for the General Assembly, and he was triumphantly elected. The next year he was re-elected, and during the second term served as Speaker of the House, winning the highest praise from both political parties for his excellent judgment and impartiality as a presiding officer. In 1864 he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County for the term of five years, and at the expiration of this term was reappointed for another term of five years. In 1872, however, the Newark Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., solicited his acceptance of the office of counsel for that company, but in order to hold this position it became necessary for him to resign his seat upon the bench, and this, after careful consideration, he was induced to do. In 1874 the struggle for power between the two great political parties throughout the Union was, as will be remembered, very bitter, and each party, in order to capture the House of Representatives, put into the field its best men. Judge Teesse was at this time quietly occupied in discharging the duties of his responsible office, and utterly indisposed to enter again the political arena, but the pressure upon him was so great that he finally accepted the nomination for Congress, believing it scarcely possible for him or any other person, to defeat the estimable and popular candidate offered by the Republican party. But, unexpected as it was, he was elected, and took his seat in the House of Representatives in the month of March ensuing. At the expiration of his term Judge Teesse could not be persuaded to accept the offer of a renomination, although the prospect of a successful canvass was far more cheering than on the former occasion.

On the resignation of Lewis C. Grover, Esq., as a director of the Newark Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company he was elected to the vacancy thus made in that Board. He has also, for several years, been a director of the National State Bank of Newark, N. J. Judge Teese is regarded by the political party to which he belongs as one of its strongest and best men, and it is due simply to his great aversion to public office that he has not filled the highest positions in the State. As a lawyer he enjoys the respect of his professional brethren, as well for his learning as for his many amiable qualities, and as a citizen he is valued for the interest he takes in whatever can promote the public welfare.

JOHN H. MEEKER was born in Newark, N. J., July 2, 1823. He entered Yale College after a thorough preparation, and was graduated thence in 1842. His law studies were commenced in the office of Amzi Armstrong, Esq., and continued there until the death of that well-known lawyer, when he entered the office of Algernon S. Hubbell, Esq., with whom he remained until 1844, when he spent several months in traveling through various portions of the United States. Subsequently he went to Europe where he passed the winter of 1845, and on his return, in the spring, was admitted to the bar in May, 1846. He began at once the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he still retains his office, though for some years past he has resided in East Orange. His practice has been chiefly confined to the Court of Chancery, and being a special master and examiner of that court, his time is constantly occupied. He has been twice chosen secretary of the State Senate: first in 1864, and again in 1865. In 1877 he received the appointment of associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, a position which he held for a term of five years. Judge Meeker is well acquainted with the German and French languages, and is a man of excellent general culture.

ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY was born in Salem, N. J., March 1, 1824, and is descended from the earliest settlers of Salem County. His great-grandfather was Edward Keasbey, a very active and prominent participant in public affairs before, as well as after, the war of independence. From 1763 to 1769 he represented in the General Assembly the colonies of Salem and Cumberland. In 1775 he was a deputy for Salem to the Provincial Congress, which assembled in Trenton, and attended the session of that Congress held in New Brunswick, at which a State Constitution was adopted. In May 1778, he took his seat in the Council of Safety, of which he had been chosen a member. Anthony Keasbey, his son, was clerk of Salem County for many years, and was also a Representative of that county in the General Assembly from 1798 to 1801. Edward Q. Keasbey, the father of the subject of this sketch, born in 1793, was a physician not only eminent in his profession, but so versed in every department of human knowledge that he was deemed

quite worthy of a seat upon the bench, and was, accordingly, appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem County in 1840. In 1844 he was chosen a Presidential elector, and gave his vote for Henry Clay. Anthony Q. Keasbey, his son, and the subject of this sketch, after receiving a thorough preliminary education, was graduated from Yale College in 1843, and soon after entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Francis L. McCulloch, Esq., in his native town. Subsequently he went to Newark, and continued his studies with Mr. Cortlandt Parker. In October, 1846, he was admitted to the bar, and, returning to Salem, entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1852 he removed to Newark, and in 1855 became associated in business with Mr. Parker, his former preceptor. In April, 1861, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, and in April, 1865, was reappointed. It was discovered, however, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, that the commission had not been signed by him, and Mr. Keasbey was therefore appointed by President Johnson till the next session of the Senate, when, in 1866, he was regularly commissioned for another term of five years. In 1870 he was reappointed by President Grant, and again in 1874. In 1879 the office was once more accorded to him, and thus he has held it continuously since 1861—an evidence, surely, of the great confidence reposed in him, both as a man and a lawyer, by the highest personages of the land. In 1876 the partnership which had so long existed between Mr. Keasbey and Mr. Parker was dissolved, and Mr. Keasbey associated with himself his two sons, Edward Q. and George, under the firm-name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons.

WILLIAM P. MILLER, son of William W. Miller, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Morristown, N. J., September 6, 1821, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1843. He subsequently studied law, and having been admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, began to practice at Mauch Chunk, in that State. At the end of two years he removed to Newark, N. J., and after passing a short time as a student in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was licensed to practice as an attorney in New Jersey in 1846. Since that time he has been a practitioner in Newark. From 1859 to 1864 he was a justice of the peace, and gave his attention almost exclusively to the business of that office.

LUTHER SPENCER GOBLE was born in Newark, N. J., February 5, 1826, and is the grandson of Luther Goble, and son of Jabez G. Goble; biographical notices of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Goble was educated and prepared for college at the well-known classical school of Rev. Dr. William R. Weeks, in Newark, N. J. Intending to engage in mercantile business, he relinquished a collegiate course, but subsequently, having determined to pursue the legal profession, began the study of law,



F. H. Zeese

and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1847. He commenced at once in his native city the practice of his profession, in which he attained success and an honorable standing. In 1859 he was induced to become the general representative in New Jersey for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the position held by his respected father at his death. A proper discharge of the duties thus devolved upon him requiring great activity and constant attention, he was reluctantly compelled, in 1863, to retire from his profession, but has always taken a lively interest in whatever appertained to it, and he still retains his relation to, and is recognized as a member of, the bar. Life insurance now received his closest study, and, by constant and undivided efforts, he succeeded in establishing a reputation for intelligent knowledge of, and an honest course in, that business. In February, 1874, he was offered the vice-presidency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., which he accepted, and which he filled creditably until February, 1876, when the company required a competent person as general representative in their office in the city of New York. Mr. Goble was selected and placed in charge, and now that important branch of this great company occupies all his time and attention. With all his multifarious duties Mr. Goble has not neglected to perform such work as has been assigned to him by the public. From 1868 to 1873 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, and in 1872 and 1873 was president of that body. For many years he was President of the board of trustees of the Franklin school, one of the oldest institutions of Newark, and the Newark Library Association receives a great deal of his attention as one of its executive committee and chairman of its committee on buildings.

JAMES D. CLEAVER was born in Scotch Plains, Union Co., N. J., January 20, 1826. He first attended the common schools of his native place, and subsequently secured a good academic education at the seminary of Rev. Ezra Fairchild, in Plainfield, N. J. His law studies were pursued in the office of John Chetwood, Esq., in Newark, N. J., and he was admitted to the bar in July, 1847. Mr. Cleaver was for five years an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. From 1859 to 1862 he was a member of the Common Council of Newark, and in 1860 President of that body. In 1864 he was elected a member of the State General Assembly, and was re-elected in the following year. In 1864 and 1865 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark. With the exception of a few years spent in the West, he has practiced his profession in Newark, where he at present resides.

HORACE N. CONGER was born in Newark, N. J., July 31, 1817. After receiving a good academic education, he engaged for some years in teaching, and during his leisure hours read law in the office of Cornelius Boice, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., and subse-

quently in that of Lewis C. Grover Esq. of Newark. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of law in his native place. His preference, however, for a political life, and the opportunity which arose, soon after his admission, to labor in the anti-slavery cause, induced him to withdraw almost entirely from his profession. He was one of the handful of men who, in 1848, laid the foundation of a Free-Soil party, and became a delegate from New Jersey to the Buffalo convention which nominated Van Buren for the Presidency and Adams for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. In 1850 he became the editor of the Newark *Daily Mercury*, and in this position made a vigorous fight against slavery throughout the ten succeeding years, winning the confidence and respect of all the leaders in that unpopular cause. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, where he advocated the nomination of Mr. Seward for President, but was well pleased with the choice of Mr. Lincoln, whom he afterwards heartily supported. Without solicitation, Mr. Conger received, in 1861, the appointment of United States consul at Hong Kong, which was at that time regarded as one of the most important appointments in the East. Accepting the offer, he went with his family to China, where he remained until 1865, when, in consequence of impaired health, he was obliged to tender his resignation, which was accepted, and with the acceptance was transmitted his appointment by the President as commissioner of emigration of the United States under the law then existing. While thus connected with the State Department in Washington he was twice commissioned as acting Assistant Secretary of State during the illness of the Hon. F. W. Seward, resulting from the wounds which he received from the assassin Payne. In 1866, Mr. Conger receiving from Governor Ward the appointment of Secretary of State of New Jersey, resigned his commissionership and repaired to his new post of duty, at Trenton. Here he remained until 1870, when the position of vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, at Newark, N. J., was tendered to him. In this office he remained for three years, when, his health becoming once more impaired by overlabor, he was compelled to resign. Not long afterwards the consulship at Prague, in Bohemia, was offered to him by President Grant, and in that city he spent two years, returning to his native place in 1875. Since that time he has resided in Newark, and now holds the position of adjuter in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

WILLIAM A. RIGHTER was born in Parsippany, Morris Co., N. J., September 1, 1826. With a good preparatory education, he entered Union College, and was graduated therefrom in 1842. Soon after he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He began at once the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., and has been successfully engaged

therein to the present time. Mr. Righter was in 1876 the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Mr. Thomas B. Peddie by a close vote. In 1877 he was a strong candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Governor, and his success on this occasion seemed quite certain until the name of Gen. McClellan was presented to that body. In the welfare of the city in which he resides he has always taken an active interest, while he has never manifested any great desire for public office. He was, however, a member of the Board of Education in 1851, 1853 and 1854, and is at present a member of the newly-constituted Board of Health, as well as a director of the Security Savings Institution, recently established.

GEORGE F. TUTTLE, one of the numerous descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who came from England in 1635, and settled in New Haven, was born at Montclair, N. J., December 11, 1823. With a good academic education, he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of the late John P. Jackson, Sr., Esq., and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. Immediately after being licensed he became associated with his preceptor in practice, and in this connection remained with him for several years. On the establishment of the District Courts of the city of Newark, in 1873, the first judges of the same were, in accordance with the act, appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Tuttle was thus selected as judge of the First District Court, and held this position for the term of five years. Prior to its expiration Judge Tuttle was appointed by Chancellor Runyon one of the commissioners to examine into the management and condition of the Newark Savings Institution, which had been recently compelled to stop payment. He entered, with his fellow-commissioners, upon this work December 13, 1877, and on the 25th of May following a full statement of the affairs of this institution was presented. In a similar examination of the Dime Savings Institution he subsequently took a prominent part. His abilities as a mathematician are well known and highly appreciated. In the study of the abstruse sciences he finds his recreation, and it is hoped that he will find profit in one of its results which was patented in January last, and which consists in a combination scale for the measurement and laying off upon paper of distances too small to be measured by the eye without the use of a powerful microscope. With graduations not finer than 75 to the inch, it is possible to lay off distances as fine as 100, 120, 150, 200 and 300 to the inch. The principle is also applicable to the metric system, and by reason of its extreme simplicity will doubtless prove valuable and popular.

EDWARD H. WRIGHT was admitted as an attorney-at-law in January, 1850. He is a resident of Newark, but has never engaged in the practice of law.

GEORGE M. ROBESON was born at Oxford Furnace, N. J., in 1829. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1829, and soon after became a stu-

dent-at-law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, in Newark, N. J. Having been admitted to the bar in 1850, he practiced his profession in that city until his removal to Camden, N. J., where in 1858, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas by Governor Newell. In 1867, Governor Ward tendered him the nomination of Attorney-General of the State, and the Senate confirming the nomination, he entered upon, and discharged the duties of the office until 1869, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, a position which he held until 1877.

WILLIAM SILAS WHITEHEAD, son of Hon. ASA Whitehead, was born in Newark, N. J., March 3, 1829. After completing his preliminary studies, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated thence in 1847. He became a student-at-law in the office of his father, and in July, 1850, was admitted to the bar. Soon after receiving his license he began the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1872 he associated himself in business with Albert P. Condit, Esq., a partnership which still continues. In 1859 he was elected surrogate of Essex County, and held this office for the term of five years. Mr. Whitehead has been for a long period prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, and for several years was Grand Master of the State of New Jersey.

JOHN LAURIS BLAKE was born in Boston, Mass., March 25, 1831. With a good classical education, he entered upon the study of law after his removal to New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1852. He began at once the practice of his profession in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he has met with great success, and is still residing. In 1879 and 1880 he represented his Congressional district in the United States House of Representatives, and, although strongly urged to accept the nomination for another term, felt constrained to decline, on account of professional business, with which his absence from home so seriously interfered. Brown University, Rhode Island, by conferring upon Mr. Blake the honorary degree of A.M., recognized in him a man of culture and scholarly tastes.

ALBERT PIERSON CONDIT was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., December 10, 1829. In 1850 he was graduated from Yale College, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in Newark, N. J., soon after receiving his license, and since 1872 has been associated in business with William Silas Whitehead, Esq. In 1866 Mr. Condit was elected a member of the General Assembly from his native county, and served one term. On the death of Charles R. Waugh, clerk of Essex County, in September, 1867, Mr. Condit was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and held the office until November following. Mr. Condit occupies a prominent place among the well-established lawyers of Newark, and has an extensive and lucrative practice.

WILLIAM B. GUILD, JR., son of Hon. William B.



James W. Field

Guilb, editor and proprietor of the *Newark Daily Journal*, was born in Denville, Warren Co., N. J., September 5, 1829. Having been thoroughly prepared for a university course, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated from that institution in 1851. Soon thereafter he began the study of law in the office of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, then a practitioner in Newark, N. J. In June, 1854, he was admitted as an attorney, and in February, 1859, as a counselor-at-law. He established himself immediately in the work of his profession in Newark, where he has now labored industriously and successfully for more than thirty years. Quite early in his professional career he became city attorney, succeeding Hon. Theodore Runyon in that office, and holding it for one year, Mr. Runyon being, at the same time, made city counsel. In 1865 he received the appointment of city counsel, but was again obliged, by reason of political changes, to retire at the end of a twelvemonth. On the death of City Counsel N. Perry, Jr., in March, 1875, Mr. Guilb entered once more upon the duties of that office, and once more suffered an overthrow, together with his political party, at the commencement of the following year. His ability, however, as a lawyer was so notable, that when, in 1884, his party came again into power he came also, and for the third time, into the office of city counsel, where he is at present performing his duty in a manner creditable to himself and beneficial to the city.

Mr. Guilb has for many years enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. His reputation as an advocate has brought him into a large number of important cases, especially of a criminal character, and whenever he has failed to win, it has not been for lack of diligence, or learning or eloquent advocacy of his client's case. In the matter of the *State vs. Benjamin Noyes*, for conspiracy, he was one of the counsel for defendant, but rather as an adviser than as a prominent participant in the trial. Noyes was past saving when the case was opened, and so was Botts, the murderer of Pet Halsted, whom Mr. Guilb reluctantly defended, well knowing that the man could not escape the gallows. As for Mrs. Meierhoffer, for the murder of her husband, there was no hope except in the circumstance that her woman's gear might operate in her favor with the jury. In these and many other cases Mr. Guilb won for himself great applause.

On numerous occasions he has been solicited to accept public office, but has steadfastly refused everything that was not in the line of his profession, and in the practice of this he enjoys the respect and admiration of his brethren and of all who know him.

CALEB S. TITSWORTH was born at Metuchen, Middlesex Co., N. J., September 16, 1826. After a thorough preparatory course of instruction in the De Ruyter Institute, Madison County, N. Y., with a view to entering college, he engaged in teaching, first in

the public schools of Middlesex County, N. J., and subsequently as principal of the Shiloh Academy, in Cumberland County, of the same State. At this time he was enrolled as a student-at-law in the office of Hon. John T. Nixon, then a practitioner in Bridgeton in the county last named, and now a judge of the United States District Court for the State of New Jersey. In 1847, after spending the summer at Rutgers Grammar School, New Brunswick, he entered Union College, New York, and was thence graduated in 1850 with high honors. His health being somewhat impaired by close application to study, he journeyed leisurely, and not altogether aimlessly, southward until he reached the neighborhood of Natchez. Finding himself in good condition physically, he concluded to resume his old occupation, and engaged as a classical teacher in the Bridgeton Grammar School, situated about nine miles from that city. Here he remained until 1853, when he returned to his father's home, now removed to Plainfield, N. J., and entered, as a law student, the office of John Annis, Esq., of that place. Subsequently he made his residence in Newark, and there, in the office of the present Chancellor Runyon, having completed the course of study prescribed by law, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1855. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Newark, and with such success that in January, 1866, he was elected city counsel. This office he held until March, 1867, when he resigned it in order to assume the duties of prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County, to which position he had been appointed. These duties he continued to discharge for a full term of five years, when, the party politically opposed to him coming into power, he was superseded. In 1874 he was elected by the Legislature, in joint meeting, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in this office he also remained a full term, to find himself at its expiration again at the mercy of his political opponents, and again at liberty to resume his practice, which he has since that time continued with great success.

JAMES C. McDONALD was born at Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J., October 1, 1831. He is the son of the late Hon. William K. McDonald, notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. James C. McDonald was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1852, and immediately afterwards entered upon the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in 1855, he began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he is still residing. His business is chiefly in the Court of Chancery, and in the investigation of land titles, for which he has a well-deserved reputation for great skill and conscientious care. Mr. McDonald is a gentleman of culture, fond of study, and travel, and well versed in the modern languages.

JAMES W. FIELD.—Robert Field, the progenitor of the family in America, on his arrival from England,

was a patentee at Flushing, Long Island, in 1645. His son, Robert, settled at Newtown, and was a land-owner in that village in 1670. He died April 13, 1701, leaving four sons, named Robert, Nathaniel, Elnathan and Ambrose. Elnathan died January 3, 1754, leaving children,—Robert, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Susannah. Benjamin had one son, Hezekiah, whose birth-place was Newtown, where he was an extensive land-owner and farmer. He married Phebe, daughter of Robert Coe, of Newtown, whose children were seven in number, all of whom, with the exception of Benjamin and James, having died unmarried. The latter was born in 1779 and died in 1863, having, at the beginning of his business career, removed to New York, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which were continued until 1835, when he retired to Orange, his subsequent home. He married, first, a Miss Cropsey, of New York, and, second, Miss Lydia Lindsley, of Orange, whose only child was James W., born September 1, 1831. He received his early educational training at St. Mark's Hall, under Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, and later under Rev. Samuel S. Stocking, as also private tutors. Having decided upon the law as a profession, he entered the office of Philip Kingsley, of Orange, and concluded his studies with John L. Blake, of that city. He was admitted to the bar November, 1855, and at once began the practice of his profession in Orange, where he has since resided. Mr. Field soon established a successful practice, and won an extensive clientage. He was on October 15, 1856, married to Miss Josephine Kissam, daughter of Joseph and Ann M. Embury Kissam. Their children are Joseph K., an attorney in Orange, and Lizzie Embury.

Mr. Field is in his political predilections a Democrat, but during his active life has avoided the alluring arena of politics, having little taste for its excitements, as he is also indifferent to its honors. He is a member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Orange, in which he has been a vestryman since 1865.

JOHN W. TAYLOR was born in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1830. Having received a good academic education in his native State, he determined to pursue a literary or a professional career, and, with this intent, engaged temporarily in teaching as a means not only of living, but of making further advances in learning. His first efforts in this direction were made in New England, and subsequently he taught school with great success, as is said, in Morristown, N. J. While in that place, it seems, he resolved to enter the legal profession, and removing to Newark, became a student in the office of Hon. Amzi Dodd, afterwards vice-chancellor. In June, 1857, he was admitted as an attorney, and in June, 1860, as a counselor-at-law. Soon after receiving his first license he established himself as a practitioner in Newark, and has since that time been continuously engaged in the work of his profession.

Although Mr. Taylor takes all the interest in public affairs that is becoming in, and even obligatory upon, every good citizen, he is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a politician. Almost from the first day that he began to practice, his professional business has so constantly occupied his time and thoughts that he has been obliged to avoid the political arena in which he has been, on various occasions, invited to take a part. In 1869, however, so strong was the pressure brought to bear upon him by the leaders of the Republican party, that he was induced to become its candidate for Senator for the county of Essex, of which he is a resident. The vote at this election was comparatively small, but Mr. Taylor was chosen Senator by two hundred and fifty-eight majority. After having served three years with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he was renominated in 1872, and, with an increased general vote, he was, on this occasion, elected by a majority of four thousand five hundred and thirty-two. On his return to the Senate he was, in 1873, unanimously chosen president of that body, and with such efficiency and impartiality did he discharge the duties of that high position that he was again, in 1874, unanimously chosen president. It has been said of him that "he proved himself to be a most efficient presiding officer, displaying intimate knowledge of parliamentary practice, holding the scales evenly between both parties, and at all times upholding the dignity of the position and of the Senate."

Mr. Taylor is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and, notwithstanding his extensive practice, keeps well abreast with the literature of the day. His law library is one of the largest in the State, and his miscellaneous collection is not only very extensive, but contains many rare and valuable works. With a love for books and study, it is quite natural that he should be a warm friend of public instruction. As such he was several times elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, in which body he proved himself highly useful during his connection with it. At present his attention is given to his private practice, holding no office whatever except that of counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County, which he has held since 1868.

STEPHEN VAN CORTLANDT VAN KENSSELAER was born in Belleville, N. J., March 24, 1836. After receiving a good preparatory education he entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, and was graduated therefrom in 1854. In 1857, having been admitted to the bar, he settled in Newark, N. J., where he began to practice. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he offered his services, and was commissioned as captain in the Thirtieth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. On the 28th of December, 1863, he was promoted major in the Third Cavalry Regiment. Having retired from the service, he returned to Newark and resumed his practice. In 1875 he was elected a mem-



Wm. M. T. Jr.

ber of the General Assembly, and in 1876 was re-elected to the same position. In 1877 he was chosen a member of the Common Council of the city of Newark, and while still a member of that body was elected sheriff of Essex County, in which office he served for three years. At the present time Maj. Van Rensselaer is the general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and a resident of Newark.

JOSEPH L. HALSEY was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1858. He is a resident of Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM VANDERPOOL, son of the late Hon. Beach Vanderpool, of Newark, N. J., was born in New York City, December 4, 1835. In 1854 he was graduated A.B. from Burlington College, New Jersey, and in 1857 received in course the degree of A.M. Soon afterwards he entered the Law Department of Harvard University, and in 1859 received from that institution the degree of LL.B. He also prosecuted his studies for some time in the city of Berlin, Prussia. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1861 as a counselor. Mr. Vanderpool practiced law in Newark seven years, during six of which he was secretary of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. In 1865 he retired from general practice on being elected secretary of the New Jersey Insurance Company, a position which he has since that time occupied.

JAMES N. FITZGERALD, grandson of the late Aaron Boylan, Esq., and son of Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, was born in Newark, N. J., July 27, 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and immediately began the practice of law in his native city. In 1861 he determined to enter the ministry, and soon after became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His success as a preacher was such that he commanded first-class appointments, and in time was made presiding elder of the Newark District. His election to three successive General Conferences indicates the estimation in which he is held by his own conference. Dr. Fitzgerald is a trustee of Drew Seminary, and vice-president of the board.

ABRAHAM MANNERS was born in Mercer County, N. J., July 14, 1835. At a very early age he removed with his parents to Hunterdon County, N. J., where he remained until 1859, and where he received his early education. After graduating from the Poughkeepsie Law School, he entered, as a student, the office of Bennett Van Syckle, Esq., now an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. He began to practice soon after in Newark, N. J., where he still resides and retains his office.

CONRAD MEYER ZULICK was born at Easton, Pa., June 3, 1839, and was educated at Minerva Hall, in that place. In June, 1860, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he offered his services to the

government, and received the appointment of adjutant in the Second Division of Colored Volunteers. He was subsequently appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding, and in this capacity did faithful service until he received an honorable discharge on account of disability incurred on the field and in the line of duty. Soon afterwards he was appointed by President Johnson United States internal revenue assessor, to succeed Hon. George A. Halsey. In 1880, he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. In November, 1879, he was elected surrogate of Essex County, a position which he has filled for nearly five years with great satisfaction to the public.

ASA WHITEHEAD, JR., was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1859. He is a resident of Newark, N. J.

J. HENRY STONE was born in Rahway, N. J., November 19, 1835. Having received a careful preliminary education, he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in 1856. Soon thereafter he entered, as a student, the law office of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. He began as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., and, in conducting his law business, was alone until 1866, when he became associated with John P. Jackson, Jr., Esq., with whom he continued in partnership, under the style of Stone & Jackson, until a short time before the death of Mr. Jackson. Although a member of the Essex County bar, Mr. Stone has always been a resident of Rahway, and in that place holds a high position among its public-spirited men. He is a director in the Rahway Gas Company and the Rahway Savings Institution. As a member of the Common Council of that city he was prominent and useful. For two years he held the high position of mayor, and for a long period filled the office of city attorney. In 1872 he was elected a member of the State Senate for Union County for the term of three years, and served on some of the most important committees of that body. Among the important services which he rendered to the State at this time was his earnest advocacy of the General Railroad Law, a measure for which he earnestly contended until its passage was secured. The benefits to the State resulting from this law are inestimable. It is said of Mr. Stone that, although a staunch Republican, he has always been governed by a desire to promote the public welfare.

CHARLES BORCHERLING, son of the late Charles F. Borchering, a former highly-respected citizen of Newark, N. J., was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, January 11, 1827. When a child he accompanied his parents to the United States, and subsequently visiting his native country, received there a partial education, which was afterwards continued on his return to America. His original intention was to lead a business life, but his fondness for study, as well as a high regard for his father's wishes, induced him

to apply himself to the study of law. He entered, accordingly, the office of Hon. Candlish Parker as a student, and, in June, 1860, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and subsequently to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. His entrance upon the practice of his profession soon followed his admission to the bar, and as a practitioner he became immediately successful. Although greatly sought and trusted as a counselor, he is regarded as an able advocate, and has, at present, a full share of the business before the several State and County Courts. In the celebrated Meierhofer murder case he won for himself a great reputation, not only as a lawyer of abundant learning and acumen, not only as an officer of the court entirely willing to obey its behests, whatever might be to him the costs, but as a man of tender feelings and generous instincts. His client on this occasion was a poor, ragged, friendless tramp, charged with the high crime of murder. Mr. Borchertling was assigned by the court to defend him, without the hope of any pecuniary reward whatever. This service was not only faithfully performed during a trial of four long weeks but the accused was clothed and otherwise cared for at the expense of his counsel, who firmly believed at the time, and who is still of the opinion, that the unfortunate wretch was innocent of the crime for which he finally suffered.

Although a man in easy circumstances Mr. Borchertling is an industrious and painstaking laborer in his profession. In all matters affecting the public welfare he has ever taken a commendable interest, while he has never held or sought any public office. In August, 1869 he was married to Eliza S., daughter of James M. Quimby, Esq., of Newark. Mrs. Borchertling died September 20, 1865, leaving an only son, Frederick Adolph Borchertling.

SAMUEL F. BIGELOW was admitted as an attorney in June, 1860, and as a counselor-at-law, in June, 1866. After practicing in Newark, N. J., for several years, he removed elsewhere.

JOSEPH COLE was admitted as an attorney in February, 1861, and as a counselor-at-law in February 1869. He is at present a resident and practitioner in Newark, N. J.

DAVID A. RYERSON was admitted an attorney in June, 1861, and as a counselor-at-law in June, 1871. He resides in Newark, N. J., and is engaged in practice.

ERNEST EUGENE COE was born in Newark, N. J., February 14, 1862, and is the descendant of one of the early settlers of that place, being a son of the late Joseph Coe. Mr. Coe received his education in his native city, and is a graduate of the Wesleyan Institute, a school which formerly held a high rank among the educational institutions of Newark, but which was discontinued a few years since. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began the practice of his profession, which he still pursues, doing chiefly an office business.

FREDERICK H. HARRIS was born in Newark, N. J., March 7, 1830. After receiving a good education in the schools of Newark and at the academy of Bloomfield, he studied law at first in the office of Judge Charles R. Waugh, and subsequently in that of David A. Hayes, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1862, and in August following entered the military service in defense of the Union, as captain of Company E, of the Thirteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. In August, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major, and in March, 1865, to the rank of lieutenant colonel. While in the service, he had for some time command of a brigade, and was twice breveted by the President, once for "gallant and meritorious service in Georgia and the Carolinas, and afterwards for gallant service in the battle of Bentonville, N. C. At the close of the war, in June, 1865, he returned to his home, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued until the spring of 1866, when he was appointed secretary of the American Insurance Company of Newark. On the death of Mr. Stephen H. Gould, its president, Col. Harris was elected to fill the vacancy, and since February, 1883, has been at the head of this well-known institution.

EDWARD M. CARRINGTON was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1862. He is a resident of Newark, but for many years has not practiced his profession.

JOHN O. FORD was born at Morristown, N. J., July 22, 1841. He read law with Hon. Van Cleve Dalrimple. In 1863 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1867 a counselor-at-law. He began at once to practice law in Newark, N. J., and is still engaged in the duties of his profession.

BEACH VANDERPOOL, JR., was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1863, and is a resident of Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH E. TRIPPE, JR., was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1864.

EDWARD S. WILDE was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1864.

WALTER M. LYON is a native of Lyons' Farms, Essex Co., N. J. In that place and in the schools of Newark he received his education. He was admitted to the bar Nov. 3, 1864, and has since that time been a practitioner in Newark, where he still resides.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN MERCER was born in Newark, N. J., November 7, 1840. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1861, and subsequently entered, as a student-at-law, the office of his uncle, Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, and was admitted to the bar, June 1840. For a few years he engaged in the practice of law, and then retired for the purpose of entering into other business.

JOHN R. EMERY was admitted as an attorney in February, 1865, and as a counselor-at-law in February, 1868. He is a resident and practitioner in Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH L. MUSS was born in East Orange, Essex Co., N. J., December 5, 1849. Having received a good preparatory education at the Newark Academy, he entered the College of New Jersey, and was graduated therefrom in 1862. In 1865 he was admitted as an attorney and in 1868 as a counselor-at-law. He soon after began the work of his profession in Newark, and is still a practitioner in that city. His interest in educational matters led to his appointment, in 1867, as county superintendent of public schools. In 1881 he was a member of the General Assembly, and took an active part in the business of that body. For nineteen years, almost continuously, he has been counsel for the town of East Orange, and in November, 1884, he was elected surrogate of Essex County.

EDWARD L. DOBBINS was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 29, 1838, and was educated at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after established himself in Newark, N. J., where he practiced his profession until 1872, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company. In 1880 he became its secretary and assistant treasurer, both of which positions he still holds. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark. In 1876 he was chosen president of that body, and continued to hold that office until his retirement from the same in 1880.

FREDERICK W. LEONARD was admitted as an attorney in June, 1865, and as a counselor in February, 1865.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS was admitted as an attorney in June, 1865, and as a counselor-at-law in February, 1870. He is now engaged in practice in Dakota. For several years he was city counsel for the city of Newark, N. J.

SAMUEL H. BALDWIN was admitted as an attorney in February, 1865, and as a counselor-at-law in February, 1869. He is a resident and practitioner in Newark, N. J.

HENRY YOUNG was born in Newark, N. J., October 24, 1844. In 1862 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and soon after entered, as a student, the Law School connected with Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, and began at once the practice of his profession in his native place. In 1866 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for New Jersey, a position which he held for several years, and from 1876 to 1884 he occupied the office of city counsel of Newark, N. J. Since his retirement from this office Mr. Young has devoted himself entirely to his private practice.

WILLIAM H. MORROW was admitted as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in February, 1869. For several years he practiced law in Newark, N. J., but is now a resident of Belvidere, N. J.

CHARLES F. HILL was born in Limerick, York Co., Maine, June 26, 1822, and received his educa-

tion in the schools of his native State. His law studies were pursued under the direction of his uncle, Joshua Hill, a law partner of ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. Mr. Charles F. Hill was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1845, and began to practice at Seaboard, in that State, where he remained until April, 1851, when he removed to Wolfboro', N. H. Here he resumed practice, and here remained until September, 1865, when he settled in Newark, N. J. After obtaining admission to the bar of New Jersey, in 1866, he entered upon the practice of his profession in his new home. Mr. Hill has never occupied any other public position than that of superintendent of public schools, which he held for a period of seven years in Wolfboro', N. H.

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR was born in Newark, N. J., December 20, 1840. With a good preparatory education, he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of David A. Hayes, Esq., and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. He at once established himself in practice, and soon became successful in his profession. In 1868, Mr. Tichenor was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark, and served during that and the succeeding year. He is at the present time president of the Franklin School board of trustees, and is one of the members of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, grandson of the distinguished chief justice of the same name, was born at Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844. Having received a thorough preliminary education, he entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, and was graduated thence in 1863. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1869 as a counselor-at-law. Soon after his admission as an attorney he established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., where he has been since that time engaged in the work of his profession.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE was born in New York City, December 25, 1844, and is a descendant of the Price family who settled in what is now called Sussex County, N. J., in 1700. His father was the late Judge Francis Price, of Weehawken, Hudson Co., N. J., and his mother was descended from the Hart family, one of whom, John, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. At the age of sixteen, young Price entered the United States service, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, April, 1861, as a second lieutenant, Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant, and subsequently, for gallant conduct, at the siege of Yorktown, Va., was appointed by Maj.-Gen. Hooker on his personal staff as ordnance officer of the division of the Third Army Corps, and served as such all through the Peninsula campaign, at the termination of which he was promoted to major of his old regiment and commanded it through the subsequent battles of Bristow, Second Bull Run and Chantilly. After this he was promoted to the colonelcy of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regi-

ment New York Volunteers, his commission bearing date December 18, 1852, at which time he was yet under the age of eighteen years. On his return he entered, as a student of law, the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in June, 1866, was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, in the various courts to which he has gained admission. Col. Price has been twice elected a member of the General Assembly,—once in 1865, when he had not become of age, though at his majority when he took his seat in the House; again in 1867. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party.

GEORGE P. KINGSLEY was born at Orange, N. J., May 12, 1842. After his graduation from the University of New York, he attended lectures at the Law School of Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Soon afterwards he began to practice in his native city, where he is now successfully engaged in the business of his profession.

SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, JR., son of Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., March 9, 1842. In 1862 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and subsequently passed one term at Harvard Law School. Instead of completing at once his term of study and applying for a license as attorney, as he might have done, he preferred to enter the ranks of the Union army, and on the 15th of April, 1863, was commissioned as lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, which became a portion of the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Gen. Sherman. To this regiment he was attached throughout his whole term of service, and with it participated in all the campaigns from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss. He was at the siege of Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," and in the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. On the 15th of November, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company B, in his old regiment, and held this position when, at the close of the war, he, with his regiment, was mustered out of service July 20, 1865. On returning to his home Capt. Pennington resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1866. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, and is therein regarded as very successful.

FREDERICK G. BURNHAM was admitted as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in June, 1871. He is at present practicing law in Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK WILLIAM STEVENS was born at Hoboken, N. J., June 9, 1846. Having received a thorough preparatory education, he entered Columbia College, and was graduated therefrom in 1865. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has

practiced his profession in Newark, N. J. When the District Courts of that city were established, in 1873, he was appointed judge of the Second District, and held that position for the term of five years.

RODERICK BYINGTON, son of the distinguished Dr. Roderick Byington, of Belvidere, N. J., was born in that place March 13, 1844. He was graduated from Yale College in 1865, and soon after began the study of law with Hon. David A. Depue, under whose preceptorship he remained until the latter was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Mr. Byington then continued his studies in the law office of Messrs. Richy & Emery, at Trenton, N. J., and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. He established himself immediately in the practice of his profession at Newark, N. J., where he is still engaged. For several years he was assistant prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County. He also assisted in the prosecution of the members of the so-called "Warren County Ring," as well as in the trial of William A. Hall for forgery in Essex County.

FRANCIS K. HOWELL was admitted as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. He is a resident and practitioner of Newark, N. J.

WILBERFORCE FREEMAN was born at Paterson, N. J., August 8, 1843. He is a graduate of the College of New Jersey, from which he received his degree of A.B. in 1864, and his degree of A.M. in course three years after. He also attended the Law School of Columbia College, and from that institution obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1868, at which time he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Freeman began to practice law in Orange, N. J., soon after receiving his license, and is still successfully engaged in his profession in that city.

JOHN J. KING was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1868, and is a resident and practitioner of Newark, N. J.

LEWIS MCKERGAN is a native of Clinton township, Essex Co., N. J., and received his education in the schools of Newark. After studying law during the required term of years, he was, in 1868, admitted to the bar. He soon after became a practitioner in Newark, where he is still occupied in the work of his profession.

FREDERICK ADAMS was born at Amherst, N. H., October 9, 1840. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from the Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately established himself in the practice of his profession at Newark, N. J. His residence is in East Orange.

OSCAR KEEN was born at Newark, N. J., March 3, 1844, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1865. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began to practice law in Newark, in partnership with Thomas N. McCarter, Esq., under the firm name of McCarter and Keen. This partnership existed from July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1882,—a

period of fourteen years. In January, 1883, Mr. Keen was appointed by Governor Ludlow, prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County, an office which he holds at the present time.

LUDLOW McCARTER was born in German Valley, Morris Co., N. J., October 23, 1841. He takes great pride in saying that the McCarters in America are Irish; that the name was always spelt, in Ireland, McCarter, and not McCarthy or McArthur. John McCarter, the founder of the family in America, was born in Donegal County, Ireland. He was an educated man, and, emigrating to this country in 1774, settled in Morristown, N. J. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, warmly espousing the rebel cause, he enlisted as a private in the American army, and, having been promoted to the rank of major, served as such to the end of the contest. He was a sterling Democrat, distinguished for his ability and force of character. His son John, born in Morris County in 1799, was a farmer, and a merchant, and a private in the war of 1812. He was noted for his varied and accurate information on all subjects, and for the clearness of his intellect and the soundness of his judgment. In politics he was always a Democrat, believing in that Democracy which is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. He held many offices of trust during his life, and always discharged his duty with honesty and fidelity. His son, the subject of this sketch, after receiving a good education at the Newton Collegiate Institute, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1869. For two years he practiced in Newton, and then removed to Newark, N. J., where he practiced until the spring of 1879, when he was appointed by Governor George B. McClellan president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex County. After his admission to the bar he rose rapidly in his profession, and at the time of his appointment was regarded as one of the soundest young lawyers in the State. He is a ready, forcible speaker, and has the faculty of expressing himself clearly upon all subjects. His charges are regarded as models of clearness, no jury ever misunderstanding his meaning. He has never held, nor aspired to hold, any political office, his present position being regarded as one of promotion in the line of his profession. Since his appointment on the bench his duties have been varied, but he has performed them promptly, easily, and with signal ability. Judge McCarter was married, in 1873, to Miss Emma Cummings, a native of Sussex County, N. J.

JOHN C. DURNING was born in Newark, N. J., October 14, 1829, and was educated at the classical school of Mr. Bernard Kearney, and at St. John's School of his native city. He learned the art and business of printing in the office of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and subsequently became a reporter on the *Daily Journal*, and general superintendent of that paper. In 1867, Mr. Durning was

appointed by the Court of Oyer and Terminer clerk of the Grand Juries for Essex County, and has held that position continuously until the present time. In 1869, having been admitted to the bar, he opened an office in Newark, N. J., where he is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

CHARLES T. GLEN was born at Matteawan, Dutchess Co., N. Y., September 28, 1844. His education was obtained at Burr Barton Seminary, Manchester, Vt. Removing to Newark, N. J., he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Messrs. Cortlandt Parker and Anthony Q. Keasbey, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1869, and as a counselor in 1873. He began to practice immediately after receiving his license as attorney, remaining in the office of his preceptors, and in charge of a portion of their business, until his admission as counselor. Since that time he has been in practice for himself, and with great success, never having removed from the office in which he first established himself.

HORACE STETSON was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1869, and resides in Orange, N. J.

SERGEANT P. STEARNS was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1869. He is at present consul general for the United States at Montreal.

FREDERICK HARVEY LUM was born at Chatham, Morris Co., N. J., October 5, 1848, and received his education principally at the classical schools of Rev. John F. Pingry, D.D., of Elizabeth, N. J., and of Rev. Julius D. Rose, D.D., of Newark, N. J. Having read law during the required term, he was admitted to the bar, and began at once to practice. In 1873 he became associated with his former preceptor, William B. Guild, Jr., Esq., under the firm-name of Guild & Lum, a partnership which has been very successful and is still in existence.

GEORGE W. HUBBELL, son of Hon. Algernon S. Hubbell, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., May 27, 1847, and was educated at Newark Academy, and Hamilton College, New York. After pursuing his law studies during the usual period, as well as attending lectures at Columbia College Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1870. He began at once the practice of his profession in his native place, where he is still actively employed. Mr. Hubbell was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Newark in 1847, and served in that position during the two following years.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, son of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, was born at Morristown, August 6, 1848. In 1867 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. His law studies were pursued under the direction of his distinguished father, and in 1870 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1873 as a counselor. Not long afterwards he entered upon the practice of law in Newark, N. J., where he is now engaged in the duties of his profession.

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, son of John R. Weeks, of

whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., August 4, 1848. He was a student in the private law offices in the High School of Newark until 1863, when he entered the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in 1865. His law studies were pursued in the office of his late father, and in 1870 he was admitted to the bar. Although Mr. Weeks makes a specialty of the examination of titles to real estate, he engages also in the general practice and the trial of causes. In 1879 he was engaged as counsel in the celebrated case of Joseph A. Blair, charged with the murder of his coachman, and acquitted. In 1883 and 1884 he was counsel for the New Jersey State Firemen's Association in matters affecting the interests of that body. Mr. Weeks is a member of the American Geographical Society, also historiographer of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and has been a member of the American Bar Association since the year following its organization.

SAMUEL MORROW, JR., is a native of Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J., and received his education in the High School of that place. At an early age he became a teacher, and in the cause of public instruction made himself prominent and efficient at teachers' institutes and other educational gatherings in various parts of his native State. Desirous, however, of entering one of the learned professions, he finally applied himself to the study of law, and in June, 1871, was admitted to the bar. He began soon after to practice in Newark, N. J., and was already so well and favorably known in that city that in the following year he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in 1873 and 1874 was re-elected to the same office. Since the last-mentioned year he has withdrawn almost entirely from political life, and devoted himself strictly to the duties of his profession.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, son of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, was born at Newark, N. J. He received his preparatory education at the Newark Academy, and subsequently entered Rutgers College, N. J., from which institution he was graduated in 1868. In 1871 he was admitted as an attorney, and 1874 as a counselor-at-law. Since his admission as an attorney he has continued to practice his profession in Newark. On the failure of the National Mechanics' Bank, of that place, he was appointed by Chancellor Runyon its receiver.

SAMUEL KALISCH was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1851. In the schools of that city, and under the tuition of his learned father, Rev. Isador Kalisch, he received a classical education. After removing with his parents to Newark, N. J., he began the study of law, and in time entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced as a practitioner in Newark, N. J. He began in a very

short time to attract attention by reason of his success in criminal cases, and of these he has probably had his full share. Among the more important in which he was retained as counsel was that of George Stickert, who was indicted for murder, and convicted of manslaughter in 1876; also that of Joseph Koerner, who was indicted for the murder of Gommersall, and acquitted in 1878. In the case of James B. Graves, as well as in that of John Chisholm, he was not so successful, but did all in his power to save them from the gallows, and many persons feared that he would succeed. Mr. Kalisch was counsel for the American Protective Association from 1877 to 1879, and one of the counsel for depositors in the proceedings for contempt against the managers of the Newark Savings Institution. In 1875 he was corporation attorney for the city of Newark, and in 1879 was the Democratic nominee of the Fifth Assembly District for the General Assembly, but was defeated by one hundred and thirty-seven votes.

ALPHEUS STRUBLE was born at Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., March 5, 1843. After enjoying all the advantages afforded by the schools of his native county, he engaged in teaching, with a view to earning the means necessary to enable him to obtain a profession. In this he was so successful that at the end of three years he had not only made considerable progress in the study of law, but was able to attend lectures at the Columbia College Law School. Having spent a year in this institution, he was admitted to the bar in 1871. He settled at once in Newark, N. J., where he began to practice, and where he is still in the exercise of his profession.

ELWOOD C. HARRIS was born in Warren County, N. J., December 20, 1847. In 1868 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and soon after entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, in Newark, N. J. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced his work as a practitioner. Mr. Harris finds much employment as a master and examiner in Chancery.

FRANCIS ELSTON MARSH was born in Plainfield, N. J., March 2, 1845. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in the class of 1867, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced law in Newark, N. J. In 1875 he became associated in business with Hon. Caleb S. Titworth, in the law firm of Titworth, Francis & Marsh, afterwards Titworth & Marsh, and this partnership has continued very successfully until the present time.

JOHN G. TRUESDELL was born in Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., May 22, 1831. With the foundation for a good education, he began, at the age of fifteen, to teach in the district school of his neighborhood, pursuing his studies, at the same time, privately, and under competent instructors. In 1851 he entered into mercantile business, and remained therein until 1859. In 1860 he entered the office of the late Judge Charles L. C. Gifford, but in 1864, becoming interested in some

large real estate transactions, which occupied him for several years, he did not apply for admission to the bar until 1872, when he received his license. In the mean time (1863) Mr. Truesdell was elected State Senator for Essex County, and as such served for the term of three years. Soon after his admission to the bar he became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Judge Gifford, a partnership which continued until within a few months of Judge Gifford's death. Since that time, he has practiced alone.

JOHN SYLVESTER YOUNG was born in Newark, N. J., December 13, 1847. He received his preliminary education at the Newark Academy, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1867. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after established himself in the business of his profession in Newark, where he has continued to practice until the present time.

EDWARD Q. KEASBEY, son of Hon. Anthony Q. Keasbey, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Salem, N. J. After a preparatory training in the Newark Academy, he entered the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and was graduated thence A.B. in 1869, and three years afterwards received his degree of A.M. He subsequently entered Harvard Law School, and from that institution obtained the degree of LL.B. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began to practice in Newark, N. J. He was without any business partner until 1876, when he and his brother, George M. Keasbey, became associated with their father, forming the law firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey was appointed a United States commissioner in 1873, but resigned November 5, 1883. In July, 1873, he was made a master in Chancery, in July, 1878, a commissioner of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; and in November 1883, was elected a member of the General Assembly. From January, 1879, to the present time he has been one of the editors of the *New Jersey Law Journal*. Of the Essex Law Library he is one of the board of governors, of the Essex Bar Association a trustee, and of the Board of Trade a director.

JAMES E. HOWELL was born in Sussex County, N. J., June 25, 1848. Having been educated at the University of Michigan, he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. During the last ten years he has practiced his profession successfully in Newark, N. J., where he still resides.

ELIAS F. MORROW was born at Deckertown N. J., and was educated at Mount Retirement Seminary. At the early age of sixteen he was a teacher in the Newton Collegiate Institute, and afterwards taught successively in the Stamford Military Institute, Connecticut, and as principal of one of the public schools in the city of Rahway, N. Y. With an experience of eight years as a teacher, Mr. Morrow began the study of law in the office of Theodore Runyon, Esq., afterwards chancellor. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1875 as a counselor. He began

the practice of his profession in the office in which he studied it, and remained therein until Mr. Runyon was elevated to the chancellorship. His success as a practitioner has been remarkable, and it is believed that the present ill condition of his health is due to overwork in his profession. For the present he has retired, and is now striving to recover his strength among his native hills in Sussex County.

JAMES M. C. MORROW was born in Deckertown, Sussex County, N. J., August 30, 1837. He was educated in his native place, and, after teaching school three years in Milburn and Rahway, N. J., entered upon the study of law in the office of John Whitehead, Esq., of Newark, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1872. In the latter place he began at once the practice of his profession, and it was through him that the remarkable sale of the "Deserted Village," in New Jersey, was effected, under an order obtained by him from Chancellor Runyon. Feltsville was the name of the place, and it was so called after its owner, who, from his lordly mansion, which overlooked his mills, his church, his tavern, and his row of neat cottages, ruled like a prince his three or four hundred tenants and workmen. Like many other princes, he was compelled to abdicate. His paper manufacturing business proved a failure. The mills were closed; the tenants had nothing to live on; the tavern was deserted; the bellows of the blacksmith breathed its last; the tolling of the church bell ceased, and all was over. Grass grew sadly and reverently over the sidewalks, and a long night began, without the smallest prospect of a coming morrow. It came, however, by order of the chancellor, as above stated, and the auctioneer came also. Feltsville is once more a happy place, and Mr. Morrow justly deserves a share in it.

JULIUS C. FITZGERALD was admitted as an attorney in 1872, and practices law in Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM GARFIELD CUMMING, son of the late Gen. Gilbert W. Cumming, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume, was born in Greenville, Green Co., N. J., October 8, 1851. His education was obtained in Newark, N. J., and here, in the office of his late father, his law studies were pursued. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and became associated at once with his father in practice, an association which continued until it was dissolved by death. Mr. Cumming still remains in Newark engaged in his professional work.

EDGAR B. WARD was born in Alfred, Me., N. J., October 14th, 1848, and is a graduate of Cornell University, New York. He received his license as an attorney in 1872, and was admitted as counselor in 1875. Opening an office in Newark, N. J., he entered upon the work of his profession, and continued therein until 1880, when he was appointed counsel for the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The duties of this office, which he still holds, com-

pelled him to retire from the general practice of law. He retains his residence in Newark.

JOHN V. KERNAN was admitted as an attorney in November, 1872, and as a counselor in 1879. He is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

FRANK B. ALLEN was admitted as an attorney in November, 1872, and as a counselor in November, 1875. After practicing for some time in Newark, N. J., he removed to the West.

JARED HAINES was admitted as an attorney in February, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1879. He practices in Newark, N. J.

THOMAS PROVEST was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1882. He practices law in Newark, N. J.

SAMUEL V. HULSE was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876. He is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

OWEN M. BEACH was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 20, 1839. Having received a good common-school education, he first learned the trade of a carpenter with his father, Mr. Jared Beach, and subsequently pursued the studies necessary to become an architect. Desirous of becoming a lawyer, he went to Newark, and entering as a student the office of Messrs. Grover & Francis, he there completed the prescribed term of study, and in June, 1873, was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has continued to practice his profession in his native place, where, for two years, he was a member of the township committee and, moreover, held other offices of trust and honor.

WILLIAM S. GUMMERE was born in Trenton, June 24, 1850, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1870. In June, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and two years afterwards removed to Newark, N. J., where he established himself in his profession, and where he is still successfully engaged.

THEODORE L. CURRIE was born in Newark, N. J., June 8, 1843. Having graduated from the Newark High School, he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of William B. Guild, Jr., Esq., and was admitted to the bar November, 1873. Soon thereafter he entered upon the work of his profession, and is at present successfully engaged therein.

CHARLES E. HILL, son of Charles F. Hill, noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born at Wolfboro, N. H., and received his academic education in that State. In Newark, N. J., he began the study of law in the office of his father, who had established himself in that place as a lawyer, and in June, 1873, was admitted to the bar. In partnership with his father, he at once entered upon his profession, and in this connection continues to practice. In 1880, Mr. Hill was elected a member of the Board of Education, and still (1884) holds that position.

CARL LENTZ was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 1, 1845, and came to the United States at an early age.

While pursuing his preliminary studies the war of the Rebellion broke out, and, although only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. From a private in the ranks he became a non-commissioned officer, and after the battle of the Wilderness was promoted, in May, 1864, to a lieutenancy. In one of the cavalry fights which took place July 12, 1864, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., during the invasion of Early, he lost his right arm, and, thus disabled, was mustered out of service December 24, 1864. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wounds he entered Columbia University, at Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1869. Subsequently he became a student in the Law Department of the same university, and in 1873 received his degree of LL.B. In November of the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon after settled in Newark, where he began to practice, and where he is still residing.

CHARLES K. WESTERHOOD was born in Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J., March 10, 1851. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1871, and three years after received in course the degree of A.M. He subsequently studied law in the office of Joseph Coult, Esq., of Newark, and attended the regular course of the Columbia College Law School, whence he was graduated with honors LL.B. in 1873. In the same year he was admitted as an attorney in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in 1876 received his license as a counselor-at-law. Soon after his admission as an attorney he began to practice in Newark, and continued to do so until 1878, when he temporarily abandoned his profession for the purpose of engaging in literary pursuits. He still retains his residence in Newark, and expects ultimately to resume his place at the bar.

PHILIP W. CROSS was born at Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 2, 1842, and was educated in Oberlin College, Ohio. His law studies were pursued in the State of New York, and to the bar of that State he was admitted in December, 1866. Having removed to Newark, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in March, 1877. On the motion of the solicitor general he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, October 8, 1883. Since his admission as an attorney in New Jersey, Mr. Cross has practiced his profession in Newark. In 1875 and 1876 he was city attorney.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, nephew of the late ex-Governor George F. Fort, was born at Pemberton, N. J., March 20, 1852, and was educated at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. Having completed the prescribed term of study, and attended a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, Mr. Fort was admitted to the bar in November, 1873. From that time he has been a resident and practitioner in Newark,

N. J. In 1873 and 1874 he was journal clerk of the House of Assembly. Although a Republican, he was in 1878, appointed judge of the First District Court of Newark by Governor McClellan, a Democrat, and in 1881 was reappointed to the same office by Governor Ludlow, also a Democrat. Judge Fort takes a prominent part in political affairs, and is well known as a political speaker. He was a member of the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1884.

OLIVER H. PERRY was born at Belleville, N. J., April 3, 1848. He studied law under the direction of Messrs. Guild & Lum, of Newark, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1873, began to practice, retaining his seat and desk in the office of those gentlemen. Mr. Perry's business is chiefly confined to the Court of Chancery and to the examinations of titles to real estate.

GEORGE G. FREELINGHUYSEN was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1874. He is practicing in Newark, N. J.

JOHN ANDERSON MILLER, JR., was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1850. With a good preparatory education, he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Mr. Miller has practiced law successfully in Newark during the past ten years.

SAMUEL HOWELL JONES was born in Philadelphia, Pa. His academic course having been completed, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated therefrom in 1872. He soon after became a student-at-law in the office of the late David A. Hayes, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Since that time he has been a practitioner in Newark.

MOSES J. DE WITT was born in the township of Wantage, Sussex Co., N. J., April 30, 1849. His preliminary studies were so thorough and extended that he was able to enter the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Soon afterwards he became associated in practice with Elias M. Pennington, a classmate in Princeton, now deceased, and noticed elsewhere in this volume. Thus connected, he entered upon his profession first in Jersey City, and afterwards, in 1876, in Newark, where, since his partner's death, he has practiced alone.

JOHN McCracken was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1874, and as a counselor in February, 1878. He practices in Newark, N. J.

ROBERT L. CASTLE was born at Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, January 18, 1844, and in that place enjoyed the advantages of a classical institute. After removing to the United States he applied himself to the study of law, and in 1874 was admitted

to the bar. Prior to his admission Mr. Castle acted as stenographer in the court of Vice-Chancellor Dodd, and subsequently became the official law stenographer for Essex County. To the general practice of law, in which he is now engaged, he adds occasionally that of a stenographer, and continues to reside in Newark, N. J., where he studied, and where he entered upon his profession.

SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, son of John P. Jackson, Sr., and brother of John P. Jackson, Jr., both of whom are noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J. Having completed his preliminary studies at the Newark Academy, N. J., and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., he entered Yale College, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. His legal studies were pursued in Newark, N. J., in the Columbia College Law School, New York City, and in Berlin, Prussia. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1878, Mr. Jackson was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in 1879 was re-elected to the same office. During the latter year he was chosen Speaker, and it is somewhat remarkable that, like his father, who was also a member and Speaker of that body nearly fifty years before, he should have been one of the youngest, if not the youngest, members of the house. Mr. Jackson was a member of the "Commission to inquire into the Labor of the State Prison," created by joint resolution in 1879. In 1881 and 1882 he represented the Third Ward of the city of Newark in the Common Council.

FREDERICK H. PILCH was born in Newark, N. J., March 5, 1842. At first he was a pupil of the noted teacher and disciplinarian, Nathan Hedges, and afterwards he was graduated from the Newark High School. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Pilch, still very young, offered his services to the Union, and was among the first to repair to the field as a private in Company D, First Regiment, New Jersey Militia. At the expiration of the term of service of this regiment, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Company F, but was discharged before the end of his term for disability incurred by exposure. Subsequently he was drafted, but upon examination was found to be still unable to perform military duty. Resolving, not long after, to become a lawyer, he entered, as a student, the office of Samuel F. Bigelow, Esq. In 1874 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1877 as a counselor-at-law. He began at once the practice of his profession, and is at present very successful therein. Mr. Pilch finds his recreation in courting the muses, and his success is attested by a volume of poems entitled "Homespun Verses," which has won for him the reputation of a skillful and pleasing writer.

J. OGDEN CLARK was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1875. After practicing some time in Newark, N. J., he removed to New York City.

ARNER KALISCH was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 2, 1853, and at an early age removed to Newark, N. J. He read law in this city, and attended lectures at the Columbia College Law School, New York. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began to practice with considerable success, especially in cases of a criminal nature. He was counsel for the defendant, Edward Kissam, indicted for the murder of his wife, and convicted of manslaughter. In the celebrated cases of James B. Graves and John Chisholm, indicted and convicted of murder, he was associated with his brother, Samuel Kalisch, Esq.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, son of Peter S. Duryee, an esteemed and respected citizen of Newark, N. J., was born in that city, and there received his early education. Having been graduated in 1872 from Rutgers College, he entered upon the study of law, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. He began at once the practice of his profession in his native city, where he met with great success, and in 1877 was elected a member of the General Assembly, taking his seat in that body in January following. In November, 1878, he was re-elected to the same office. In 1881 he was appointed clerk in Chancery, a position which he still occupies.

ELVIN W. CRANE was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 20, 1853. In 1869 he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Messrs. Bradley & Abeel, of which firm the late Col. G. N. Abeel was the junior partner. In 1875, Mr. Crane was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. On the appointment of Col. Abeel as prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County, Mr. Crane became his assistant, and remained with him in that capacity throughout his long term of service. Under such able tutelage he could not fail to acquire a thorough knowledge of the practice of criminal law, both in the trial of cases and the drawing of indictments and other necessary papers. As a matter of fact, during the latter years of Col. Abeel's term of office, Mr. Crane tried the majority of cases before the Courts of Special, as well as of Quarter Sessions, and with great success, as must be acknowledged. On the appointment of Oscar Keene, Esq., as prosecutor, he was requested to retain his position as assistant, and has served the county ably and efficiently up to the present time. His daily drill for nearly one-half of his life in criminal practice has made him an adept, and his services are unquestionably of great value to the county.

In October, 1881, Mr. Crane was elected a trustee of the Newark City Home, and two years afterwards was re-elected to the same office. To this honor he adds that of being chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, which he has well earned by his activity and influence in political matters.

CHARLES W. GRAVES was born at Mobile, Ala., November, 1848. He first studied medicine, and in 1870 received the degree of M.D. Believing himself better adapted to the legal profession, he subsequently

read law in the offices of Aaron G. Sayre and James H. Boylan, Esqs., of Newark, N. J. Having first obtained a license as an attorney in the State of New York, he was admitted, in 1875, to the bar of New Jersey, and immediately entered upon the practice of law in Newark, where he is at present successfully and profitably employed.

ABRAM M. HASSELL was born in the city of New York, February 13, 1848, and was educated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the United States service, and participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Stoney Creek, Fort Haskill, Petersburg, Farmesville and Appomattox Court-House. He was at one time made a prisoner of war and subsequently recaptured. On being mustered out of service he settled in New Jersey, and applied himself to the study of law. In November, 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and thereupon opened an office in Newark, N. J., where he has since continued to practice. Mr. Hassell resides in the neighboring village of Irvington, and during the years 1879 and 1881 was president of that corporation.

EDWIN B. WILLIAMSON was born near Schenectady, N. Y., April 5, 1862, and was educated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, whence he was graduated in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1875, and immediately established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he is still employed.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH KEASBEY, son of Hon. Anthony Q. Keasbey, noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Salem, N. J., October 25, 1850. His preparatory education was received in the Newark Academy, from which institution he passed into the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he remained two years, and thence to Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1871. Subsequently he attended lectures at Columbia College Law School, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. In the following year he became associated with his father and brother in the law firm of Anthony Q. Keasbey & Sons, and in this connection still remains.

GEORGE E. P. HOWARD was born in New York City, November 23, 1848. He was educated at Mount Washington Institute, and was graduated LL. B. from Columbia College Law School in 1874. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. Although a resident of Essex County and a member of its bar, his professional work is at present confined to the city of New York, where he holds the position of assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of the State. This office he has held since 1881.

WILLIAM LINN ALLEN was born at Branchville, Sussex Co., N. J., June 27, 1855. He was educated at Hudson River Institute and at Harford, Pa. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1879 as a counselor. Soon after his admission as an attorney he began to practice in Newark, N. J., where he is still successfully employed.

FRANK BARTLETT was born near Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1846. He was educated in Mercer and Burlington counties, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1876. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in general law business in Newark, N. J.

HERBERT BOGGS was admitted as an attorney in November, 1876, and as a counselor in November, 1879. He is practicing law in Newark, N. J.

FRANK E. BRADNER was admitted as an attorney in February, 1876, and as a counselor in February, 1880. He is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

EDWARD MARTIN COLIE was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., October 27, 1852. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of the City of New York. After reading law in accordance with the rules of the court, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1876, and subsequently became a practitioner in Newark, N. J., where he seems to be fully occupied. Mr. Colie devotes much of his leisure time to literary and scientific pursuits. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day.

EDWARD A. DAY, son of the late Edward F. Day, Esq., a highly-respected lawyer of Elizabeth, N. J., was born in that city August 26, 1852. Mr. Day is a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, having first been a student at the school of Rev. Dr. Pingry, at Elizabeth, and at the Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, L. I. His law studies were pursued partly in the office of Hon. John W. Taylor and partly in that of Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark. After receiving the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1876, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM C. HEADLEY was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. June 25, 1853, and thence removing to Springfield, Essex Co., N. J., was, in that place and at St. Stephen's School, of Milburn, given a good academic education. He subsequently studied law in the office of John Whitehead, Esq., and that of Samuel Morrow, Esq. In November, 1876, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1879 as a counselor. Since his admission as an attorney he has continued to practice law in Newark, N. J.

THOMAS SODEN HENRY was born in New York, July 12, 1848, and resided in that city until he was six years of age, when he removed to Newark, N. J. Having obtained a good academic education, he entered, as a law student, the office of Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, of his native city. He received, subsequently, the degree of LL.B. from the Law Department of the New York University, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1869. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and in 1879 as a counselor. Soon afterwards he entered

upon the practice of his profession in Newark. Prior to this, in 1873, Mr. Henry was elected a member of the General Assembly, and was re-elected to the same office in 1874. Of this body he was a useful and prominent member, but declined to serve any longer in it after the expiration of his second term. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the Second District Court of the city of Newark, a position which he at present occupies. Judge Henry has obtained some reputation as a writer, and is an occasional contributor of verse and prose to the journals and magazines of the day.

FREDERICK S. FISH, son of Rev. Henry C. Fish, D.D., a distinguished Baptist clergyman of Newark, N. J., noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in that city February 5, 1852. He was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1867, and from the University of Rochester in 1873. Entering soon after upon the study of law, he was, in 1876, admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1879 as a counselor. In March, 1880, he was appointed corporation attorney of the city of Newark, which office he held until January, 1884, when the Democratic party obtained control of the Common Council. In November, 1883, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and took his seat in that body in January following. His manly course in the Legislature, in a matter which involved not only his own personal rights, but the rights of his fellow-members and of his successors, won for him universal respect. For simply rising in his place in the House, and saying, "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order," he was commanded by that officer to sit down, under penalty of being removed from the floor of the House by the sergeant-at-arms. This was his whole offense, according to printed reports. It seemed to be enough, however, to place him on trial for violation of the rules of the House; and he was declared guilty. It was his intention, on rising "to a point of order," to prevent Dr. Chattle, a member from Monmouth County, in his attempt to vote on a question which was put while he was on the outside of the bar of the House. The next morning Dr. Chattle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the members of the House of Representatives are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and to support the laws of the United States, and to defend the same against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to maintain the same against all enemies, foreign and domestic,

Mr. Fish began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., and therein continues with increasing success. He is connected with various scientific, beneficent and religious institutions, and takes a true interest in the affairs of the city and county of which he is a resident. His travels throughout nearly all the countries of the world have afforded themes for lectures given by him for the benefit of charitable and other enterprises. In November, 1884, he was elected a member of the State Senate for Essex County.

FREDERICK T. JOHNSON was born in Newark, N. J., September 18, 1851. He was educated in the

public schools of his native city, and having pursued his law studies for the term required, was admitted to the bar in June, 1875. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

FRANKLIN M. OLOS was born at Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y., August 21, 1851. His preliminary studies were pursued at the Academical High School of Auburn, N. Y., and in 1873 he was graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts. Removing to Newark, N. J., he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and having received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College Law School, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1876, and soon afterwards opened an office in Newark, where he is now successfully engaged in the practice of law.

PHILIPSON WOODRUFF was born in Newark, N. J., March 17, 1853. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and subsequently attended lectures at Columbia College Law School. Having been admitted to the bar in 1876, he became associated in the practice of law with John J. King, Esq., a partnership which was dissolved in April, 1883. Since that time he has been in practice alone.

JOHN L. JOHNSON was born at Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 16, 1847. After attending the common schools of his native place until the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed for four years as a millwright, and on the expiration of that term entered, as a pupil, the Albany Normal School, where he remained two years. In 1872 he was appointed teacher of mathematics in the Newark (N. J.) High School, a position which he held until 1876. During this time he spent his leisure hours in reading law, under the direction of Aram G. Sayre, Esq. With the intention of settling in the West, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, in August, 1876, and in the following month was there admitted as an attorney-at-law. In June of the succeeding year he returned to Newark, and resumed his former situation in the High School, where he continued, as a teacher, until April, 1883, when he was appointed one of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Essex, N. J. This position is at present occupied by Judge Johnson, his term not expiring until April, 1888.

WILLIAM TRUEDELL DAY, son of the late William F. Day, a highly-esteemed lawyer of Elizabeth, N. J., was born in that city January 26, 1854. After a preliminary education in his native place, he entered, as a student, the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute, and was subsequently graduated from Williams College. In addition to his private law reading, he attended lectures at Columbia Law School. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1880 as a counselor. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., immediately after receiving his license as an attorney. In 1879 he became associated in practice with his brother, Edward A.

Day, in Newark, N. J., where the business office of the firm is still located.

WILLIAM HENRY CONOVER was born in the city of New York, March 9, 1849. In 1871 he received the degree of A.B. from Columbia College, and in 1876 the degree of LL.B. from Union University. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has practiced his profession in Newark, N. J.

CHARLES BRIED was admitted as an attorney in February, 1877, and as a counselor in February, 1880. He is practicing in Newark, N. J.

BENJAMIN I. EDWARDS was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1877. He is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

HENRY FRANCIS GOKEN, was born in Newark, N. J., March 10, 1854, and was educated at the Newark Academy. His law studies were pursued in his native city, and subsequently he was graduated from Columbia College Law School. After being admitted to the bar, in 1877, he began the practice of his profession in Newark, where he is still successfully employed.

JOHN J. HUBBEL was born in Newark, N. J., June 16, 1854. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and subsequently went to Germany for further study. On his return he entered upon the study of law, receiving, in 1877, from Columbia College Law School the degree of LL.B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1880 as a counselor-at-law. Since 1877 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

LEONARD KALISCH was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 12, 1848, and received his academic education in the public schools of New York City. In 1877 he was graduated LL.B. from Columbia College Law School, and in the same year was admitted as an attorney-at-law. On receiving his license, Mr. Kalisch entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., and still retains his residence in that city.

WALTER JOHN KNIGHT was born in Brighton, Sussex Co., England, and was educated at Christ Church School, in that place. Removing to the United States, he settled in Newark, N. J., and there entered upon the study of the law. In November, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

LEVY MAYBAUM was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1877.

OSCAR NAUNDORFF was born in Berlin, Germany, August 11, 1847, and was educated in his native country. On settling in Newark, N. J., he applied himself to the study of law, and in June, 1877, was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at once in Newark, and for seven years past has been practicing with great success.

ALBERT B. C. SALMON was born in Princeton, Ill., February 18, 1856. His education was obtained in Newark, N. J., to which place he removed in

early life. After studying law during the prescribed term, he was admitted to the bar in 1877. At present he makes a specialty of taking references and performing stenographic work.

LEWIS H. SCHENCK was born at Neshanic, N. J., October 25, 1853, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1874. Soon afterwards he entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Magie & Cross, at Elizabeth, N. J. In June, 1877, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in June, 1880, as a counselor. He subsequently settled in Newark, N. J., where he is now engaged in practice.

JOHN S. SCOTT was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1877, and practices law in Newark, N. J.

HENRY BURNETT TAYLOR was born in Caldwell, N. J., June 3, 1854. After a thorough preliminary education at the Newark Academy and the Lawrenceville High School, he entered the College of New Jersey, and was graduated therefrom in 1874. In November, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and is now a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

HALSEY MARSH BARRETT was born in Cornwall, Orange Co., N. J., and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and is still practicing in Newark, where he first entered upon his profession.

MALCOLM G. HARRISON was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1878, and is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK F. GUILD was born in Newark, N. J., September 22, 1854. After being graduated from the Newark Academy he entered upon the study of law in the office of his father, William B. Guild, Jr., Esq. In June, 1878, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in February, 1882, as a counselor-at-law. He is at present a practitioner in Newark.

JAMES W. KEOGH was born in Newark, N. J., and was educated at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. His term of study having been accomplished, he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has since that time practiced his profession in Newark, N. J.

JOHN H. MEEKER, JR., son of Judge John H. Meeker, noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., and educated in Grace Church School and the Newark High School. After his graduation from the latter institution he went to Europe, where he passed some time in travel and study. On his return he applied himself to the law, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1881 as a counselor. He is now a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

JOHN MILLS, JR., was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1878, and practices in Newark, N. J.

AUGUST W. ROSINGER was born in Plohn, Holstein, Germany, December 31, 1853. He was mainly educated in Newark, N. J., under a private tutor, prosecuting his studies at times when not engaged at his daily work as a mechanic. He read law with Charles T. Glen, Esq., and in November, 1878, was

admitted to the bar. Since that time he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, and is at present quite successful.

WALLACE M. SCUDDER was admitted as an attorney in February, 1878, and as a counselor in February, 1881. He practices law in Newark, N. J.

JAMES M. TRIMBLE was admitted as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor in June, 1881. He is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

JACOB E. WARD was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1878, and practices in Newark, N. J.

CHARLES EDWARD WEEKS, son of John R. Weeks, Esq., noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., November 27, 1850. Having been graduated from the Newark Academy, he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar November 7, 1878. After practicing some time in Newark, he accepted the position of mortgage clerk in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, a place which he at present occupies.

CHARLES FRANCIS LIGHTHIPE was born in Orange, N. J., May 25, 1853. With a good preparatory education, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated therefrom in 1875. Soon afterwards he became a student-at-law in the office of Messrs. Blake & Freeman, at Orange, and an attendant at the lectures of the Columbia College Law School. In November, 1878, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1881 as a counselor. He is engaged in a general law practice in Orange, N. J., and holds the position of counsel and notary public for the Orange National Bank.

WILLIAM HORNBLOWER BRADLEY, son of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1876. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

GEORGE W. POLLARD was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1879, and is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

MICHAEL T. BARRETT was born at Belleville, N. J., August 9, 1856, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in Newark. In February, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In the month of September following his admission he was elected counsel for the Belleville Building and Loan Association, and still holds that position, being elected from year to year. He is also counsel for the township of Belleville, as well as for the township of Harrison, in Hudson County, N. J., and as such counsel has been engaged in several important suits.

In a number of remarkable criminal cases he has appeared either as counsel or junior counsel, and among them, in the case of Robert Martin, convicted and hung for the murder of his wife; in the case of John Schneider, for the murder of his brother, and

acquitted. He was also counsel for George Franks, accused of the murder at Florio Paulin, on Eagle Rock, near Orange, N. J.

GEORGE W. COLL was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1879, and practices in Newark, N. J.

OLIVER J. PETTIGREW was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1879, and is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

EDWARD S. BLACK was born in Newark, N. J., March 9, 1856, and was educated at the Pottier Institute, Hightstown, N. J. He read law in Newark during the prescribed term, and subsequently attended lectures in Columbia College Law School, from which institution he was graduated LL.B. in 1879. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began to practice in his native city. In politics Mr. Black is well known as a Republican, and a most zealous adherent to that party, but he is no less active in the church, and especially in the mission Sunday-schools belonging to the denomination of which he is a member. To these objects he gives a great deal of attention, and his services are fully appreciated.

GORDON E. SHERMAN was born at Morristown, N. J., August 11, 1855, and after receiving his preparatory education at Lausanne, Switzerland, and at Morristown, N. J., was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College in 1876, and from the St. Louis Law School in 1878. In 1879 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1883 a counselor-at-law. Since his admission as an attorney he has practiced law in Newark, N. J.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1879, and practices in Newark, N. J.

CHANDLER W. RIKER was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1879.

CHARLES J. SILVERS was born at Scotch Plains, Union Co., N. J., November 5, 1849, and was educated at the Scotch Plains Academy. In November, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, and during the last four years has been a practitioner in Newark, N. J., making the United States pension laws a specialty.

FREDERICK W. WARD was born in Rahway, N. J., January 30, 1858, and was educated at the Rahway Seminary. He entered, as a student-at-law, the office of Judge F. W. Stevens, and in February, 1879, was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has remained in the office of his former preceptor, Judge Stevens, and engaged with him in the practice of law.

FRANK S. BENSON was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., and received his education at the Bloomfield High School. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and for the last two years has been established in practice in Newark, N. J.

JAMES A. DEMPSEY was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1880, and practices in Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH DOUGLASS GALLAGHER was born in Bloomfield, N. J., June 28, 1854. He was educated at the

Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently entered upon the study of law in his native county. After being admitted to the Bar in 1880, he began to practice his profession in Newark, N. J., and is now associated in business with John Whitehead, Esq., as junior member of the law firm of Whitehead & Gallagher.

HORACE J. KENNY, son of Michael R. Kenny, noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., March 27, 1859. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School and at Rigby's Academy. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1880, he began to practice law in Newark, N. J. In January, 1884, he was elected corporation attorney of that city. Mr. Kenny is president of St. Michael's Young Men's Christian Association. He is also an active politician, and has been a representative of the Democratic party in various city, county and State conventions. At present he is secretary of the Democratic Central Organization of Newark.

HERBERT W. KNIGHT was born at Brighton, England, October 24, 1857, and was educated at Hampton School. Soon after removing to America he settled in Newark, N. J., and subsequently applied himself to the study of law. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has practiced his profession in Newark.

CHARLES E. S. THORN was born in Newark, N. J., December 1, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In November, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and is now a practitioner in Newark, where he first entered upon his profession.

ADDISON H. HASELTINE was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., April 21, 1858. After receiving a good preliminary education in Morristown, N. J., he began the study of law in the office of F. G. Burnham, Esq., of that place. In June, 1880, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in February, 1884, as a counselor-at-law. On receiving his license as an attorney, he established himself in business as a searcher of land titles for New Jersey, and in that capacity is now in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

THOMAS J. LINTOTT was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1880, and is practicing in Newark, N. J.

LAWRENCE S. MOFF was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1880.

WILLIAM O'GORMAN, JR., was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1880, and is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

GEORGE H. LAMBERT was born in Wantage township, Sussex Co., N. J., April 13, 1853. His education was received partly at Mount Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, and partly at the classical school of William Rankin, at Mendham, N. J. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards established himself in the practice of his profession at Newark, N. J., where he is still engaged in business.

DEWEY A. WHITEHEAD was born at Elizabeth, N. J., December 22, 1858, and was educated at Hooksett Institute. In November, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he is at present located.

GEORGE D. WHITEHEAD was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1880, and is practicing in Newark, N. J.

WALTER AYRES was born in Newark, N. J., January 23, 1855, and after receiving his academic education in that city, entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and in 1881 was graduated from Columbia Law School. In the same year he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Newark.

ARTHUR R. DENMAN was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1881, and practices in Newark, N. J.

TIMOTHY E. SCALES was born in Newark, N. J., November 1, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has practiced his profession in his native place.

WILLIAM LEGGETT SKINKLE was born in Newark, N. J., February 10, 1854, and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and is now a practitioner in Newark, where he began the work of his profession.

DAVID SPIRO was born at Newark, N. J., February 5, 1860, and was educated at the public schools and at the German-English school of that city. His law studies were pursued in the office of Samuel and Abner Kalisch, Esqs., and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession soon after receiving his license, and is at present residing in Newark, N. J. In 1882 he was commissioned as a master in Chancery.

PAUL REVERE was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1881, and practices in Newark, N. J.

EDWARD H. DUTYER, son of Mr. Peter S. Dutyer, was born in Newark, N. J., and in that city received his preliminary education. In 1876 he was graduated from Rutgers College, and soon after entered upon the study of law. In May, 1879, he was admitted to the bar of New York, and in June, 1881, to the bar of New Jersey. Since the latter date he has been successfully practicing in his native city.

CHARLES H. HALFPENNY was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1881, and is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK T. HEY was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1881, and practices in Newark, N. J.

EDWARD S. LEARY was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1881, and is practicing in Newark, N. J.

CORTLANDT PARKER, JR., was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1881, and practices in Newark, N. J.

ANDREW R. FITZ-IMMONS was admitted as an attorney-at-law in November, 1881, and practices in Newark, N. J.

DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK was born at Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J., April 22, 1858, and was educated at the Jersey City High School. He studied law in the office of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, in Newark, N. J., and attended lectures at Columbia College Law School. In February, 1881, he was admitted as an attorney, and in February, 1884, as counselor-at-law. Since his admission Mr. Van Buskirk has practiced his profession in Newark, N. J.

PHILIP LOWY was born in Newark, N. J., June 5, 1859, and is a graduate of the Newark High School. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of law in his native city.

FRANK C. WILCOX was born at Bridgeport, Conn., April 6, 1855. His education was received at the Newark Academy and at Yale College. In 1878 he graduated from Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1880. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon after began the practice of law in Newark, N. J., where he still remains.

JOHN J. VAN NEST was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1881, and is a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

JOHN R. WEEKS, JR., son of John R. Weeks, elsewhere noticed, was born in Newark, N. J., March 24, 1858, and is a graduate of the Newark High School and of the Newark Academy. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and is now a practitioner in his native city.

HOWARD W. HAYES, son of David A. Hayes, Esq., noticed elsewhere in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., May 9, 1858. In 1879 he was graduated from Yale College, and soon after entered upon the study of law. On being admitted to the bar, in 1882, he began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

SAMUEL JOHNSON MACDONALD was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., July 3, 1856. Having graduated from the Newark High School, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. In January, 1884, he was appointed assistant city counsel, an office which now occupies most of his time.

ROBERT HARRIS McCARTER, son of Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born at Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., April 28, 1859. In 1879 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and soon after began the study of law in his father's office. In June, 1882, he was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing law in Newark as a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter.

EDWARD S. ALLEN was born in Branchville, Sussex Co., N. J., July 16, 1859. Having graduated

from the Newark High School, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. Since that time he has been a practitioner in Newark, N. J.

FRANK M. McDERMIT was born in Newark, N. J., September 2, 1861. In June, 1876, he was graduated from St. Benedict's College, and soon after began the study of law in the office of F. W. Leonard, Esq. In November, 1882, he was admitted to the bar, and is at present practicing in the city of Newark.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS RAYNER was born in Moosic, Pa., August 11, 1857. He was educated at Phillips Academy and at Amherst College, Massachusetts. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been a practitioner in Essex County, N. J.

EDWARD OAKES was admitted as an attorney-at-law in February, 1882, and is a practitioner in Bloomfield, N. J.

FREDERICK S. WAKEMAN was admitted as an attorney-at-law in June, 1882, and is practicing in Newark, N. J.

LOUIS HOOD was born in Radwonke, province of Posen, Prussia, February 13, 1857. Having received a thorough preparatory education at the High School in Newark, N. J., he entered Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1878. In 1880 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. In 1882 he received the degree of D.C.L. from Yale College, and in the same year was admitted as an attorney at the bar of New Jersey. Mr. Hood is now practicing his profession in Newark, N. J., and since January, 1884, has been special police justice at the First Precinct Police Court of that City.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ESSEX COUNTY.

OF EARLY MEMBERS.

DURING the hundred years that immediately followed the first settlement of Essex County there was no organized association of medical men in the State of New Jersey, and for most of the early portion of that period there were few persons whose knowledge of medicine exceeded that of every intelligent housewife of the present day. Newspapers at that time were scarcely known, books were rarely to be seen, and the almanac that is now daily thrown into the doorway, with its stores of medical lore, had not been dreamed of. The progress that had been made in the art of medicine up to that time was very small, although since the days of Esculapius it had been the favorite study of princes and plebeians. In fact, only thirty or forty years had elapsed since Harvey had expounded his original and complete discovery of the

circulation of the blood. Our *Materia Medica* did not yet show the names of quinine, morphia, strychnine, iodine, and the iodides, the bromides, hydrocyanic acid, cod-liver oil, and chloroform. The practical application of the stethoscope, the pleximeter, the speculum, the ophthalmoscope, and the laryngoscope in the physical diagnosis of disease had never yet been made; nor had chemistry and the microscope ever been successfully applied for such a purpose; nor had Lady Montague yet brought from Constantinople the practice of inoculation, to say nothing of Jenner's subsequent and far better practice of vaccination.

As in Egypt, where the healing art was first cultivated, and as among the Jews under Moses, so, at this time, the offices of the priest and the physician were often combined in the same person, and thus we see the name of the Rev. Abraham Pierson standing at the head of the list of medical men of Essex County. He it was who, with a band of followers, came from Connecticut in 1666, and organized the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and continued to be its pastor for sixteen years. Whether or not he gave any more attention to the study of medicine than is usual among men of learning is extremely doubtful. Dr. Stephen Wicks, in his "History of Medicine in New Jersey," says: "After very diligent search into his history, prior to and after his residence in New Jersey, we have not found a shred of testimony to sustain the claim for him to a medical record."

From the time of Pierson (1666) to the organization of the New Jersey Medical Society (1766) the number of medical men throughout the whole State had not, perhaps, reached one hundred and, when the society was established, on the 23d of July, 1766, the whole number of members enrolled was seventeen, of whom fourteen signed their names to the "Instruments of Association and Constitution." On the same day the society subdivided themselves into four inferior societies,—the first being denominated the Elizabethtown Inferior Medical Society, consisting of six of their number; the second denominated the Bound Brook Inferior Medical Society, composed of seven; the third denominated the Princeton Inferior Medical Society, composed of two; and the fourth denominated the Morristown Inferior Medical Society, composed of two.

On the 14th of November, 1775, the society numbered twenty-six members, and on that day only seven of them met at Princeton, and after transacting the usual business adjourned to meet at New Brunswick on the second Tuesday of May, 1776, but did not meet again until Nov. 6, 1781, at which time five members assembled at New Brunswick, and "after having some medical conversation," etc., adjourned to the first Tuesday of May following. On this occasion Dr. Beatty brought in a report relative to the state of the society since the year 1775, by which report it seems that the six years' "suspension in med-

ical erudition" was due to the war, in which most of the members of the society had taken "an early decided part in the opposition to British tyranny and oppression, and were soon engaged either in the civil or military duties of the State.")

From this time the meetings of the society were held with great regularity, until the 3d of November, 1795, when they were discontinued, with a list of eighty-one members, enrolled during the thirty years of its existence. After a slumber of more than eleven years the society once more awoke, and since June 23, 1807, has been growing in strength and usefulness to the present time.

The establishment of this society has not only rescued the history of medicine and its early practitioners in this State from oblivion, but has done much to suppress charlatanism, and to alleviate and even prevent much human suffering by its strict requirement of thorough instruction on the part of those admitted to the medical profession. To its influence, doubtless, we are indebted for the admirable "History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men, from the Settlement of the Province to A.D., 1800," by Stephen Wickes, A.M., M.D.; also for "The Medical Men of New Jersey in Essex District, from 1666 to 1866," by J. Henry Clark, A.M., M.D.; to both of which works the author of this sketch is under obligation for many important facts here recounted. The latter of these gentlemen places the name of

ABRAHAM PIERSON at the head of his list of medical men of New Jersey, while both barely admit that he may have been a medical practitioner. Be this as it may, it would have required but a small effort and a small addition to his store of learning to have made him, in the art and science of medicine, fully equal to any of his contemporaries. He was a man not only of more than ordinary mental capacity, but of that innate wisdom which leads to great and far-reaching achievements. The education which he received in the University of Cambridge, England, would in that day have opened for him the doors to wealth and honor in his native country, but, with rare sagacity, he took the talent which had been loaned to him, and carried it for investment into a land where such wealth as he possessed was scarce indeed. And fortunate it was for New Jersey that on the banks of the Passaic he should have been one of those destined to set up their New Ark, wherefrom the influences of a gently-growing truth were beginning to emanate. It was the last effort of Puritanism to keep the civil power within the church, and, although he opposed to the end the union of the colonies of Connecticut, and removed thence with nearly all his church and congregation, leaving the town of Brantford with scarcely an inhabitant, it is to be believed that he saw the unsoundness of his pretensions, for he must have given his consent to the action of the "Town-Meeting," which, on the 1st of March, 1677, yielded the exclusive

authority of the church in civil matters by ordering "every man that improves land in the city of Newark to make their appearance at Town-Meetings," and that "the clerk is to set their names in a book, and call them as others are called." Mr. Pierson died on the 9th of August, 1678, and was probably buried in the old burying-ground, Newark, though no stone points out the spot.

Dr. Clark, to whose work allusion has been made above, says that

WILLIAM TURNER was "the oldest Newark physician of whom we find any definite record," and that he studied medicine with Dr. N. F. Pigneron, a Frenchman from Province d'Artois, who settled in Newport, R. I., 1690. "We knew very little of him," says Dr. Clark, "except that he had three wives, the second of whom was interred in the old burying-ground." But this much more we know of him by the "Town Record" of the 9th of March 1741: On that day "the burying-yard was sold to Doctor William Turner for the year ensuing." The records do not explain for what purpose he bought the burying-ground, but it may be presumed that it was simply to obtain the crop of grass during that year.

Contemporary with Dr. William Turner we find

JAMES ARENTS, of whom Dr. Wickes says: "He is always noticed as Dr. Arents, and probably practiced the arts and mysteries of healing. We find no record of his professional life, but very much of his controversies between the original purchasers of the soil and their opponents, the Lord Proprietors of East Jersey." He was a Hollander by birth, was naturalized in 1716-17, and practiced medicine in Newark from that time until 1750.

DANIEL FARRAND practiced medicine about this time in Newark. The family to which he belonged came originally from Milford, Conn., and several of its members were conspicuous in the early history of the town. Dr. Farrand died at an early age, March 7, 1794, leaving a large family of children.

EDWARD PIGOT is a name also to be found among the medical practitioners of this period, though little more is known concerning him than that he lived near the boundary line between Newark and Belleville.

DAVID, UZAL AND JOHN JOHNSON were brothers, all born in Newark, and practitioners of medicine in that town. They were sons of Capt. Eliphalet Johnson, who was descended from one of the original settlers of Newark. Drs. David and John Johnson both died at an early age, and no record is made of them beyond what is to be found upon their tombstones in the Newark burying-ground. Dr. Uzal Johnson, who was born April 17, 1757, lived until May 22, 1827, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark prior to the commencement of the Revolutionary war. In February, 1776, he was commissioned a surgeon in the North Battalion of the Second Regiment of Essex County, but subsequently joined the British army. At the close of the war he

resumed his residence and his practice in Newark, where, by his honesty of purpose and usefulness, he won the esteem of his fellow citizens, and on the 4th of June, 1816, was appointed vice-president of the Medical Society for the County of Essex, which upon that day was inaugurated under an act of the Legislature.

Another remarkable man of this period, and not less noted for his learning and attachment to his profession than for his love of country, was

WILLIAM BURNET, who was born Dec. 2, 1730. He was graduated in Newark in 1749, while the College of New Jersey was located in that place, and there settled as a physician, after a course of medical studies in the city of New York. With large experience in his profession, he entered the service of his country, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war as a surgeon of the Second Regiment of Essex County, being the same with which Dr. Uzal Johnson was connected, as above stated, both receiving their appointments on the same day, Feb. 17, 1776. But nearly a year prior to this time, namely, on the 4th of May, 1775, Dr. Burnet presided at a meeting of the "Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Newark," at which a resolution was adopted, in which we find the same sentiment which, more than a year afterwards, was embodied in the famous "Declaration of Independence." This resolution, after rehearsing the "openly avowed design of the ministry of Great Britain," and expressing the horror felt by the people of Newark "at the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay," thus closes: "With hearts perfectly abhorrent of slavery, (we) do solemnly, under all the sacred ties of religion, honor and love of country, associate and resolve that we will personally, and as far as our influence can extend, endeavor to support and carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or agreed upon by the proposed convention of deputies of this Province for the purpose of preserving and fixing our Constitution on a permanent basis, and opposing the execution of the several despotick and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until the wished-for reconciliation between Great Britain and America on constitutional principles can be obtained."

Dr. Burnet took a very active part in the cause of freedom, and at different times held various offices under the government of his native State. He was chief physician and surgeon in an important section of the Continental army during the war, and was a member of the Congress of the United States for 1780-81. In 1754 he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, by whom he had eleven children, among whose descendants we find the names of many of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey. Dr. Burnet was highly esteemed as a very skillful and successful physician. He was one of the founders of the State Medical Society, and was its president in 1767, and again in 1786. In domestic and social life he exhibited all

the qualities of a true gentleman and an earnest Christian. He died on the 7th of October, 1791; mourned by all who knew him, and by none more than by the poor, to whom he had always been a most liberal friend.

Of his six sons, one died at the age of ten years, one became a merchant, three became lawyers, and one the eldest, was

WILLIAM BURNET, JR., who was born in 1754, studied medicine, and settled in Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He inherited the patriotism of his father, and like him, gave, the benefit of his medical knowledge to his country during the Revolutionary war, being commissioned surgeon, general hospital, Continental army. He married Joanna, daughter of Capt. Joseph Alling, another of the patriots of the Revolution, who commanded a company of minute-men in the township of Newark, and by her had three daughters, of whom Abigail married Caleb S. Riggs, a lawyer of New York; Mary married Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower; and Caroline married Governor William Pennington.

JOHN CONDIT is described upon the stone which marks his grave in the old burying-ground of Orange as "a patriot, soldier and surgeon during the struggle for freedom." His connection with the army was as "surgeon, Colonel Van Cortlandt's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 29, 1776." He was, therefore, not quite twenty-one years old when he received his commission, having been born in Orange, July 8, 1755. He was never prominently connected with the Medical Society of New Jersey, with which body he did not unite until May 11, 1830, four years before his death, when he was elected an honorary member. As a physician he gained the highest confidence, and his practice extended in all directions throughout the county of Essex, which at that time embraced a much larger territory than at present.

Dr. Condit was a man of far more than ordinary mental and physical ability, and the duties of his profession which were very arduous, did not prevent an earnest and careful performance of his duties as a citizen. He gave great attention to the subject of education, and mainly through his instrumentality an academy was established at Orange, which acquired a high reputation throughout the State. For thirty years in succession he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature and a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States. He is described as a man of sterling integrity and of amiable disposition, fearless, energetic and thorough in everything he undertook. He was the father of five children, one of whom was Hon. Silas Condit, one of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey. He was also the grandfather of

CHARLES CONDIT, who was born in Orange in 1804, and who studied medicine with Dr. William Pierson, Sr., of that place, with whom he afterwards entered into

partnership. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and gave promise of great usefulness in his profession, but was unfortunately carried off by disease at the early age of twenty-eight years.

JOHN S. CONDLIT was a son of the Hon. Silas Condlit, and was born in 1801. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, and having been graduated in 1817, began the study of law, but subsequently chose the profession of medicine. The State numbers him among its legislators, he having served both in the House of Assembly and in the Senate. His death occurred April 7, 1848.

MATTHIAS PIERSON was a descendant of Thomas Pierson, one of the first settlers of Newark, and a brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson, if we may rely upon tradition. Dr. Matthias was born in Orange, June 20, 1734, and here he lived and practiced medicine until the time of his death, May 9, 1809. Dr. Wickes, in his "History of Medicine in New Jersey," says that Dr. Pierson "was the first, and for many years the only, physician at the Mountain," as Orange was at that time called. "His district of practice was large, embracing that now occupied by the Oranges, Bloomfield, Caldwell, and to the borders of Morris County." He was a man of great energy and enterprise, as shown by the facts regarding his education, the entrance upon which was delayed until the age of twenty-five, when he was admitted to the grammar school of Rev. Caleb Smith, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and ultimately acquired the learning necessary for his profession. He became a useful and prominent man in his native town, and by his patriotic words and example did great service in the cause of freedom. Dr. Pierson left a large family of children, among whom the eldest son was

ISAAC PIERSON, who was born in Orange, Aug. 15, 1770. He received his early education at the Orange Academy, and was graduated at Princeton in 1789. For forty years he practiced medicine in his native place with great success. In 1827 he was president of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He became also sheriff of Essex County, and was a member of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses of the United States. Dr. Pierson left a family of six sons and four daughters. Of his son William, known as Dr. William Pierson, Sr., we shall speak hereafter.

CYRUS PIERSON, not distantly related by blood to Dr. Isaac Pierson, became also related to him by marriage in taking to wife his sister, Nancy Pierson. He was born in South Orange in 1756, received his preparatory education at Orange, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1776. His medical studies were pursued under Dr. John Darby, who, in Parsippany, Morris Co., discharged acceptably the duties both of a minister of the gospel and a practitioner of medicine. Dr. Pierson was a man of feeble health, and the disposition to seek a change of place and air, so common under such circumstances, ac-

counts partially for his frequent changes of abode. He first practiced in his native place, giving, however, nearly as much time to his farm as to his profession. Growing weary of this, as it might seem, he removed to Caldwell, where, during a residence of only four years, he gained the confidence of the people, and became one of the founders of the village library and an active and leading member of the church. But the disposition to have another change of scene befell him, and from a spot where his usefulness was daily increasing he removed to Woodbridge, in Middlesex County, N. J., where a large field for practice lay open to him. Here he purchased the property and succeeded to the practice of Dr. John Galen Wall, whose circuit included Perth Amboy and the surrounding region. But the burden which Dr. Pierson had thus taken upon his shoulders proved to be too great, and again he felt compelled to seek a change; then it was he went to Newark, and entered into partnership with young Dr. Samuel Hays, of whom further mention will be made. In Newark he remained until the day of his death, which occurred Oct. 7, 1804, in his forty-seventh year. Dr. Pierson was very much devoted to his profession, but a pulmonary disease under which he labored interfered, at times, very much with his practice. He died lamented by all who knew him.

THOMAS GRIFFITH was the son of Dr. John Griffith, a highly-esteemed physician of Rahway then in Essex County, and one of the founders of the Medical Society of New Jersey. Dr. Thomas Griffith was born in 1765, and commenced the practice of medicine in Newark about the year 1787, at which time he became a member of the State Medical Society. Although but thirty years of age when he died, yet he had become distinguished as a surgeon and physician, and his death was regarded as a great blow to the town in which he was respected and beloved by all.

CALEB HALSTED was born at Elizabeth, Sept. 15, 1752, and settled at Connecticut Farms. His field of medical practice extended over that neighborhood, together with Newark and Elizabeth. Dr. Halsted not only enjoyed a high reputation as a physician, but was very popular, and, in fact, greatly beloved on account of his genial disposition and benevolence. He died Aug. 18, 1827, leaving two sons and two daughters, many of whose descendants are now numbered among the best citizens of Essex County.

THOMAS STEELE was an Englishman by birth, and a surgeon in the British army during the Revolutionary war, at the close of which he resigned his commission, and settled in Belleville, Essex Co., where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. He was a man of considerable learning and great skill as a physician and surgeon, but in his manners was rough, and at times very offensive. He died about the year 1790, and was buried in Belleville. A tombstone once marked his grave, but as we

are informed by Dr. Wickes, "it was, a few years since, fraudulently removed." He left at his death a son not quite two years old. Thomas Edward Steele, who became a physician and practiced in Belleville, but died at an early age.

Being confined in these sketches to the medical men of Essex County as now constituted, it is necessary to omit here the names of many distinguished physicians and surgeons whose fields of labor were within the limits of that county prior to the change in its boundaries which set off from it Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, Westfield, and other important places.

The men of whom we have thus far spoken are now all numbered among the dead. Their work was almost entirely done during the preceding century. Those of whom we shall hereafter speak belong to the present century; many of them, to be sure, have passed away, but most of them are among the living. But there are now three hundred medical practitioners in the county of Essex.

The small space to which this historical sketch is limited, will not admit of much more than the names of the majority, with brief notices of those who have practiced long enough to be well-known and thoroughly identified with the medical profession, and even some of these can be but barely mentioned, because of the difficulties encountered in obtaining the data necessary to preparation of the briefest sketch.

We shall speak first of the departed, although many of those whom they have left behind were seniors to numbers of them in years and inferior to none of them in learning and experience.

ABRAHAM CLARK was a son of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was born in Rahway, N. Y., in 1767. His medical studies were pursued under the guidance of Dr. John Griffiths, of the same place, whose daughter he subsequently married. He also attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and after completing his medical course settled in Newark, where he continued to practice until the year 1830, when he removed to Kinderhook, N. Y., where he remained until his death, in July, 1854. Dr. Clark was one of the original eleven who formed the District Medical Society of Essex County. He was regarded as a good physician, was fond of reading, and possessed a great store of general information.

SAMUEL HAYES, although born during the last century (1776), did not fairly commence the practice of medicine until 1804, when he established himself in Newark, his birth-place, becoming associated in business with Dr. Cyrus Pierson, as we have already stated.

Dr. Hayes was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in the year 1795, and soon after began the study of medicine in the city of New York, under Dr. John B. Rodgers. In 1799 he was appointed apothecary of the New York Hospital, and

subsequently engaged in the drug business, but only for a very short time. Dr. Hayes was always regarded as a man of great skill in his profession, and especially in the treatment of fevers. He died July 30, 1839, highly esteemed and greatly lamented by all who knew him.

JOHN WARD was born in Orange, Essex Co., April 26, 1774, and there pursued the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. John Condit, whose daughter became his first wife. Dr. Ward removed from Orange to Bloomfield, where he practiced a short time, and then settled in Newark, remaining there until the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of June, 1836. He was regarded as a learned man in his profession, and was especially distinguished as an obstetrician. By his pleasing manners and strictness in the performance of all his religious duties he won admiration and respect.

ELIAZER D. WARD was a younger brother of Dr. John Ward, above named, and was born in Orange, Feb. 23, 1786. After attending two courses of medical lectures—one in Philadelphia and one in New York he settled in Montclair, Essex Co., whence he subsequently removed to Bloomfield. He was one of the founders of the Essex District Medical Society in 1816, and always took a great interest in its welfare. His zeal for his profession was unremitting, even until he had reached his eightieth year. Night and day he was always ready to attend to the call of duty, and was remarkable for his careful and patient attention to the sick and suffering. As a physician and surgeon he possessed great skill, and was particularly noted for his success in the management of fevers and the more difficult cases of confinement. His fellow-practitioners looked up to him as a judicious counselor, and with them all he maintained the most friendly relations. After a continuous practice of fifty-eight years (from 1807 to 1865), he relinquished his business in favor of his youngest son, Dr. Edwin W. Ward, and died Feb. 10, 1868.

JOHN STEVENS DARCY was born in Hanover township, Morris Co., N. J., Feb. 24, 1788. Here he grew up to manhood, and here became fitted for his profession under the direction of his father, Dr. John Darcy, an eminent and leading physician of that vicinity, and to whose practice he ultimately succeeded.

Dr. John S. Darcy was as well known by the title of General as by that of Doctor, and yet the latter title was by no means lost under the former. No member of the medical fraternity of New Jersey ever enjoyed a higher or more deserved reputation for skill and daring in his profession, which, notwithstanding his multifarious occupations, he continued to exercise till nearly the day of his death.

He remained in his native place until 1832, when he removed to Newark, N. J., where, at that time, as in many other large towns, the Asiatic cholera was committing fearful ravages. With his characteristic

bravery and greatness of heart, he went among the sick and dying, and especially among the poor, winning, by his promptness of decision, his skillful treatment and generous charities, the esteem and confidence of the whole community. It is said of him that while he never neglected the most disagreeable and profitless toil, he seldom exacted his legal fees, but oftener contributed from his own pocket the means of securing for his needy patients the necessities, and even the luxuries, which their condition demanded. The peculiar circumstances under which he began the work of his profession in Newark brought to him almost immediately an extensive

The travelers reached their destination, but the fatigue and continual hardships to which they had been for months subjected had not the desired effect upon the doctor's health. He returned by the Isthmian route to his friends and patients who received him with open arms and prolonged expressions of joy and gratitude.

Although an earnest politician of the Jackson school of Democracy, Dr. Darcy was by no means a seeker after office. It is true that in early life he was a member of the State Legislature, and under President Jackson and Van Buren was United States marshal of the District of New Jersey, but he had a



John S. Darcy

practice, and year by year it became so large that had he collected all he earned he would, it is believed, have become one of the wealthiest men in his profession. His arduous labors, notwithstanding his powerful frame and vigorous constitution, began finally to make their impression upon him, and this, together with his natural love of adventure, led him, in 1849, to project an overland journey to California. He was the leader of the party, which was composed chiefly of acquaintances, and the journey was performed on foot, while wagons, drawn by oxen, transported the provisions, the clothing and whatever was needed on so long a march over a country inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians.

strong dislike to entering the political arena as a contestant for honors. He was the first president of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and held that position till the time of his death—a period of more than thirty years. In the interests of this corporation he was very active and to it he rendered many valuable services. For many years he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding for a long time the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Distinguished for his geniality, his benignity and munificence, he died Oct. 22, 1863, lamented by the whole community.

LOUIS A. HALL was born in Salem County, N. J., Oct. 2, 1790. His medical education was acquired

in Philadelphia, where he studied under the distinguished physicians, Drs. Parrish and Physick, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania University in 1820. The following year he was licensed by the Medical Society of New Jersey, and for thirty years thereafter practiced medicine in Middlesex and Essex Counties, making his residence in Newark in 1834. Here he remained, and enjoyed a high reputation as a physician and surgeon for nearly twenty years. About the year 1852 he removed to Trenton, where he gave his attention chiefly to agricultural chemistry. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he took an active part in the establishment of military hospitals, and was for a time in charge of one at Norfolk. Dr. Hall was a man of more than ordinary acquirements, both literary and scientific, and by his gentlemanly deportment, his generosity and fine social qualities, secured the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died in Philadelphia, May 23, 1872, in his seventh-eighth year.

JOSEPH SMITH DODD was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., January 10, 1791. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1813, and commenced the practice of medicine in his native place in 1816. Being a man of studious habits, and much devoted to his profession, he soon gained the confidence of the community, not only as a learned and skillful physician, but as a man whose judgment could be relied upon in matters of either a private or a public nature. It is not therefore strange that he should have been called upon, as he was in 1842, to represent the people in the Council (now called the Senate) of New Jersey. Of that body, during two terms, he was an active and a leading member, and greatly to his exertions are we indebted for the establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Dodd was not, however, ambitious of holding public position. To the practice of his profession and to the gratification of his scholarly tastes he paid the nobler devotion; and, perhaps, the arduous labors which a faithful performance of duty demanded of him shortened a life which at no time gave promise of great length. He died, greatly lamented, on the 5th of September, 1847. He was the father of ex-Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, of Newark, N. J.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE WARD was likewise a native of Bloomfield, where he was born in 1791, and where he received his early education. It seems that he was prepared for, and entered college, but did not graduate. His medical studies were pursued partly in Newark and partly in New York, and his course completed in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the latter city. His first settlement was in Newark, where, however, he remained but one year, and then removed to Belleville, in which place he continued to practice during the remainder of a long and useful life. It has been said of him that he "seemed born a physician," so great was his desire to alleviate human suffering, and such was his gentleness and

firmness in the treatment of the diseased and injured. His skill and learning in his profession obtained for him a large practice, and he was incessant in his labors, ready for duty at any moment, by night or day. It has been also said of him that "he died of his profession," continuing its active practice till within a few days of his death, which occurred June 14, 1869, when he quietly slept away his life, with no evidence whatever of disease. He was a gentleman, a patriot and a Christian, of whose memory his profession may well be proud.

LYNDON ARNOLD SMITH was born in Haverhill, N. H., Nov. 11, 1795, being of Puritan blood, and his father, Rev. Ethan Smith, being a clergyman of learning and high position. He attended the common school at Hopkinton, N. H., also Phillips Academy, in Exeter, N. H., and in 1817 was graduated from Dartmouth College, whence he also received his medical degree in 1822. His first settlement was in Williamstown, Mass., where he remained but a short period, and then removed to Newark, N. J., in which city he continued to reside until the time of his death.

Dr. Smith was always active and earnest in every work in which he took a part. The records of the Essex District Medical Society and of the New Jersey Historical Society, to say nothing of many other associations, show the interest, which he took in whatever concerned the well-being of his fellows. We could not give here a more faithful portrait of this worthy man than is contained in the resolution passed by the Essex District Society at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 15, 1865.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Smith, this society suffers a common bereavement. Immensely sound and good in his feelings, unbiassed in his friendship, kind to his pupils in private, fatherly towards his juniors, and magnanimous and open to all his inferiors, he had won a warm place in an eternal regard. Educated at one of New England's oldest seats of learning, and trained for his profession in one of our best medical schools, he united with a generous mind and a thorough knowledge of the principles of the liberal sciences, which he proposed to devote his life, and made the application of his discriminating judgment and a conscientious sense of responsibility, he applied this knowledge with distinguished skill and success to the relief of suffering humanity through a period of more than forty years. Holding in just appreciation the noble mission of his profession and its exalted rank among secular pursuits, he was warmly interested in every effort to add to its store of knowledge, to extend the limited resources, and elevate the standard of literary and scientific preparation to be acquired of those who would seek admission to its mysteries. Hence the various associations, local and national, instituted with reference to those objects found in him an understanding and constant helper. A patriotic and local citizen, he gave his whole heart to his country's cause, and in the day of her calamity had thousands of his countrymen looking upon the altar.

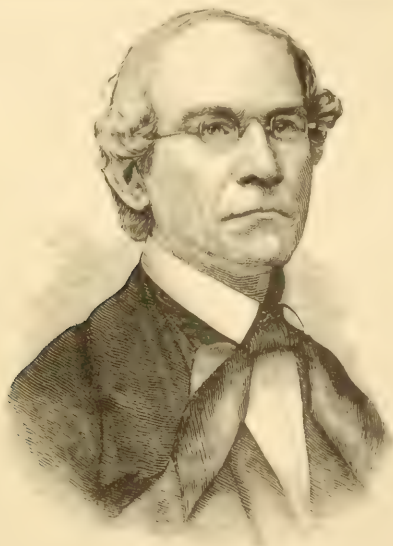
ABRAHAM CAMFIELD was born in Newark, Aug. 9, 1797, and died Aug. 24, 1846. He studied medicine under the supervision of Dr. John Ward, and it is said that while thus occupied, he was confined to his bed with a "white swelling." His ability as a physician was good, and he was greatly liked for his social qualities. When he died the District Medical Society held a special meeting, and after passing the usual resolutions, attended his funeral in a body.

J. G. GOBLE was born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 13, 1799, and was the son of Luther Goble, elsewhere noticed in this volume. His father having destined him for one of the learned professions, great pains was taken with his early education, and when properly prepared he was sent to Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1819. Soon after he entered, as a student, the office of Dr. Isaac Pierson, of Orange, N. J., and subsequently became a pupil of Dr. David Hosack, of New York. His degree of M.D. was received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, where, while a student, he distinguished himself as a member of the Medical-Chir-

urgurgical Society. Soon after graduation he began the practice of medicine in his native town, and rapidly acquired the reputation of a skillful and successful physician. For several years he filled the office of resident physician of Newark, a position which, at that time, imposed upon him the duties and responsibilities at present shared by the health physician, the district physicians, and the jail physician. During his medical career Dr. Goble was warmly attached to his profession, and left nothing undone which could add to its dignity and usefulness. He was a prominent and active member and officer of the District Medical Society of Essex County, the meetings of which he not only attended with great regu-

larity, but which he always sought to render pleasant and profitable. To the State Medical Society he was repeatedly sent as a delegate, and of that body he was successively a member of the standing committee, corresponding secretary, vice-president and finally, in 1849, president. Before it he frequently read papers replete with interest and learning, and during all his connection with it was regarded as a devoted and valuable member of the profession which he had so wisely chosen.

After more than twenty years of continuous service Dr. Goble began to withdraw gradually from practice, and finally abandoned it altogether. It was, doubtless,



J. G. Goble

larity, but which he always sought to render pleasant and profitable. To the State Medical Society he was repeatedly sent as a delegate, and of that body he was successively a member of the standing committee, corresponding secretary, vice-president and finally, in 1849, president. Before it he frequently read papers replete with interest and learning, and during all his connection with it was regarded as a devoted and valuable member of the profession which he had so wisely chosen.

After more than twenty years of continuous service Dr. Goble began to withdraw gradually from practice, and finally abandoned it altogether. It was, doubtless,

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might," it is very easy to believe that Dr. Goble an-

swered all the expectations of this now magnificent institution, and, beyond a doubt, it was vastly indebted to him for the firm foothold which it obtained in the State of New Jersey.

In all affairs of public interest he took a prominent and active part, always manifesting a most philanthropic spirit. From 1841 to 1844, inclusive, he was a member of the Common Council of the city of Newark, and during the year 1844 was president of that body. In 1846 he was a member of the General Assembly of the State. In these positions he was an earnest advocate of whatever measures tended to promote the public good, and an uncompromising foe to everything that was adverse thereto. He was a warm friend of public-school education, and did all in his power to give popularity to the cause and to elevate the standard of learning. In works of Christian benevolence and charity he was always anxious to perform his part, and to a great extent, the colonization cause was indebted to him for its success in New Jersey.

Dr. Goble died, after a very short illness, Feb. 7, 1859. His loss was universally regretted. The Essex County District Medical Society, of which he never ceased to be an interested member, held, on the day before his funeral, a special meeting in respect to his memory, and eulogistic addresses were pronounced by Drs. S. H. Pennington, L. A. Smith, J. F. Ward, A. W. Woodhull and others. The following resolutions were also adopted:

"Resolved, That this society has heard with sincere sorrow of the decease of Dr. C. Goble, late of this body, and for many years a prominent member of this profession in Essex City and State.

"Resolved, That we tender our respectful sympathy to the family of the deceased, and in testimony of our regard for his memory will attend his funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Resolutions expressive of sorrow were adopted by various other societies and institutions of which the deceased had been a member.

THOMAS LAFON was born near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 17, 1801. Losing his father at an early age, he was thrown to some extent upon his own resources, but by dint of great industry and perseverance succeeded in acquiring a very good education. This being accomplished, he resorted to teaching and to surveying in order to obtain a profession, and such was his success that he entered, as a student, Transylvania Medical College, and there received the degree of M.D. About this time he became the possessor, by inheritance, of a number of slaves, and going to the newly-opened State of Missouri, with a view to finding a proper place for settlement, he fell under strong religious influences, and was converted. His first act in this new state of mind was to set free his slaves, and his second was to offer his services to the American Missionary Association as a missionary physician. He was immediately sent to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained several years, but on account of the failing health of his wife was obliged to return to

his native land. Before, however, resuming the practice of medicine, he went to Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and now, after practicing eighteen years as an allopathic physician, resolved to become a homeopathist. With this determination, he went to Paterson, N. J., but at the expiration of six months removed to Newark, N. J. This was in 1846, and from that year until the day of his death Dr. Lafon continued the practice of his profession in the latter city. His practice became very extensive and very lucrative, and his attention thereto was unremitting; in fact, he met his death at the house of a patient, to whom he was administering, and at whose bedside he was smitten down with apoplexy, Mar. 20, 1876.

Dr. Lafon was a man of very quiet and reserved manners, but of strong religious feeling and great decision. Wherever known he was highly respected and esteemed, as well for his excellent judgment and skill as a physician as for his great kindness and benevolence.

CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED EVERICH was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, June 20, 1802, and came to the United States in 1844. His medical studies were pursued at Erlangen, in his native country, and that he was proficient was proved by the fact that he passed a thorough examination before the board of censors and received a diploma from the Medical Society of New Jersey. His knowledge of English on his arrival in this country was very imperfect, but his aptness to learn, together with his great determination, soon gave him such perfect mastery of it that he became quite a critic, as well in regard to its spoken as to its written expression. Among his medical brethren he soon began to be respected and esteemed for his learning and his skill, and in 1859 was made president of the District Medical Society of Essex County. He was a great reader, especially of English literature, and never grew tired of talking about his favorite authors, nor did he ever weary others thereby, for his conversation was always bright and his ideas original. As a man he was a model of uprightness, and as a physician skillful, vigilant and tender. He died, lamented by all who knew him, on the 12th of November, 1876.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD JACKSON was the son of Rev. Abel Jackson, of Bloomfield, Essex Co., where he was born May 11, 1803. His preliminary education having been acquired, he began the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. John Ward, of Newark. He attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, whence he received his degree in 1824. Immediately thereafter he chose Newark as a place of settlement, and in that city spent the remainder of his life, engaged for more than fifty years in a successful practice. Although not a robust man in appearance, he possessed great activity, and up to the very last day of his life was engaged in the discharge of his professional duties. The evening of

that day, June 29, 1878, he spent in pleasant social converse with his family, and cheerfully bidding them good night, went to bed and to sleep, to wake no more on earth. Dr. Jackson was regarded as a physician and surgeon of great ability, and of great assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of his profession. He was distinguished for the promptness with which he answered every call for his services and the great solicitude with which he watched over every patient committed to his care. The church of which he had been for many years an officer and the Essex District Medical Society, of which he was a prominent member, paid distinguished honors to his memory.

WILLIAM D. NICHOLS was born in Newark, Feb. 6, 1807. At the age of sixteen years he entered the junior class in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he became the companion of Horatio, Rush and others, who afterwards attained to eminence in the medical profession. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Hayes, and having received his diploma from the medical faculty of Geneva College, began the practice of his profession at Newark, where, after a short time, he entered into partnership with Dr. John S. Darcy. Dr. Nichols, although a large, well-built man, possessed a feeble constitution, and only a few years after entering upon his profession was obliged to give up practice and repair to the West Indies, in the hope of regaining health and strength. From the disease under which he was laboring he never, however, fully recovered, and finally died Dec. 9, 1851. He held the office of vice-president of the State Medical Society at the time of his death. He was a man of learning and of excellent judgment in his profession.

LYMAN M. CRANE was born at Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., in 1810, and, having been graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts, began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, of his native place. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and in 1836 was licensed to practice by the New Jersey Medical Society. His first settlement was in Orange, N. J., but he was induced soon after to remove to Bordentown, in the same State, where, however, he remained but two or three years, when he returned to Orange, and in that place continued to practice his profession to the end of his days.

Dr. Crane was said to be "a man of extensive reading, a conscientious and skillful physician, unassuming in manner, kind-hearted, self-sacrificing and of unbounded generosity, particularly to his patients among the poor, and died respected and beloved by all who knew him."

His death occurred Nov. 25, 1880, on which day the Essex District Medical Society happened to be in session, and his sudden decease having been announced, the following minute was placed upon the records: "Dr. Lyman M. Crane died at Orange, in his seventieth year, on the 25th instant, after a brief illness.

He had been a practitioner of medicine in Orange for about forty-five years, and for about the same period had been a regular attending member of this society. In his death we lose one whom we delight to remember as a skillful physician, and one marked in all his walks of life by unselfishness and uprightness of character."

STEPHEN PERCENETTE was born at Vernon, Essex Co., N. J., in the year 1813. He received a good common-school education, and, with a view to becoming a physician, first entered as a clerk in a drug-store in the city of Newark, and subsequently became a student of Dr. Joseph B. Jackson. He attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, but did not graduate. Afterwards he served a term of duty in the old New York Hospital, and was licensed to practice by the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1834. Throughout the county Dr. Percenette was regarded as an able and skillful practitioner. He was at one time president of the Essex County Medical Society, served also a term in the State Legislature, and held various minor offices in the county. He died Feb. 3, 1880.

J. HENRY CLARK was a native Jerseyman, born in Essex County, June 23, 1814, and was a relative of Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was the Rev. Daniel A. Clark, an author and a clergyman of some distinction. He pursued his academic studies at Bennington, Vt., and at the Round Hill Classical School, at Amherst, Mass. Deciding upon medicine as his profession, he entered the office of Dr. James C. Bliss, in New York, as a pupil; but, his health failing somewhat at this time, he went to Europe, where he took advantage of every opportunity to increase his knowledge of the medical art. On his return he received the degree of M.D. from the New York University, and began to practice in the city of New York, but soon after made another voyage to Europe on professional business. In 1846 he settled in Newark, where he made the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear a specialty, and became prominent not only as a practitioner, but as an active laborer in everything that could add to the welfare and dignity of his profession. He was a man of great industry and sound discretion. The Essex District Medical Society recognized his services by making him president thereof in 1867, and both Amherst and Princeton Colleges honored him with the degree of A.M. Dr. Clark was a prolific and interesting writer. In 1850 he published a "History of the Cholera as it appeared in Newark in 1849;" in 1855, a "Biography of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, D.D.," his father; in 1856, a work entitled "Sight and Hearing;" in 1861, "The Medical Topography of Newark and its Vicinity;" in 1868, "The Medical Men of New Jersey, in Essex District, from 1666 to 1866." His regard for the interests of religion was great, as was abundantly shown by the active part which he took in founding the Park Presbyterian Church, in Newark, N. J. During the last five years of his life, being of feeble

health, he resided upon a farm which he had purchased in Montclair, and from which he rode daily to his office in Newark. Here he died March 6, 1869. His remains were taken to Newark, where he was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

JAMES NICHOLS was born in Newark, Jan. 30, 1815, and died Jan. 17, 1849, at the early age of thirty-four years. He attended medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1839. Soon after being admitted to practice he became a partner in the business of Drs. John S. Darcy and Whitfield Nichols, and rose rapidly in public estimation as a skillful and accomplished physician and surgeon. Possessing but a feeble constitution, he nevertheless gave such great attention to his business that he was always regarded as a man in the enjoyment of ordinary health. But his work proved to be too much for him, and he died while in the active discharge of his duties to his patients and to the District Medical Society, of which he was at the time president.

JOHN F. WARD was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., Sept. 28, 1815, and was educated in the schools of his native place. At a suitable age he entered, as a student, the office of his uncle, Dr. Eleazar Ward, and in 1836 was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Immediately after receiving his license he established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where, it is said of him that "he sat in his office for six months without his first pay patient." However this may be, it is certainly true that eventually he obtained a very extensive and lucrative practice, and became known as one of the most successful physicians in the county of Essex. At an early period in his professional life he became a member of the Essex County District Medical Society, in the proceedings of which he always took a lively interest. In 1851 he was appointed by the State Medical Society one of the censors for Essex County, and from 1852 to 1860 was, at different times, a delegate to the State Society, and a valuable member of the various committees of that body upon which he was appointed. To all the duties of his profession Dr. Ward was earnestly devoted, and nothing within his power was ever left undone which could add to its dignity or usefulness. Quiet and even retiring in his manners, he was, nevertheless, brave and prompt in the performance of every professional duty, never denying any demand whatever for his services, even though they might be rendered at the peril of his life. While eminently qualified, by reason of his excellent judgment and common sense, for offices of trust and responsibility, he was always averse to public positions, and, with the exception of a directorship in the Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, he never held any secular office whatever. Of the church to which he belonged he was a consistent member, and for many years a deacon. Every one admired and respected

him, and none loved him more than those who in suffering experienced the gentleness and efficiency with which he administered to their necessities. When he died the whole community felt that a good man had been taken from the world. This sad event occurred July 11, 1873. The day before his burial the Essex County District Medical Society held a special meeting to pay honors to his memory, and among the resolutions adopted on the occasion was the following:

"Resolved, That in the death of our lamented friend and brother, Dr. John F. Ward, we mourn the loss of one of the oldest and most honored members of our profession, one of the most trusted and beloved. The long self-sacrifice is over. There is no one, perhaps, of whom it could be more truly said, 'His life was work.' For the whole period of his thirty-seven years of service he might always be found at the post of duty. He asked no tolling. He postponed and subordinated all personal enjoyments to the claims of an unusually large practice. He was as ready to respond to the calls of the poor as of the rich, year in and year out, by night and by day, braving all fatigues and all dangers. When pestilence-stricken terror in the hearts of men, there was unconsciously abandonment, but assiduous watchings and untiring ministries in cellar and garret. If such a life is not heroic and noble, what life is so? In a degree, it is the life of every conscientious physician, but there are probably few men that equaled him in the amount of toil and sacrifice continued, with such strenuous self-devotion, through so long a period. As a physician, he was chiefly distinguished for soundness of medical judgment, which was rarely at fault. He possessed in a marked degree common sense, which some regard as less a faculty than the equilibrium of all the faculties."

Dr. Ward was married, April 20, 1837, to Miss Jane D. Gibbs, of Bloomfield, N. J. This estimable lady survived her husband until November 13th of the following year. She was noted for her deeds of charity, and that valuable institution, the Home for Aged Women, of Newark, is indebted to no one more than to Mrs. Ward for its establishment and for its present prosperity. She was one of its founders, and at her death left to it the handsome sum of ten thousand dollars.

The surviving children of Dr. and Mrs. Ward are, Edward Payson, Cyrus F., and John F. Ward.

JOHN W. CORSON was born at Grimsby, Canada West, on the 24th of August, 1816, his grandfather being a Jerseyman and an emigrant to that region from Sussex County. With a great fondness for books and study, he determined, at the early age of fifteen years, to become a doctor, and, by his own efforts mainly, procured the means necessary to pursue his studies. His preliminary education was obtained at Cazenovia Seminary, New York, and he was graduated in medicine at Albany, N. Y., in 1842. After practicing about three years in Brooklyn, N. Y., he visited Europe, spending nearly two years in the leading foreign hospitals. At this time he wrote a book of travels, entitled "Loiterings Abroad," published by the Harpers in 1848. On his return to Brooklyn he was chosen visiting physician of the Brooklyn City Hospital. In 1850 he removed to New York, where he gave his attention chiefly to diseases of the chest and throat, and where he gave clinics in these specialties at some of the colleges. In 1868, Dr. Corson settled in Orange, N. J., and there continued to practice



Mr. E. Ward

until his death, which occurred June 2, 1882. He was for several years one of the leading physicians to the Orange Memorial Hospital. His numerous contributions to medical literature are considered as very valuable. He was a man of gentle disposition, devoted to his profession, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

WILLIAM M. BROWN was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 1846, being a descendant from the Puritan stock, to which that town owes its settlement, and as we are told by Dr. S. H. Pennington, in a tribute to his memory published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, "he inherited to a large degree the sterling virtues of his sturdy ancestry." Without the advantages of an early classical education, he nevertheless acquired, during his leisure hours, the knowledge and discipline so essential to medical study, and in the year 1834 entered, as a student, the office of Dr. Pennington. Two years afterwards he attended a full course of lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and subsequently a similar course in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1838. Returning to Newark, he commenced practice, and continued with great certainty of success, when he was seized with a pleuro-pneumonic attack, which resulted in driving him from the changeable atmosphere of the sea-shore to a more equable climate. In Vicksburg, Miss., he then sought a settlement, but thence removed, after a short sojourn, to Philadelphia, a town in the same State, where he remained a few years, and, regaining his health, returned to Newark. Here he finally established himself for the remainder of his life, and here he won the esteem and confidence not only of his professional brethren, but of the whole community. Dr. Brown's life was a heroic struggle with adversity; correct in the estimate of his mental powers, he determined that no obstacle should retard their growth, and despite of poverty and sickness and suffering, he not only distinguished himself among his fellows as a man of culture and wisdom, but he baffled for many years the insidious disease to which he knew that in the end he would become a prey. At the time of his death, which occurred April 14, 1864, he was president of the Essex District Medical Society, and one of the deacons of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark.

HENRY WALKER was born in 1820, in Northampton, England, where he received his early education, and where he also began the study of medicine. In London he attended medical lectures, and in 1845 was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. During the first few years of his medical career he was in the employ of the English government, on the west coast of Africa, and subsequently traveled over the greater part of Western and Southern Europe. His first settlement on reaching America was in Fredrickton, New Brunswick, where he practiced during fifteen years, and then, about the year 1870, removed to Newark, N. J., where, owing to

the feeble condition of his health, he obtained but a very limited practice. He was represented by all who knew him as a man of fine literary attainments, a lover of science in all its forms, a worshiper of art and a devoted Christian. He died May 6, 1880.

EUGENE JOBS was born at Liberty Corners, Somerset Co., N. J., Feb. 23, 1821, where he received a plain education in the country schools. After acquiring additional knowledge by becoming a teacher himself, he began the study of medicine in Manalapan, Monmouth Co., and in 1844 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. During the same year he was licensed to practice in New Jersey by the medical society thereof, and in 1846 settled in Milburn, Essex Co., in which, as well as in Union Co., he continued to practice to the end of his life. He died of apoplexy, May 22, 1875. Dr. Jobs acquired a local reputation as a skillful physician, and was greatly beloved for his many excellent qualities, both of heart and mind.

ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY.—Among the physicians and surgeons of Essex County who served during the late Rebellion, and who are now numbered among the dead, none, perhaps, held a more exalted position, both in his profession and in the army, than the subject of this sketch. Dr. Dougherty was born in the city of Newark, N. J., Jan. 1, 1822, of highly respected ancestry. His father, a man of ample means, and of more than ordinary intelligence and sagacity, early determined to give him a liberal education, and to fit him for one of the learned professions. After a thorough preparation, he entered Oberlin College, in the State of Ohio, whence he was graduated, immediately afterwards entering the office of Dr. L. A. Smith, of Newark. Having attended the prescribed course of medical study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he commenced practice in his native city, where he soon distinguished himself by his discrimination, tact and skill, gaining the confidence of the community, as well as the confidence and esteem of his medical brethren. Notwithstanding the large practice which he had already built up, his patriotism was such that he was led to abandon it and to take an humble place in the medical staff of the volunteer service. His skill in every department of his profession was soon recognized, and step by step he rose from one position to another, until he received the appointment of medical director of the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, the highest position attained by any officer of the volunteer medical staff. That he was here regarded as among the first in his profession may be inferred from the fact that, on many important occasions, his opinions and counsel were deemed the safest to follow. But, for his bravery he was no less distinguished than for his medical skill. Wherever his presence was needed there he went, though it might be in the thickest of the fight, and while thus fearlessly engaged in the discharge of duty he was wounded at the battle of

performed the duties of that office for one year. In 1857 he removed to Newark, N. J., and there established himself in the practice of his profession, gaining almost immediately an enviable position both as a physician and a man. Like many others of his profession throughout the land, Dr. Woodhull, at the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, responded to his country's call, and leaving an extensive and lucrative practice, accepted the appointment of assistant surgeon of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, Aug. 21, 1861. In this connection he remained until Feb. 6, 1862 when he was promoted surgeon of the Ninth

At this time he was made surgeon of Heckman's Star Brigade, and while in the discharge of other duties superintended, in 1863, the erection of Mansfield's General Hospital, at Morehead City, for which he received the highest commendation. But to trace his splendid career throughout the war would be impossible in a sketch so circumscribed as this must necessarily be. It is sufficient to say that he was with Burnside and with Rosecrans, and was also with Sherman during the latter part of his memorable journey to the sea. He was a man of wonderful energy and undoubted valor; in the camp or hospital,



A. M. Woodhull

Regiment which at that time was in the vicinity of Newbern, N. C. To his new post he hastened, not reaching it, however, in time for the battle, but in season to render most efficient aid to the wounded and the suffering. Here his ability as a surgeon and an officer attracted the attention of Gen. Burnside, the commander, who at once placed him in a position of great trust and responsibility. In the fall of the same year he was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the Hammond General Hospital, at Beaufort, where he remained until he was again called into the field by the departure of Gen. Heckman for South Carolina.

cool, collected, and quiet in the performance of every duty; and in the field, ready at all times to share with his comrades the toils and dangers of the conflict. On one occasion, while accompanying Heckman on a very hazardous expedition, their force was suddenly fallen upon by the enemy, and in the engagement Dr. Woodhull received two balls in his body, one of which disabled an arm, and the other broke one of his ribs; but notwithstanding his injuries, as soon as the enemy had been routed, he dressed the wounds of the injured before leaving the field to be cared for himself.

At the close of the war Dr. Woodhall returned to Newark to resume his practice, and here he met with a hearty welcome. Professional business awaited him, and honors were heaped upon him by his medical brethren. He was made president of the District Medical Society of Essex County, also of the Newark Medical Association. The appointment of physician to St. Michael's Hospital was given to him. He was made a member of the Board of Examiners for Physicians, and at the time of his death held the position of medical examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Dr Woodhall was a man of sincere piety, and greatly beloved by the South Park Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder. In social as well as professional life he had the confidence and esteem of every one, and for his literary attainments was highly respected. His last sickness was not regarded at first as serious; but, unexpectedly to his family while gathered about him, he called out, "I am going; good-by!" and then, embracing his wife and children, sank upon his pillow, and gently died. This event occurred on the 14th of May, 1876. Meetings of the various societies, religious and medical, of which Dr Woodhall was a member were promptly called on the public announcement of his death, and eulogies were pronounced, and resolutions setting forth his worth, as well as the grief occasioned by his loss, were everywhere adopted. Among the many which may be found in archives of these societies and associations is the following, which is spread upon the minutes of the District Medical Society of Essex County:

[illegible]

T. WIEGAND LLOYD was born in Philadelphia in 1834. He began the study of medicine at an advanced age, and after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, settled in Orange, Essex Co., where he began the practice of medicine in 1866, and remained there until his death, Nov. 7, 1876. He was regarded as a physician of great merit, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

EDWARD A. PIERSON was born in Newark, N. J., March 22, 1836. He was the son of Charles T. Pierson, a well-known and worthy descendant of Rev. Abraham Pierson, one of the forefathers of the town. Having completed his academic course, he entered the office of Dr. John F. Wood as a student of medicine. Here he applied himself with great diligence to study, and in 1855 matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he at-

tended two full courses of lectures. He began to practice medicine immediately in his native place, and was already doing very well when the war of the Rebellion broke out. In answer to the President's first call for troops to defend the city of Washington, he offered his services and was appointed assistant surgeon in the First New Jersey Regiment of three months volunteers. His term of service having expired, he determined to enter the navy, and having passed the necessary examinations, was commissioned and appointed to duty on the frigate "St. Lawrence." While upon this vessel, during its fearful conflict with the "Merrimac," a shell entered his room and he barely escaped death. Afterwards, accompanying the vessel to Key West, he became one of the subjects of the yellow fever, which so reduced him that he was obliged to return home. Having regained his health, he was assigned to the "Penobscot," which was one of the blockade vessels off Wilmington, N. C. On the 22d of May, 1862, a rebel steamer was discovered in the act of running the blockade, and the "Penobscot" was immediately put in pursuit of her. The rebel guns at Fort Fisher opened upon the "Penobscot" and a shell entered the doctor's room and exploded. A splinter of wood fractured his skull, and within two hours he was dead.

For so young a man, the record made by Dr. Pierson was certainly one of which all those who loved him may be proud. He was studious, industrious, fond of his profession and desirous of making himself as useful as possible to his fellow-men. Had he been permitted to attain to the ordinary age of man there is every reason to believe that he would have become eminent in his profession.

FRANK WILMARTH was born in Smithfield, R. I., March 28, 1841, and received his preliminary education at Oxford, Mass. At the age of sixteen he was engaged as a teacher of mathematics at Rutgers College (Grammar School), where he remained three years, discharging his duties as such and preparing himself, at the same time, for college. Determining to enter the medical profession, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and having attended one course of lectures, received an appointment, in 1864, in the Surgeon-General's Department at Washington. While in that city he continued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Thomas Antisall, and in 1868 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In the autumn of the following year he settled in East Orange, Essex Co., N. J., and began the practice of his profession, in which he soon became very successful. As a surgeon he distinguished himself for such skill, especially in operations of a difficult nature, that he received the encomiums of his medical brethren. At the time of his death, June 7, 1881, he was in charge of the Women's Hospital, connected with St. Michael's. He was a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, also of the Essex

County Medical Society. In a resolution adopted by one of the associations to which he belonged, it is said of him: "His early disease has attested a career of rare promise."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ESSEX COUNTY.

Continued.

EDWARD J. BELLICONTAINE.

OF the deceased physicians and surgeons of Essex County who gave to their country the benefit of their professional services during the war of the Rebellion we have already spoken. There are still many living who, although better known for labors which they have since that time performed, should, for convenience sake, be placed together, and their names will therefore be given here in alphabetical order.

WILLIAM J. ANDREWS was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, March 21, 1844, and was educated at Cincinnati. He was for some time a medical cadet in a military hospital of his native State, and, in 1865, was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. Soon after, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1866 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he is now practicing his profession.

MILTON BALDWIN was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 22, 1821. At an early age, showing a fondness for books and study, his father, who was a highly-respected citizen and a man in easy circumstances, gave him a preparatory education sufficient for his entrance upon the study of any of the learned professions. He selected that of medicine, and after the usual course of reading upon subjects connected therewith he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, and in 1843 received the degree of M.D.

Dr. Baldwin began immediately the practice of medicine in his native place, where he has remained until the present time, respected as a skillful and successful surgeon and physician, and valued as a public-spirited citizen ready to be enlisted in any worthy cause. Inheriting the political principles of his father, who was an outspoken and prominent Democrat, Dr. Baldwin was in early life an active, though not a noisy politician. Being an easy speaker and a man of good education, he became quite naturally a leader, and although belonging to a political party at that time usually in the minority, he was elected and re-elected to several important city and county offices, in all of which he gained the esteem and confidence of the whole community. On retiring from the presidency of the Common Council in 1858, he declared his determination to accept no more political offices, and to devote himself to the practice of medicine, and this determination he has carried out. The necessities,

however, of his country during the late Rebellion he could not overlook, and thus, in October, 1862, he entered the medical department of the United States volunteer army as an acting assistant surgeon. Prior, however, to this he had, early in May, 1862, visited Fortress Monroe as a member of a commission, consisting of Dr. William O. Gorman (chief thereof,) E. P. Nichols, J. A. Cross, J. H. Love, J. S. Daily, and himself, appointed by Governor Olden to look after and bring back to their homes the sick and wounded New Jersey soldiers who were in the crowded hospitals of that vicinity.

Immediately after the establishment of the Ward United States General Hospital at Newark, N. J., Dr. Baldwin was assigned to duty therein, and remained in this service until June, 1865. To attend to his private practice and at the same time be faithful in his attendance at the hospital was by no means an easy task; but, fortunately, the doctor possessed a rugged constitution and a cheerful disposition. The trials which he had to endure at the sick-bed of one patient never showed themselves upon his countenance at the sick-bed of another. He is a man who never exhibits the smallest impatience, however great the provocation. Wherever he goes it is sunlight, and wherever he goes he is always welcome. His medical brethren have honored him with the presidency of the Essex District Medical Society, and he is regarded as a surgeon and physician of large experience and eminent skill.

GEORGE BAYLES was born in the city of New York, Aug. 7, 1836. Here he received his preliminary education, and in the spring of 1859 was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia College. At the commencement of the Rebellion he offered his services, and until the close of the war was a surgeon, with the rank of major, in a regiment of New York Volunteers. On retiring to his home, in New York, Dr. Bayles resumed his private practice, and in connection therewith served for several years as local sanitary inspector in the late Metropolitan Board of Health. In 1867 he became a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1889 he removed to Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he has since been successfully engaged as a medical practitioner.

JOHN H. BRIENTNALL was born in New York City, April 14, 1831. He is the son of the late Rev. Thomas Brientnall, and at an early age removed with his parents to Newark, N. J. Having received a good preliminary education at Burlington, N. J., he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was thence graduated in 1853. Possessed of abundant pecuniary means, Dr. Brientnall, though well qualified for his profession, made no effort to establish himself in practice. Not long, however, after the breaking out of the Rebellion he offered his services to the government, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy, and assigned to the United States steamer "Crusader," belonging to the

South Atlantic blockading squadron. He was now engaged in very trying and perilous service, and after bravely performing his duty, was honorably discharged in December, 1864, returning with his fellow-officers commendation for gallant behavior.

JOHN DUANE BRUMLEY was born at Moonville, Conn., on the 3d of May 1831. He received a good common-school education in his native place under the direction of his father, a substantial farmer, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Expressing a strong desire to study medicine, he was sent to Norwich, in his native State, where he entered,

the education of Dr. Dougherty, then a lieutenant-colonel, he entered the army (supposing the war to be near its close) as a contract, or acting assistant surgeon, and with scarcely a day's reflection upon the subject. His first assignment to duty was with the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, attached to the brigade of which Col. Dougherty was chief surgeon. Just before the beginning of the memorable "Seven Days' Fight," Dr. Brumley's term of service had expired, but, at the request of his officers, he remained in order to give his assistance in caring for the wounded. Unfortunately, he was captured and sent to Libby



J. D. Brumley

as a student, the office of Dr. John P. Fuller, a distinguished physician of that place. In 1858 he was graduated from the Medical College of New York, and soon thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., where he is at present residing.

In 1861, when Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty was appointed a surgeon in the Union army, an arrangement was made between him and Dr. Brumley, whereby the latter took possession of his office, as well as the charge of their combined practice. In this he was diligently occupied until May 23, 1863, when, at

Prison, in Richmond, where he was held in confinement for one month. On being liberated, by an exchange at Harrison's Landing, he once more entered the service under contract; but determining now to serve, if possible, to the end of the war, he went before the Board of Examiners at Washington, and was accepted as assistant surgeon of volunteers. This appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate, and on the same day upon which he received his commission he was promoted to a full surgeonship, and ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and to the charge of the Division General Hospital. In January, 1864, he

received instructions to close this hospital, and to repair to Louisville, Ky., as general superintendent of all the hospitals in that vicinity. In this position he remained two months, when he was appointed chief surgeon of the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, with which corps he remained, filling the positions also of medical inspector and acting medical director until the autumn of 1865. Not long after the capture of Richmond he, together with his corps, was ordered to Texas, and there the corps was disbanded. In Texas, however, Dr. Brumley remained as chief surgeon of the Central District of the department of that State, and held this position until mustered out, March 15, 1866.

Dr. Brumley's service during the war was long and trying. He was actively engaged in the discharge of his multifarious duties in all the rebel States, with the exception of two, and in nearly all the Northern States east of the Mississippi. Honorably discharged, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, he returned to his family and to the resumption of his practice in Newark, N. J.

His career at home has been fully as honorable as that abroad. In the State Medical Society he has represented the Essex District Medical Society, of which he has always been a prominent member. He has also been a representative in the American Medical Association. Of St. Barnabas Hospital he was surgeon from its organization till a few years since, when he withdrew. In 1860 and 1861 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark. In 1881 he was health physician. At present he is United States examining surgeon for pensions, and since November, 1882, has been commandant and surgeon of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Newark.

AMOS H. BRENTAGE was born in Benton township, Lackawanna Co., Pa., Oct. 6, 1828, and was educated at Madison Academy, in that county, and at Montclair High School, and Central College, New York. His medical studies were pursued at the University of Michigan and at the New York University, from which latter school he was graduated in 1855. He is also a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. His first settlement as a physician was at Bethany, Pa., whence he removed, in 1860, to Condor, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he became a member of the County Medical Society. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Regiment New York State Volunteers (Infantry). After serving two months as a common soldier, he applied for a position as assistant surgeon, and passing the required examination, was commissioned as such, and assigned to the Sixth Regiment Veteran Cavalry, New York State Volunteers. He was mustered in at Winchester, Va., and immediately joined the regiment, then in the field. In this service he continued until June 21, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After leaving the army he

returned to his home, and thence to Cohoes City, N. Y., whence, in 1872, he removed to Newark, N. J. Here he established himself quite successfully in the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was appointed visiting physician to the Out-Door Department of the City Dispensary, in which position he remained until 1881, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEFFRINE DAILY, M.D.—Henry Daily, the father of Dr. Daily, resided in Wyoming County, N. Y., where he was one of the early settlers and a successful farmer. He married Margaret, daughter of John Mastin, of Ulster County, N. Y., and had by this marriage children—John M., Eliza, (Mrs. Gilbert Cooley), Harriet (Mrs. William Gilbert), Amelia (Mrs. John M. Littell), Seffrine, Jennette (deceased), George and Henry, Jr. The death of Mrs. Daily occurred in 1857, and that of Mr. Daily in 1876. Seffrine was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., on the 17th of January, 1830, and received his education at the Middlebury Academy, in Wyoming, N. Y. He chose as his life-work the profession of medicine, and in 1849 entered the office of Dr. Fuller of Wyoming. He subsequently continued his studies under Dr. Tuthill, meanwhile attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1853. Dr. Daily at once chose Franklin, Essex Co., as a favorable location for the practice of medicine, and by his skilled and thorough professional attainments speedily commanded an extended field of labor, which has steadily increased. He has also established a drug business at this point, to which he devotes a limited portion of his time.¹ Dr. Daily has, as a Republican, given some attention to local political issues, and served for ten years freeholder of the township of Franklin, which office he still fills. He is an active member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and associated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark.

BETHEL LEWIS DODD was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., Jan. 16, 1826. Receiving a thorough preparatory education in his native place, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was thence graduated in 1849. He commenced at once the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, N. J., and in 1852, having received his degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, entered into partnership with his late instructor, Dr. Coles. For twenty-five years they continued to practice together, occupying the same office during all that time. With a very large practice, Dr. Dodd still found time for the public service, and for ten years discharged the duties of county physician. He has been also, at different times, police surgeon, district physician, and surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

¹The doctor entered the service during the late war as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was actively employed from October, 1862, until June, 1863. He subsequently acted as assistant surgeon until the close of the conflict in 1865.



Lefferts, Daily N. D.





Gabriel Strantz

During the war of the Rebellion he was examining surgeon of the Thirtieth and Twenty-Sixth Regiments of New Jersey Volunteers, and was also, for some time a Volunteer Surgeon at the War Hospital, in Newark, before it became a government institution. Since 1878, Dr. Dodd has withdrawn from the more laborious duties of his profession, and spends his time in the midst of his numerous family at his fine residence in Orange. He has been twice married, and of the five children by his first wife and the six by his present wife, nine are still living.

FRANK A. GILES was born in Franklin, Merrimack Co., N. H., July 19, 1845. At about the age of seventeen years he entered the United States service, and during 1862 was under Gen. Banks, in the Department of the Gulf. In 1863 he was transferred to the navy, and served at Fort Hudson, and the Red River expedition in Louisiana. He received his education at the New Hampshire Conference S. and F. College, Tilton, N. H. In 1875 he was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College, and began practice in the city of New York. In 1878 he removed to Orange, N. J., where he still resides.

GABRIEL GRANT was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 4, 1826. His father was Mr. Charles Grant, a prominent and worthy citizen of that place, who, after giving him a thorough preliminary education, sent him to Williams College, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated in 1846. He entered subsequently, as a student, the office of the late Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, of Newark, N. J. In 1851 he received his degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and immediately afterward commenced the practice of medicine in his native city. During the ten years which followed his entry upon the profession he devoted himself strictly to business, and achieved a very enviable reputation. In 1854, when the Asiatic cholera created so much alarm in the city of Newark, the Common Council, in the absence of a Board of Health, appointed a Health Commission, consisting of the mayor and two aldermen, with Dr. Grant as health physician. The disease was productive of great mortality, and it is due to Dr. Grant to say that his labors during the continuation of that fearful epidemic were not only unremitted but were attended with very satisfactory results.

When the first call for troops in defense of the Union was made by President Lincoln on the breaking out of the Rebellion, Dr. Grant was among the first to respond, entering the United States service June 13, 1861, as surgeon of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade New Jersey Volunteers, under the command of Gen. Kearney, and serving with the regiment at the first battle of Bull Run. Soon after this he was examined at Washington by the United States Army Medical Board, and promoted to brigade surgeon of volunteers, and subsequently designated by Congress as surgeon of United States volunteers. On the 12th

of December, 1861, he was assigned to French's brigade as brigade surgeon, and soon thereafter as division surgeon-in-chief, in which capacity he participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. The wounded at Williamsburg and at South Mountain received his personal attention. He was with Gen. Stoneman in his grand reconnaissance of March 14, 1862, and organized the brigade hospital at Camp California, as well as the division hospital at Harper's Ferry. At Fair Oaks, also at Antietam and at Fredericksburg, he was reported in general orders for personal gallantry. On the 18th of February, 1863, he was appointed medical director of hospitals at Evansville, Ind., and while thus employed was sent by Gen. Burnside to Vicksburg, in charge of the steamer "Atlantic," to transport to his own hospitals the wounded belonging to the State of Indiana. He was present at the bombardment of Vicksburg, and, as directed, returned with the wounded to Indiana, there to resume his duties. On the 4th of September, 1863, he was placed in command of the Madison United States Army Government Hospital, at Madison, Ind., a very extensive establishment capable of accommodating three thousand patients. After serving a year and a half in this institution he resigned, and was relieved from duty Feb. 4, 1865. Dr. Grant now returned to Newark, where he continued to reside for several years, but his health having been somewhat impaired by his prolonged and arduous labors, he did not resume his practice, except among a few of his old patients and personal friends. In 1870 he removed to the city of New York, where he has since resided, claiming, however, Newark as his home. Since 1881 he has spent much of his time with his family in Europe, principally in Germany, having there found a climate in which he can live comparatively free from the ailments caused by his long and trying service in the army.

EDGAR HOLDEN was born at Hingham, Mass., Nov. 3, 1838. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1859, and soon after entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he received his diploma of M.D. in 1861. Fresh from his studies, he entered the regular service of the United States at the breaking out of the war, and after a short period of hospital practice was assigned to the frigate "Minnesota" as assistant surgeon. On this vessel he passed through all those terrible scenes in Hampton Roads, where the Confederate ironclad "Merrimac" dashed so madly upon the national fleet, consisting of so many of the best ships then composing our navy. There the doctor saw them one after another sunk or disabled, the "Minnesota" and himself being saved by the Ericsson "Monitor," which came to their rescue. After the "Merrimac" had skulked off, and the conflict was over, the fleet surgeon was called from his post on important business, and Dr. Holden was left in

charge of the wounded belonging to the "Congress," the "Cumberland" and the "Minnesota." On this occasion he gave such evidence of his capabilities as to insure his promotion. At the bombardment of Sewell's Point he rendered efficient service, and soon after was made surgeon-in-charge of the squadron hospital at Norfolk. Subsequently he performed duty on the steamer "Wyandotté," then as surgeon on the ironclad "Passaic." After this he was called to hospital duty, and then, at his own request, was ordered to the steamer "Sassacus." Cruising in the Atlantic for blockade-runners was succeeded by service in the sounds of North Carolina, and finally in the summer of 1864 he was placed in charge of the medical department of the James River squadron. Regard for his own health compelled him, however, on the approach of winter during that year, to seek repose, and he determined to resign. His discharge, after some delay, was granted, and for the remaining months of the war he accepted a position on the staff of the Ward United States Army Hospital, in Newark, N. J.

The war having been brought to a close, Dr. Holden established himself in this city, where he soon obtained a large practice. In 1870 he visited Europe for the purpose of seeing its hospitals and institutions of learning. His devotion to his profession is great, and study and literary work in connection with it absorb all his leisure moments. He has contributed very largely to the medical literature of the day. *The American Journal of Medical Science* and *The New York Medical Record* have been enriched by articles from his pen, and he has likewise written numerous articles for *The New York Medical Journal* and other scientific publications. As a contributor to *Harper's Magazine* and kindred periodicals he has made himself very popular. Dr. Holden has held many prominent positions in the various medical societies and other institutions with which he has been connected, and is universally regarded as learned and skillful in his profession.

CHARLES F. J. LEHLBACH was born in Baden, Germany, March 16, 1835, and is a son of the late Rev. Frederick Augustus Lehlbach, who, in his native country, was distinguished for his learning and his patriotism, and who, in Newark, N. J., was not only the beloved pastor of the Mulberry Street German Church, but was also one of the founders of the German-English School, the German Hospital and other charitable institutions. Young Lehlbach was about fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Newark. He had already made considerable advances in his studies, and, under his father's immediate supervision, afterwards received a thorough classical education. Having resolved to enter the medical profession, he became a student in the office of the late Dr. John F. Ward, and in 1856 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. From that

time until 1859 he practiced medicine in that city and in Newark, and then became the assistant editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia. On the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted, as early as April 20, 1861, in the Washington, D. C. volunteers, and on the expiration of his term of service re-enlisted, July, 1861, in Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery. From that time he did patriotic service in the field until June, 1863, when he was commissioned by Governor Olden assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. This position he held until December, 1864, when he was promoted as surgeon of the same regiment, and in this capacity served to the end of the war, when, being honorably discharged, he returned to Newark, his former home. Here Dr. Lehlbach resumed his private practice, and here he is still engaged in the work of his profession. In 1867 he was elected county physician of Essex County, an office which he held for two years. He has been for a long period a member of the County Medical Society, and has represented that body in the State Medical Society. Dr. Lehlbach is an accomplished writer in both the English and German languages, and has made many valuable contributions to medical literature.

CHARLES JOHN KIPP was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 22, 1838. His preparatory education was obtained in his native place. In New York City he studied medicine, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861. In that city he settled for a short time, and then, in 1869, removed to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided. Soon after graduating Dr. Kipp volunteered his services in defense of the Union, and in 1861 was appointed surgeon to the Fifth New York State National Guards; in 1862 assistant surgeon Third Battalion, New York Artillery; May, 1863, assistant surgeon United States volunteers; March, 1864, surgeon United States volunteers; in March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He served in the field until 1863, and performed hospital duty after that at Nashville, Tenn., at Indianapolis, Ind., and was chief of the United States Board of Inspectors of Recruits, etc., at general rendezvous of the State of Indiana. He also held the position of medical director of the Freedman's Bureau of that State from August, 1865, to February, 1868.

Dr. Kipp is a member of the Ophthalmological Congress, corresponding secretary of the International Otolological Society, a member of the American Ophthalmological, American Otolological, New York Ophthalmological and New York Pathological Societies. In 1875 he was elected president of the German Hospital Medical Association, and in 1876 was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Essex County Medical Society in 1880, vice-; resident of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1883, and is

a member of the Council of Alumni Associations of Columbia College. In addition to his private practice, which is very large, he is now giving much time as surgeon to the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and as ophthalmic surgeon to the German Hospital and Foster Home, in the city of Newark. Besides the contributions which he is now frequently making to medical literature as one of the editors of the *Archives of Otolaryngology* (the only journal for ear dis-

voyage to America to assume the government of the New Netherlands, to which he had been appointed. He arrived in New York May 27, 1647, and there purchased a farm which extended over grounds now known as Abington Square, as well as lands through which now run Canal and Hudson Streets. His residence was on the corner of Canal and Hudson Streets, and his family burial-plot was in what is now known as Abington Square. The grandfather of the



Frederick B. Mandeville

eases in America), he has written many valuable papers which may be found in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," the "Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey," and the Proceedings of other medical and scientific bodies of which he is a member.

FREDERICK B. MANDEVILLE was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 17, 1840. His earliest American ancestor was Yellis (Giles) Mandeville, a Hollander by birth, who accompanied Peter Stuyvesant on his

subject of this sketch was a prominent man of Orange, N. J., and the founder of the Orange Library. His father was James Mandeville, of the same place. Young Frederick B. was early placed at school, his preceptors being, at different times, Mr. Hedges, Rev. William Bradley and the distinguished classical teacher, Rev. Dr. Weeks. His preliminary training under them, and finally in the Newark Academy, was sufficient to gain for him admission to Rutgers College, which, however, he left at the close of his sopho-

more year, having made all the progress in study that was deemed essential for a business life. He was now placed as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of S. R. W. Heath & Co., where he was in time advanced to the position of book-keeper. Having determined, however, to enter the medical profession, he began to occupy his leisure hours in the study of works on medicine and anatomy, and at the age of nineteen became a student in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. From this institution he graduated in 1861, but in order to be familiar with the practice of both schools of medicine, he entered, soon after, the New York Medical College, and thence received his degree of M.D. in 1863. Prior to this, however, he had been appointed a United States medical cadet, and detailed as such for duty at the Ward United States Hospital, in Newark. After graduating he was promoted to acting assistant surgeon in the same hospital, and on retiring from the service became associated in the practice of medicine with Dr. Charles R. Fish, a homœopathic physician in Newark, N. J. At the expiration of a year Dr. Fish removed from Newark, and Dr. Mandeville succeeded to his practice, which soon became very extensive.

The fact that Dr. Mandeville is a graduate of both of the principal schools of medicine has not proved unfavorable to him among laymen, who are generally indifferent as to how much a man knows beyond what he is expected to know. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, and continued to be a member thereof until 1881, when, removing from the ward which he represented in that body, his connection therewith necessarily ceased. In 1882 he became a member of the Board of Health, and succeeded Dr. J. D. Brumley as health physician, an office which he held for more than two years. In 1869 Dr. Mandeville was appointed to the chair of Diseases of Children and Hygiene in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which, however, he was obliged to decline on account of his private business. He is an honorary member of the New York State Homœopathic Society and of the New York County Society. Of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society he was one of the founders, and has been twice the president of that body. He is also a member of the New Jersey Club, composed of physicians residing in Union, Hudson, Essex and Passaic Counties, and to the literature of his school of medicine has been a regular and valuable contributor.

JOHN J. H. LOVE was born in Harmony township, Warren Co., N. J., April 3, 1833. He was educated at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, and after graduating from that institution entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he obtained his medical degree. He soon after removed to Montreal, in which city he practiced his profession for a period of seven years, and then removed to Montclair, Essex Co., N. J. On the breaking out of

the war of the Rebellion he offered his services to his country, and was commissioned July 19, 1862, as surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Having been subsequently mustered into the United States service, he was assigned, March 23, 1863, to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. In this position he remained until Aug. 1, 1863, when he was appointed surgeon-in-chief First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, which important post he held until Jan. 28, 1864, when he resigned his commission, and was honorably discharged from service. He was always engaged in field duty, and was present at the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He also assisted in caring for the wounded after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. In a number of ably-written articles, which have been published from time to time, Dr. Love has given to the profession the benefit of his experience as a private practitioner, as well as a surgeon on the battlefield. At the close of the war he resumed his practice in Montclair, where he enjoys the esteem of his medical brethren and the public.

ANDREW M. MILLS was born at Morristown, N. J., April 20, 1834. After receiving a good preparatory education, partly at the Newark Academy and partly at the Bloomfield Institute, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated therefrom in 1859. Returning to his native State, he settled in Newark, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. In 1860 he was appointed one of the city district physicians, also the attending physician at the City Dispensary. In 1862 he entered the United States military service, and remained therein until the close of the war. During that period, he was twice assigned by the War Department as surgeon-in-charge of the Ward United States Army General Hospital, at Newark, and served as executive officer of that hospital, with Lieut.-Col. I. T. Calhoun as chief, until its discontinuance. When the New Jersey Soldiers' Home was established in Newark, Dr. Mills was appointed its attending physician, and held that position until the office was abolished. As a physician and surgeon he is highly esteemed by his medical brethren and the public. He has held the office of president of the Newark Medical Association, of which he became a member in 1862. He is also a member of the County Medical Society, of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and one of the board of directors of the Newark City Hospital, as well as a member of its medical staff.

EDWARD PAYSON NICHOLS was born at Newark, N. J., Nov. 23, 1827. Here he received his preliminary education, and in 1848 was graduated from the College of New Jersey. In 1852 he obtained his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and began at once the practice of medicine in Newark. On the opening of the public dispensary in that city, Dr. Nichols was invited to

take charge of the drug department, and in that position, as well as in the capacity of house physician, he served for five years. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden as one of the commission, under Dr. William O'Gorman, to visit Fortress Monroe for the purpose of administering to, and returning to their homes, the sick and wounded New Jersey soldiers in that vicinity. Dr. Nichols continued to practice in Newark until 1882, when he removed to Killingworth, Conn., where he at present resides.

WILLIAM O'GORMAN was born in Dublin, Ireland, July 12, 1824, and was educated at Carlow, a

nies of the Fourth Artillery from the fort, he left Oswego, and established himself in Newark, N. J., where he soon met with great success in the practice of his profession.

At the breaking out of the civil war Dr. O'Gorman volunteered his services in behalf of the Union, and was appointed by Governor Olden chief of the commission sent to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of caring for the wounded New Jersey soldiers in that vicinity, and returning them to their homes. His duties upon this occasion, as well as those of the able corps of physicians and surgeons under his direction,



Wm. O'Gorman M.D.

town about forty miles from his native place, containing a well-known Catholic college, now affiliated to the London University. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. O'Kelly at Maynooth, and in 1844 went to Dublin, where he spent five years as a student, house surgeon and physician in the Whitworth, Hardwick, Richmond, and other well-known hospitals of that city. In 1849 he removed to the United States, and, settling in Oswego, N. Y., was appointed surgeon to Fort Ontario in 1851. This position he continued to fill until March, 1857, when, in consequence of the removal of some compa-

were performed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. For two successive terms he was elected county physician for Essex County, but finding that the duties of this office interfered too much with his private practice, he resigned it at the expiration of his second term. In 1871 he was elected president of the Essex District Medical Society, and on several occasions represented that body in the State Medical Society, of which, in 1874, he was vice-president, and in 1875 president.

St. Michael's Hospital, incorporated in 1871, in addition to the fostering care of its board of directors,

as well as of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, has received from Dr. O'Gorman not only the benefit of his large experience as a physician and surgeon, but the advantage of his counsel and direction. Of this institution he has held for many years, and still holds, the important office of medical director. Its medical department was organized by him, and through his efforts the Woman's Hospital was added to this invaluable charity. This institution is the first of its kind in New Jersey, and has now been in successful operation for nearly four years.

Dr. O'Gorman has always adhered strictly to the practice of his profession, accepting such public offices only as were legitimately connected with it. Soon after his arrival in Newark he was appointed physician to Seton Hall College, a position which he still holds. In November, 1857, he was married to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Dougherty, a highly-respected manufacturer of the city just named. His two sons by this marriage have chosen the profession in which their father has become so distinguished.

JOSEPH D. OSBORNE was born at Succasunna, N. J., Sept. 6, 1833, and is the son of the late Rev. Enos A. Osborne. After receiving a good preliminary education he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, whence he graduated in 1859, and immediately commenced practice in Newark, N. J. On the 17th of August, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon United States volunteers, and went out with the Fourth New Jersey Regiment. In October of the same year he received the appointment of surgeon of the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, but was soon after transferred to the Fourth Regiment, where he remained till it was mustered out, Nov. 19, 1864. Dr. Osborne was chief of brigade, by virtue of the date of his commission. In 1863 he was assistant operator of division, and in 1864 was operating surgeon of division. From July to October, 1863, he was executive officer of hospital, and in charge of the wounded at Gettysburg, and from January to July, 1864, was on duty in the Ward United States Hospital, in Newark, N. J. On retiring from military service he resumed his private practice, and is still a resident of Newark, where he has held several public offices more or less connected with the duties of his profession.

WILLIAM NICK PINDELL was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., Dec. 25, 1828. He was educated at Georgetown, D. C., and at St. John's College, Annapolis, and received his degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1848. During the war he entered the United States service as an assistant surgeon, and performed duty as such on various hospital-ships at different naval stations. At the close of the war he resigned, and resumed his private practice in his native State, but his health being somewhat impaired by hard service, he determined to move northward, and accordingly established himself

in Newark, N. J., where he has been successfully practicing his profession since 1871. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and has contributed to medical literature a number of articles which have been published in the journals of the profession.

JOHN MILTON RAND was born at Lyndsboro', N. H., Dec. 1, 1834. He obtained his education at Dartmouth College and graduated from the Medical Department of that institution in 1858. Soon after receiving his degree of M.D. he spent three years in traveling through South America, Mexico and Europe, and returning to his native land about the time when the war of the Rebellion began, he offered his services to his country and was attached to the Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. In this capacity he entered upon duty, but ere long was made executive medical officer Tenth Corps field hospital, which position he held for several months, when he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Corps, and recommended to the President for promotion to the rank of major. After the fall of Richmond he was placed in charge of the military hospital in that city, and subsequently was ordered to accompany Gen. Weitzel to Texas as executive medical officer. Here he remained until the regiment was mustered out of service. In 1866 he established himself in Newark, where he is at present practicing with great success. Dr. Rand is one of the trustees of the Home of the Friendless, president of the medical board of the Women's and Children's Hospital, and for several years has been a useful member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark.

MORTON ROBINSON was born at North Kingston, R. I., March 10, 1825, and is a lineal descendant of Rowland Robinson, who settled in Narragansett, R. I., in 1675, and who was the earliest American ancestor of Governor William Robinson, of that State. After passing some time in the common schools of his neighborhood, young Morton entered the academy at Wakefield, R. I., where he spent four years in study. In 1854 he was graduated from the Metropolitan Medical College, and soon after established himself in Newark, N. J., where he has since continued to practice. In 1864, Dr. Robinson was appointed medical examiner of recruits, and served in that capacity some time in Trenton, N. J. In the month of May of the same year he was appointed first assistant surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, composed of men who had enlisted for one hundred days. On the 28th of June following, this regiment, under Col. E. Burd Grubb, left Trenton, and was ordered by Gen. Grant to report to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Subsequently it marched to the extreme front at Petersburg, where it remained on duty until the 26th of September following, when its term of enlistment expired. Although the regiment was never in battle, several were killed and many were wounded in the trenches and rifle-pits. This, together

with the typhoid fever, which carried off thirteen of the men, added much to the doctor's experience.

DANIEL M. SKINNER was born in Orange, N. J., May 1, 1835. His preliminary studies in medicine were pursued in the office of Dr. William Pierson, Jr., of that place, and he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1859. His first settlement as a practitioner was in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., where he remained until September, 1861, when he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States navy. After serving at various times on the receiving ship "North Carolina," the "Sabine," and the sloop-of-war "Vincennes," he was ordered to do duty with the army besieging Port Hudson, and was placed in charge of the general hospital at that point after the surrender. In August, 1863, he was ordered to the United States steamer "Calhoun," which was Admiral Farragut's flag-ship during the attack upon Fort Powell, at the entrance from Mississippi Sound into Mobile Bay. This vessel having been ordered, in April, 1864, to New Orleans for repairs, Dr. Skinner was granted a leave of absence, and returned home. After a furlough of two months he was ordered to the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., where he remained until May, 1865, when he resigned. Since that time he has practiced medicine in Belleville, Essex Co., N. J., where he is highly esteemed as a physician and surgeon.

DAVID S. SMITH was born in New York City, Oct. 6, 1831, and received his education at Alanthus Hall, Parsippany, N. J., and at Mount Retirement Seminary, Sussex Co., N. J. After a suitable preparation he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, and was thence graduated in June, 1855. He established himself immediately in Irvington, Essex Co., N. J., in which place he has continued to practice until the present time. For many years past Dr. Smith has been prominently identified with public affairs in this county. Two years after his settlement at Irvington he was elected school superintendent of Clinton township, and until 1864 labored zealously in the interests of education throughout that township. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders of Essex, and served as a member of that body, with the exception of one year, until 1883. While in this position he took a lively interest in establishing the Essex County Insane Asylum, and was mainly instrumental in the founding and equipping of that institution. During the war of the Rebellion, in 1863, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon, and was attached to the provost-marshal's office in Morristown, N. J. He is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Irvington.

WILLIAM A. SMITH was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 30, 1820, and having received his preliminary education in that place, entered Geneva College, New York, first as a pupil in the Classical and Literary Department, and subsequently as a student

in the Medical Department, whence, in 1847, he was graduated. His first settlement as a medical practitioner was at Sidney Plains, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he remained five years, when he removed to Norwich, in the same State. Here he had established himself in a fine practice, when, the war of the Rebellion breaking out, he offered his services, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. Soon after this appointment he was promoted as surgeon of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment, in which he continued actively serving in the field until May 3, 1863, when, while on duty at Suffolk, Va., he was severely and very nearly fatally wounded by a musket-ball, which, entering his body just below the heart, passed out near the spinal column between the hips. As a matter of course, so serious a wound rendered him unfit for service, and believing that he would never be able to take again the field, resigned his commission, and returned to his home. But having sufficiently recovered, he once more entered the service, and in January, 1864, was appointed surgeon of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment, then stationed at Hilton Head. Remaining but a short time in this position, he was ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., to take charge of the hospital at that place, which he was obliged to reorganize. Here, after the battle of Olustee, he had fifteen hundred wounded soldiers under his immediate care. He continued to serve at this post until July, 1864, when he came up to the Savannah River, where he was ordered to superintend the exchange of prisoners held in that vicinity. In this line of duty he was engaged at various places, having meanwhile charge of the general prison hospital at Newport News, until his appointment as health officer of Norfolk, Va., in which capacity he served till the close of the war, when he was ordered to his regiment, and mustered out of service with his comrades. After performing faithful and heroic service in behalf of his country he left the field nearly broken down by the toils which, with a sorely wounded body, he had undergone. Selecting Newark, N. J., as a place of abode, he settled there with the intention of confining himself strictly to office practice, but could not resist the demands made upon him, and was soon engaged in active professional service, which he continues to perform at the present time. Notwithstanding his large practice, he has found time to discharge his duties as a private citizen, and has in all works affecting the public welfare been an active participant. His personal popularity added to his good judgment and discretion have combined to place him in several offices of important public trust. He is a member of the various medical societies of the county, and is held in high esteem by his professional brethren and by all who know him.

CHARLES W. STICKNEY was born near Milford, Pike Co., Pa., Jan. 4, 1833. His early studies in medicine were in the office of Dr. William Wetherill,

at Lambertville, N. J., and in 1858 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He began the practice of his profession at Pompton Plains, N. J., where he resided until Aug. 3, 1863, when he entered the United States service as assistant surgeon of the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to serve three years. This regiment was assigned to the Army of the West, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sherman, and took part in all the battles commencing at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1, 1864, and ending in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., in September of the same year. He was now ordered for duty at the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, hospital, in which position he remained throughout Gen. Sherman's march to the sea, ending in the fall of Savannah, Dec. 21, 1864. Together with his regiment, he left Savannah, Jan. 27, 1865, and with the left wing of the army, under command of Maj.-Gen. Slocum, arrived at the Savannah River, where he was ordered to take charge of all the sick and wounded men, and report the same to Savannah. His treatment of the sick at this time under his care was eminently successful. Among a very large number of cases of smallpox which came under his special care he did not lose a single one. After spending a few weeks in Savannah, he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro', N. C., and thence, the war having been brought to a close, he went to Washington, and finally to the State rendezvous at Newark, N. J., where he was honorably discharged, July 17, 1865. Since this time Dr. Stickney has made Newark his residence, and here has successfully established himself in practice.

EDWIN B. THOMPSON was born in the city of New York, Feb. 4, 1831. He was educated in the university of that city, and graduated from the Medical Department of the same in 1857. During the same year he was appointed attending physician in the Northern and North-Western Dispensaries, where he remained until 1862, when he entered the United States army as acting assistant surgeon, and served as such until the close of the war. He then settled in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he has since practiced his profession, and is a member of the Essex District Medical Society. He has been connected, as attending physician, with the Orange Dispensary and Memorial Hospital since their establishment.

STEPHEN W. VAN DUYN was born at Kingston, N. J., March 26, 1836, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1857. He then entered upon the study of medicine, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of the City of New York. In 1864 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1866 he entered the United States service as assistant surgeon, and remained in this position until 1869, when he resigned, and established himself as a medical practitioner in Newark, N. J. Dr. Van Duyn is a member

of the Essex District Medical Society and of the Newark Medical Association.

MERIT H. C. VAIL was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 6, 1831. His early education was received at Amity, N. Y., and in New York City. In 1851 he was graduated from the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and in 1861 established himself as a medical practitioner in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. Upon the breaking out of the war Dr. Vail was appointed a member of the commission sent by Governor Olden to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of removing the wounded New Jersey soldiers to their homes, a service which he, with other well-known physicians and surgeons of the State, faithfully performed. After devoting himself for twenty years to the practice of medicine he became editor and proprietor of the *Newark Morning Register*, in the management of which he is at present engaged. Dr. Vail has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, has represented the Ninth Assembly District in the State Legislature, and is now a member of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County.

JOSEPH L. WADE was born at Connecticut Farms, Union Co., N. J., and pursued his academic studies at the best private schools of that county. In 1850 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and for about three years was engaged in the practice of medicine in that city. He subsequently removed to Newark, N. J., and a few months after the breaking out of the war entered the United States service as acting assistant surgeon, in which capacity he remained for more than four years, serving at Hilton Head, Savannah, Charleston and Newbern. He was also under Gen. Howard at Georgetown, S. C., attached to the Freedman's Bureau. At the close of the war he returned to Newark, and subsequently removed to Irvington, Essex Co., where he is at present engaged in practice.

LESLIE D. WARD, though not strictly of the number of those who entered the army during the Rebellion as surgeons and physicians, is entitled to a mention here, as well for his patriotism as for the reason that, having his profession in view, he took advantage of this opportunity to gain that experience which has been so serviceable to him. He was born at Madison, N. J., July 1, 1845, and is a descendant of the Wards and Dodds, for so many years past prominent in Newark and its vicinity. With a good academic education, he was just about entering upon the study of medicine, when, feeling that he owed a duty to his country which was of paramount importance, and believing, too, that his experience might be of service to him in his profession, he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Regiment, obtaining the rank of orderly sergeant. In the latter part of the year 1864, after performing his duty as a soldier for nearly a year, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Fisher, of Morristown. In due time he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at

New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1868. He settled at once in Newark, N. J., and became associated in practice with Dr. Lott Southard, of that city. By means of this connection he soon made himself well and favorably known, and at the end of two years opened an office of his own. The interest which he has ever felt in his profession, and the active part which he has always taken in public affairs, have given to him considerable prominence, and he has already filled several important county offices, among which he has held that of county physician. He was married March 5, 1874, to Minnie, daughter of Mr. James Perry, a leading manufacturer of Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM S. WARD was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., July 13, 1821. His preliminary education was received at the academy of his native place, and entering Princeton College in 1838, he was graduated in the class of 1841. From that time he pursued his medical studies in private until 1846, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, whence he was graduated in 1849. He at once entered upon the duties of his profession, establishing himself in Newark, N. J., where he still resides and manages a very extensive and lucrative practice. As soon as the Ward United States Hospital was set in operation in Newark, Dr. Ward offered his services, and received the appointment of assistant surgeon. After the battle of the Wilderness he was detailed for duty at Washington, D. C., where he rendered very important services among the sick and wounded. As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Ward is highly esteemed, as well by his professional brethren as by the whole community. He is especially noted for his devotion to his profession and for the welfare of those committed to his care.

HENRY B. WHITEHORN was born at Fordham, N. Y., July 16, 1846. In the year 1865 he obtained a position in the United States navy as captain's clerk, and for five years served in that capacity in the United States Asiatic squadron, on the steamers "Iroquois," "Delaware" and other vessels. After a partial course of study in Union College, he entered the Albany Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1874. He began practice immediately in Verona, Essex Co., N. J., and in 1877 was appointed physician to the Newark City Home, located in that place. In 1880 he succeeded the late Dr. Personette as physician to the Essex County Penitentiary. Dr. Whitehorn is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM was born April 22, 1821, and is the son of the late Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland. He received his education at the College of St. James, Hagerstown, Md., and was graduated therefrom in July, 1849. His studies were pursued in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, whence he received his diploma in 1852. He began the practice of medicine in Baltimore, remaining there, however, but two years, when he removed to

Milburn, N. J., which place has been his residence until the present time. In October, 1861, Dr. Whittingham relinquished his flourishing practice in Milburn to give his aid in the cause of his country, and during the war of the Rebellion served in the regular army with great honor and efficiency until November, 1863, when he resigned. He was first assigned to the duty of organizing the Alexandria General Hospital, and was subsequently appointed medical inspector of the Third Corps. At the battle of Gettysburg he was surgeon of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, and here distinguished himself for his bravery and for his skill as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Whittingham's services were multifarious and arduous, and his war record is among the best. Immediately after resigning he returned to his private practice at Milburn. He has always been an active member of the various medical societies of the county, and his reports as a surgeon in the army are regarded as valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. For many years he has been one of the chosen freeholders of the County of Essex, in which capacity he has rendered very many and important services to the public.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ESSEX COUNTY.

continued.

LEIGH—HOUSEHOLDERS NOT OTHERWISE NAMED

IN the preparation of these biographical notices the compiler was not at liberty to omit any physician of Essex County concerning whom he could obtain any information whatever, and, as may be imagined, the task has not been an easy one. The necessary materials were gathered slowly, and as they were gathered it became necessary to use them. Some of these materials were obtained from biographical dictionaries, from the Transactions of the medical societies and from newspapers, while in a large number of cases they could only be collected by correspondence. Under such circumstances it became very difficult to make such an arrangement of the numerous sketches as the compiler could have desired, and it thus happens that he has collected them into three different groups,—first, those of the deceased; second, those of living physicians who were in the military service; third, those of the living not included in that class.

In the third group, which here follows, will be found the names of many of the oldest and most distinguished living physicians and surgeons in Essex County. They are given in no designed order other than with reference generally to their seniority as to age.

SAMUEL HAYES PENNINGTON, descending from Revolutionary ancestors, was born at Newark, N. J.,

Oct. 16, 1806. A graduate from the Newark Academy, he entered Princeton College in 1823, and received therefrom, in 1825, the degree of A.B., and in 1828 that of A.M. In the latter year he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, and subsequently attended lectures under the Rutgers Medical Faculty, of Geneva College, among the names of whom we find those of the distinguished Dr. David Hosack and Dr. John W. Francis. In 1829, receiving his degree of M.D., he soon after began at Newark the work of his profession, entering into partnership with his uncle and ultimately succeeding to his practice in 1839. His great activity, his acknowledged skill and excellent judgment, together with his success as a practitioner, made him especially prominent among his medical brethren, and brought to him a very extensive consulting practice. For this and other reasons, after more than thirty years of arduous labor, he began by degrees to release himself from the more burdensome duties of his profession, confining his practice within a very limited circle. A man of learning himself, he naturally and cordially seconded every effort to advance the cause of education, and his election and re-election as a member of the Public School Board of Newark, N. J., for a period of seventeen years, seven of which he was president of the board by a unanimous vote, is some evidence of the earnestness of his labors in behalf of the educational interests of his native city. To the Newark Academy, of which he is a graduate, he has always shown a great devotion, becoming a member of its board of trustees as early as 1833, and since 1854 president of that board. In 1856 he was chosen a trustee of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and soon after a trustee of the Theological Seminary in the same place, both of which offices he still holds, and, since the death of Chancellor Green, has been president of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary. While actively engaged in the practice of his profession he was also prominent and useful in the medical society of the county, and in 1848 was elected president of the State Medical Society. That his professional reputation was not confined to his native State is shown by the fact that he was elected an honorary member of the Connecticut Medical Society, also a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich and of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon.

As a writer, Dr. Pennington is graceful and vigorous. His literary productions are not voluminous; nevertheless, he has made many and very valuable contributions to medical science, and is the author of numerous addresses and papers on the subject of education as well as essays on kindred topics.

More than thirty years ago he took an active part in the establishment of the Newark City National Bank, and from the organization of that institution to the present time has presided over its affairs. Although at an age when men usually throw off the cares of

business life, Dr. Pennington is still faithfully exercising the sound judgment and business ability which have made this bank one of the most successful financial corporations of the State.

ISAAC MOREAU WARD was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., in 1806, and was graduated from Yale College in 1825. Having determined to devote himself to the profession of medicine, he began his studies under Dr. David Hosack, and received his degree of M.D. from Rutgers Medical College, New York, in 1829. He established himself at once as a practitioner in Newark and soon became favorably known as a physician. In 1832, and on several occasions afterwards, he was a delegate to the State Medical Society, where he manifested a great interest in his profession. After having been in practice for a few years he gave his attention to the mode of treatment adopted by the homœopathic school, and ultimately became one of its disciples. In 1841 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he assisted in the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and on the formation of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1849, he was elected its first president. His health beginning to fail soon after, he returned to Newark, in the suburbs of which he has since made his home. In 1853 he was called to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and while in this position was instrumental in the establishment of a medical College for Women, of which for two years he acted as dean. Soon after this Dr. Ward retired from practice and from professional teaching, and is at present living quietly at his home near Newark.

THOMAS W. LOWESEE was born in Flushing, L. I., July 9, 1809, and received his education in New York. In 1832 he was licensed to practice medicine by the New York Eclectic Medical Society, and in 1833 removed to Newark, N. J. For more than fifty years he has been actively and successfully engaged in his profession.

JOSEPH A. CORWIN, a native Jerseyman, was born May 17, 1810. His education was chiefly obtained in Albany, N. Y. In 1835 he was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College. In 1836 he began the practice of medicine in Belleville, Essex Co., N. J., where he remained until December, 1849, when he removed to Newark, N. J., and here resides at the present time, actively engaged in the work of his profession. Dr. Corwin is, and has been for many years, a member of the Essex District Medical Society, a regular attendant at its meetings, and an earnest participant in its proceedings. In 1864 he was elected its vice-president, in 1865 president, and in 1883 was chosen one of its delegates to the State Medical Society. In 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, N. J. He has been a practitioner in Essex County for nearly half a century, and enjoys the re-



Edw. H. Huntington

spect and esteem of his medical brethren, as well for his excellent qualities as for his great devotion to his profession.

WILLIAM T. MERCER was born at Newark, N. J., March 9, 1812, in the old Mercer homestead, which stood on Broad Street, upon the spot now occupied by the Continental Hotel. His father died while he was yet an infant, and at the age of five he lost his mother. He was then adopted by his aunt, the wife of Hon. Theodore Fiedlinghysen, with whom he afterwards lived. His preparatory education was received at the old Newark Academy. At the age of fifteen he entered the Sophomore class at Williams College, Massachusetts, and was graduated from that institution in 1830. Soon afterwards he began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Archibald Mercer, at New London, Conn., and subsequently continued under the preceptorship of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Newark, N. J. In 1834 he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town. Here he met almost immediately with great success, but his bodily strength was insufficient for the labors which he was compelled to perform, and at the end of about ten years he felt constrained to withdraw from active practice. He now established a drug-store in Newark, and in this business has been engaged until the present time. His interest in his profession was always very great, and becoming a member of the Essex District Medical Society, soon after engaging as practitioner, he took an active part in its proceedings, and served as its secretary from 1841 to 1858. From this body he was, on several occasions, a delegate to the State Medical Society, in the proceedings of which he also manifested a lively interest. Although not actively engaged in practice for many years, Dr. Mercer is held in high esteem by his medical brethren, as well for his intimate knowledge of his profession as for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

JOSEPH A. DAVIS was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., July 1, 1813. Having received a good preparatory education, he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1834. His medical studies were commenced in the office of Dr. Charles Davis, at Elizabeth, N. J., and continued in that of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, of Bloomfield. In March, 1838, he obtained his degree of M.D. from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and immediately began the practice of medicine in his native place. In July of the following year he became associated in business with his former preceptor, Dr. Dodd, and remained in this connection until 1844, when he withdrew from the partnership, and opened an office of his own. It is now more than forty-six years since Dr. Davis entered upon the duties of his profession, and until within a few months past has been actively engaged. He has not only ranked with the most learned and skillful physicians of Essex County, but he has

held a high position among its enterprising and useful citizens. His interest in the cause of education was early manifested, and the town of Bloomfield is greatly indebted to his labors for the first free school established within its limits. This was accomplished as early as 1849. For several years he served as a member of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, the only political office he was ever willing to accept. He was for a long time president of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company, and now occupies the office of president of the Bloomfield Gas Company. At present the crippled condition of his limbs does not permit him to engage in the active practice of his profession, but his advice and counsel are as valuable as ever.

STEPHEN WICKES, son of Van Wyck and Eliza (Herriman) Wickes, and a descendant of Thomas Wickes, grantee, in 1666, of Huntingdon, L. I., was born in Jamaica, L. I., March 17, 1813. Receiving a good preparatory education at Union Hall Academy, in his native town, he entered Union College, and was thence graduated in 1831. He received in course the degree of A.M., and was admitted *ad eundem*, Princeton, 1868. Having in view the profession of medicine, he became a student, soon after graduating, of the natural sciences at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In the fall of 1832 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1834 received his degree of M.D. Soon thereafter he began the practice of medicine in the city of New York. Remaining there but a brief period, he removed to Troy, N. Y., where he practiced more than fifteen years, and a portion of that time as a partner of Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, his preceptor when a student of medicine. While a resident of Troy, Dr. Wickes was ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, president of the Rensselaer Tract Society, and a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1852 he removed to Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he has since resided, and where he is regarded not only as a physician of eminent ability, but as an enterprising and valuable citizen. As in Troy, so in Orange, he soon began to take a leading part in religious affairs, and in 1856 was made ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of the latter place, and in 1872 president of the Essex County Bible Society. Dr. Wickes is a member of many literary and scientific bodies, but he is such not in name alone, for he is an industrious worker wherever he goes. The New Jersey State Medical Society, of whose executive committee he was for twenty-five years chairman, is chiefly indebted to his unwearied pains and researches for rescuing from oblivion its old Transactions. Of this society he is a worthy and most efficient honorary member, and at the present time (1884) its president. As a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and chairman of one of its most important committees, he is also doing valuable service. He is a

member of the American Medical Association, of the National Sanitary Association, of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society, etc. In 1879 he published his "History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men from the Settlement of the Province to A.D. 1800," and in 1884 a work entitled, "Sepulture: Its History, Methods and Sanitary Requisites." Besides these important works, he has made many valuable contributions to medical literature, and during the last twenty-five years has been gathering materials for a history of the Newark Mountains. Dr. Wickes is not only a scholar and a skillful physician, but he will always be regarded as a benefactor to his profession, especially in New Jersey.

ABRAHAM COLES, youngest son of Denis Coles and of Catherine (Van Deurson) Coles, was born in Scotch Plains, Dec. 26, 1813. His father, a printer and publisher, was not only a man of fine literary taste and general culture, but of such rare integrity and excellent judgment that his aid and counsel in matters of business were constantly besought by his neighbors, who also made him their magistrate as well as Representative in the State Legislature. In his devotion to mathematical studies he found a close observer and imitator in his son Abraham, who at an early age so completely mastered the arithmetic that a business life was at once marked out for him, and a clerkship in a dry-goods store became the starting-point. Two years' service, however, behind the counters was enough to satisfy the future doctor and poet that his boyhood's exploits in arithmetic were only the manifestations of his ardent love of learning; so, his father took him home, and allowed him to follow his own inclinations. With such diligence did he apply himself to study that before the age of seventeen he was a teacher of Latin and mathematics in a private school in Plainfield, N. J. In time the study of a profession engaged his attention, and it appears that, without much consideration, he entered, as a student, the law office of Mr. Joseph C. Hornblower, afterwards chief justice, where he remained only six months when he discovered that his taste for scientific studies could be more thoroughly gratified in the medical profession, and thus he finally became a doctor, graduating from Jefferson College in 1835.

In the following year Dr. Coles settled in Newark, N. J., and devoting all his time and energies to his profession, soon established not only a very extensive and lucrative practice, but the well-deserved reputation of a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. In 1842 he married Caroline E., daughter of Jonathan T. Ackerman, of New Brunswick, who died in 1847, leaving one son and one daughter. The year following he visited Europe, and being in Paris during the bloody revolution of June, 1848, improved the frequent opportunities which he had, in hospitals and elsewhere, to add to his store of experience as a surgeon. Returning to his home, he resumed and con-

tinued to conduct his practice until 1854, when he paid a second visit to Europe, remaining there seventeen months. On his return he associated with himself in business Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, a former pupil. Although still actively engaged in his profession, Dr. Coles found time for literary work, and of the "Dies Iræ" which he had translated and printed in 1847, he now made twelve other English versions, publishing them in 1859, under the title of "Dies Iræ, in Thirteen Original Versions." In 1866 he published "The Microcosm," a physiological poem, which had been read by him before the New Jersey Medical Society, of which he was that year the president. In 1847 he published the first part of "The Evangel; or, Life of our Lord in verse, with Scripture Texts and Notes;" and, in 1881, a volume, under the name of "The Microcosm and other Poems," which includes one entitled "Cosmos," also translations of Latin hymns, lyrics, and a number of miscellaneous pieces. The second part of "The Evangel," with the sub-title, "The Light of the World," is now ready for the press, and will soon appear. Dr. Coles is also the author of various reviews and papers, literary, medical and scientific. As an educated man, he has felt an interest in the public schools of Newark, and was for several years a member of the Board of Education, as well as a trustee of the Newark Academy and a director of the Newark Library Association. In 1860 the University of Lewisburg conferred upon him the degree Ph.D., and in 1871 the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, that of LL.D.

STEWART CRAIG MARSH, son of the late John Terrill Marsh, was born in Rahway, N. J., Feb. 8, 1855. His earliest American ancestor on his father's side was John Marsh, who was among the foremost English settlers of Connecticut, and on his mother's side, Lion Gardiner, an engineer, who was employed by the Lords Say and Brook to build the fort at Saybrook, in the year 1635. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac Morse, was associated with Dr. Paul Micheau in the organization of the first medical society in Essex County, and was the secretary of that society. The subject of this brief notice having received a good education, determined to devote himself to the study and practice of medicine. Accordingly, he placed himself under the preceptorship of the late Dr. John C. Budd, of Morris County, noted for his skill as a physician and especially for his careful researches into the nature and causes of disease. The doctor had a very extensive practice, and the student enjoyed the rare advantage of having an instructor who was distinguished as well for his genial disposition as for his experience and learning. The doctor's private clinical lectures, and particularly his discussions upon the nature and causes of disease, are now often referred to by Dr. Marsh as having been of great service to him throughout his long practice as a physician. In June, 1837, he received his license, but during the following year he remained as an assistant to his



Wm. G. Rice

preceptor, who was now becoming quite advanced in age, although yet erect and possessing sufficient vigor to maintain his usefulness, until Jan. 12, 1845, when he died, at the age of eighty-two.

Dr. Marsh's first settlement as a physician was in Springfield, N. J., where he began to practice in 1838. Here he remained fourteen years, and met with all the success that could be desired. But the labors attending a country practice becoming irksome, he determined to give it up, and accordingly removed to Newark, N. J., in the spring of 1852. His practice in this city became by degrees very extensive, and although he has been now more than forty-six years

JAMES ELLIOTT was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1817. Emigrating to this country at an early age, he settled in Newark, N. J., where he pursued his academic studies at the seminary of Mr. Bernard Kearney, and at the mathematical and classical academy of Mr. Francis D. Murphy. Subsequently he went to Brooklyn, L. I., where an opportunity to enter upon the study of medicine was afforded to him, and while thus engaged in 1847-49, the famine fever in Ireland was driving thousands of unfortunate beings from that country to our shores, carrying with them disease and death. In response to the call of the mayor of Brooklyn upon



J. E. Marsh

constantly engaged in the work of his profession, he seems to be as much attached to it as in his younger days.

Dr. Marsh has never made himself prominent in public affairs. He is a quiet, unassuming man, kind and courteous in his demeanor, and greatly admired by all who know him well.

HENRY MAHR was born in Gunzendorf, Germany, March 15, 1815. He was educated in the Gymnasium of Bamberg, and was graduated from the University of Munich in 1840. He settled in Newark, N. J., in 1872, and since then has continued to practice medicine in that city.

all philanthropic citizens, and especially upon medical students, to minister to the sick and dying. Dr. Elliott, then a student in the Medical Department of the University of New York, answered promptly to the call, and rendered efficient service in this work of humanity. In 1850 he received his degree of M.D., and immediately returned to Newark, where he began the practice of his profession, and where for more than thirty years he has unostentatiously performed the duties of his vocation, and won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as well as the respect of his medical brethren.

WILLIAM B. GROVER was born in Caldwell, N. J.,

Aug. 23, 1818, his father being the late Rev. Stephen R. Grover, of that place. He was educated in the city of Newark. In 1845 he was admitted to the practice of medicine by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, and immediately established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J. He has been for many years a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and his present residence is in East Orange, N. J.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1819. In 1839 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar of that State. He became early connected with journals in New York and elsewhere as editor and contributor. He is the author of numerous novels, mostly pseudonymous, and more than twenty successful dramas. Only three of the novels were acknowledged, "Walter Woolfe" (1844), "MDCCCXLIV.; or the Power of the S. F.," a political *exposé*, and "Ambrose Fecit" (1867); and of the dramas only one, "The Mormons," which has been printed, and is still occasionally represented. Dr. English is best known by his "Ben Bolt," a popular song, which appeared in the *New York Mirror* in 1842, and his "Gallows-Goer," a vigorous poem, of which hundreds of thousands of copies were circulated during the agitation of the question of capital punishment, from 1845 to 1850. He printed a collection of his poems in New York in 1855, but suppressed its publication. In 1856 he established his residence in New Jersey, near New York, where he entered upon the practice of medicine. He was representative of Bergen County in the State General Assembly in 1863 and 1864. In 1878 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he has since been engaged as a medical practitioner. Of late years his literary work has been confined mainly to a series of poems illustrating the Revolutionary history and local dialects of the United States, which have appeared in magazines. At present he is engaged in editing, with notes, his historical ballads and additional poems, making a continuous ballad history from the colonial times. In 1876, Dr. English received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary College, Virginia.

FREDERICK N. BENNETT, a son of Ezra and Esther (Gordon) Bennett, was born in Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn., Sep. 14, 1820. After a preliminary course of study he entered the office of his brother, Ezra P. Bennett, a distinguished surgeon in Danbury, Conn., with whom he remained until he matriculated in the Yale Medical School, where he received his diploma in 1841. He came to Orange, N. J., in 1842, and here soon secured the confidence of the people as a physician, and acquired a successful practice. On Aug. 29, 1843, he married Abby Louisa, a daughter of William Munn, cashier of the Orange Bank, by whom he had one son, William M. Bennett, now living in New York. His wife died in September, 1849. In 1852 he married Catherine, daughter of Jonathan

Parkhurst, of Milburn, N. J., by whom he had two children, a daughter, who died early, and a son, Charles D. Bennett, who is now a practicing physician in Newark, N. J. After Dr. Bennett's second marriage he left Orange for a time but returned and re-entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1871 he removed to Newtown, Conn., where he now resides. While a resident of Orange he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of its best citizens, by whom his virtues and the memories of his exemplary Christian life are sincerely cherished.

FRIDOLIN ILL was born in Ueberlingen, Baden, Jan. 10, 1821, and was educated in the University of Freiburg. Fixing upon medicine as his profession, he entered the Medical Department of the same university, and there obtained his degree of M. D. He began at once the practice of his profession in his native land, with every prospect of success, when the German revolution of 1848 broke out, enlisting him and many others of his brave countrymen in what was truly considered a glorious struggle in the cause of human liberty. It, however, proved to be a failure, and he, with many of his comrades, was exiled from the land for which they would have gladly suffered any fate. In the year 1851 he arrived in Newark, N. J., where he determined to make his home, and where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. His skill as a physician and surgeon, no less than the story of his glorious efforts in behalf of freedom, soon won for him name and influence, and established for him an extensive and lucrative practice. But not for his great learning or the gallant deeds of his early life alone is he held in such high esteem; his effective labors in behalf of education and of every effort whose object was the advancement of his fellows have given him a power which is felt whenever and wherever he may choose to bring it into exercise. It is well known, especially among his countrymen, that in any work of a public nature into which he may enter he is governed by the purest motives. On all occasions of importance his advice is eagerly sought and trustfully relied upon. Public offices have been frequently urged upon him, but these he has invariably refused, choosing rather to devote his time and skill, without any trammels, to the mitigation of social as well as individual suffering. In the establishment of the German-English schools of the city of Newark he was chiefly instrumental, and the German Hospital of that place, numbers him among its most active founders.

WILLIAM A. GRAY was born at Whippany, Morris Co., N. J., July 8, 1821. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1867. He began the practice of medicine in Madison, N. J., whence he removed to Summit, N. J., and subsequently to Orange, N. J., where he has been a practitioner during the last ten years.

JANE H. MURPHY was born in Bristol, England,

Feb. 5, 1821, and received her education in the city of New York. She is a graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. In 1867, Dr. Murphy established herself in the city of Newark, N. J., making electricity a specialty in her practice. She is known as an electropathic physician.

EDWARD A. OSBORNE, son of the late Rev. E. A. Osborne, was born in Morris County, N. J., Oct. 5, 1823. His education was conducted at home, under the immediate supervision of his father. In 1848 he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, and immediately thereafter established himself in Newark, N. J. For nearly forty years he has

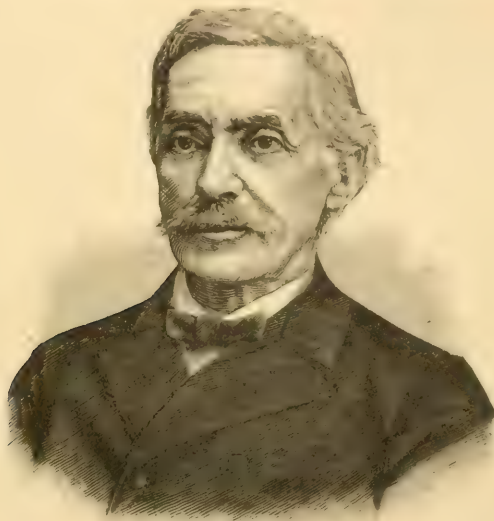
occupied the same office in which he began his practice.

Dr. Osborne is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and was a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1881. In 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark.

REUBEN MORRIS SUTPHEN was born in Cranbury, N. J., and educated at Marion Academy, Wayne County, N. Y. In 1847 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and during the same year settled in Walworth, N. Y., where he practiced medicine until 1867, when he removed to New-

ark, N. J. Here he has for the last seventeen years devoted himself successfully to his profession.

ARTHUR WARD was born at Belleville, N. J., Dec. 23, 1823, and is the son of the late Samuel L. Ward, M.D., who practiced medicine for so many years and with so much success in that town and its vicinity. On the maternal side he is descended from one of the early settlers of Newark, his mother being Caroline Bruen, of that place. From the schools of Newark, where he received in part his early education, he went to the Bacon Academy, at Colchester, Conn., and after a thorough preparation, entered Yale College in 1840. From this institution he was gradu-



Arthur Ward

ated in 1844, and in due course received the degree of A.M. On determining to enter the medical profession, he began his studies under the direction of his father, and subsequently continued them under Dr. Thomas Cock, a distinguished practitioner of New York, and one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Having attended lectures in this institution, he was graduated therefrom in 1847, and very soon afterwards began the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J. In this city he continued the work of his profession for one year, when he removed to Belleville, his native place, where he remained until 1865. Finding, however, that his

occupied the same office in which he began his practice.

business in Newark, which he still managed to attend to, was largely increasing, he resumed his residence in that city, and has since made that his dwelling-place, while he still retains an extensive practice in Belleville. Dr. Ward has now been actively engaged in practice for thirty-seven years, and has the reputation of being not only a skillful and successful practitioner, but of untiring devotion to the work of his profession. During the prolonged illness of the late Mr. William A. Whitehead, and for some years prior, he assisted that gentleman in the labors attending the preparation of his monthly weather reports, and in this connection Dr. Ward became known to the readers of the *Newark*

he became one of the attendant physicians, and still continues his connection with that institution. In 1854 he was married to Anna C., daughter of Robert Lee, of Rahway, N. J.

CHARLES M. ZEH was born in the town of Knox, Albany Co., N. Y., October 20, 1827. He received his education at the Knoxville Academy, a classical school, which at one time enjoyed considerable distinction. Having a great inclination for scientific pursuits, he began, soon after leaving school, the study of medicine, and, with a suitable preparation, entered the Albany Medical College, where he attended one course of lectures. Subsequently he



E. W. Zeh

Daily Advertiser as "W., Jr." Since Mr. Whitehead's death he has continued these observations and reports, which have for more than forty years been regularly given to the public. Dr. Ward has always shown a commendable interest in everything that could advance the usefulness and dignity of his profession. For many years he has been an active member of the Essex District Medical Society, and in 1876 and 1878 was a delegate from that body to the New Jersey State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Essex Medical Union, as well as a corresponding member of the Connecticut Medical Society. On the organization of the medical board of St. Barnabas Hospital

entered Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1848. Having barely reached his majority, and believing that the western country must afford the best field for a young man just entering upon the business of life, whatever might be his profession or occupation, he left his native place, and settling in Port Huron, Mich., began the work of a practitioner of medicine. With little more than the practical experience obtained at the college clinics, he offered his services as a physician, in strict accordance with the severe laws of etiquette which govern the regular members of the medical profession, and which, too, while they often drive the

well-educated beginner to some other employment, operate so frequently to the advantage of ignorant charlatans. Despite these severe rules, and despite his well-known modesty, Dr. Zeh entered quite successfully upon his profession, and before the expiration of three years had obtained a practice that exceeded, perhaps, his expectations; but, unfortunately, the climate was poisonous to him, and after battling unsuccessfully with malarial disorders which rendered him unfit for the discharge of his duties, he finally, in 1852, left Port Huron, and in the fall of that year removed to Newark, N. J., where he established himself in the practice of medicine, and where he has since remained fully occupied with professional work.

For about ten years Dr. Zeh was physician to St. Michael's Hospital, and at the present time is physician to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a home for the aged, with a hospital attached thereto. For many years he has been a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and has represented it as a delegate to the State Medical Society. During a period of eighteen months he was acting physician to the Board of Health, and is at present physician to that body.

In 1873, Dr. Zeh visited Europe for professional improvement, and spent much of the time while there in inspecting the medical schools and hospitals of England, Scotland, Ireland and France. He made a second voyage to England in 1877, but on this occasion, being called there to render his professional services, remained no longer than was absolutely necessary.

Although Dr. Zeh is in politics a pronounced Democrat, he has always been averse to holding offices in no-wise connected with his profession. His great personal popularity has more than once pointed him out as a desirable leader in a party contest, but as a candidate for mayor and other offices of trust and honor he has steadily declined to serve.

ANSON A. RANSOM was born in Cortlandt County, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1825, and was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, in the same State. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York March 1, 1867, and since that time has been a practitioner of medicine at South Orange, Essex Co., N. J., and for many years physician of the Board of Health of that town. Dr. Ransom is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

LOTT SOUTHARD was born at Basking Ridge, N. J., Aug. 12, 1826, and was educated at Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1852 he was graduated M.D. from Geneva Medical College, New York, and soon after established himself in Newark, N. J., where he has since continued in the practice of medicine. Dr. Southard is regarded as an active and prominent member of his profession. He has held the position of president of the District Medical Society of Essex County, and has represented it several times as a delegate to the State Medical Society. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Water Board of the city of Newark. On the subject of drainage and sewerage

in that city he delivered an address before the Essex County Medical Society, as president thereof, which is considered a valuable contribution to sanitary science, and which was published, by request, in the public journals of the day.

GEORGE S. WARD, was born in Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 11, 1827, being a younger brother of the late Dr. John F. Ward, so eminently successful as a medical practitioner in Newark, N. J. His early education was obtained in his native place, where every advantage was afforded to him, with a view to giving him a thorough collegiate course of instruction. For this he was abundantly prepared, and was upon the point of entering college when he was prostrated by a fever which nearly proved fatal to him, and which left him in a condition that precluded for a long time any further application to study. When, however, he had become sufficiently strong to give his attention once more to books, he entered the office of his brother, Dr. John F. Ward, as a student. In time his health was fully restored, and matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he was graduated therefrom in 1849. Settling in Newark, he soon exhibited a devotion to his profession and a fidelity in the discharge of its duties which insured for him success, and he is now engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. In addition to this, he has for many years been the attending physician to the City Almshouse. His ability as a physician and his gentlemanly bearing during a professional career of thirty-five years have not failed to win for him the respect and esteem of the community.

HIRAM H. TICHENOR was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 7, 1828. His preliminary education having been obtained in his native place, he entered the University of the City of New York, where he continued the preparation so essential to the profession which he had resolved to adopt. From the Medical Department of that institution he was graduated in 1854; but while connected with the college, and a participant in all the advantages afforded by its lectures and clinics, he was also attached, as a student, to the assisting staff of Professor Gunning S. Belford, as well as to that of Professor Valentine Mott, and from both of these eminent gentlemen received honorary diplomas. To become still more proficient in his studies, he attended the medical school of Dr. P. A. Aylett, of the New York Medical Institute, and was graduated from that institution. After this thorough preparation for the work of his profession, he established himself in Newark as a medical practitioner, and during the last thirty years has, with very few interruptions, discharged faithfully the duties of a physician and surgeon. Desirous of doing his part in advancing the interests of his profession, he became, at the commencement of his medical life, a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and was an active and prominent participant in all its proceedings. For several years he was its secretary, and even now shows a great regard for its wel-

fare. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and was also connected with the Essex Medical Union as long as it had an existence. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society.

Since he first began the work which he has so industriously pursued, Dr. Tichenor seems to have felt the importance of taking a part, as far as possible, in whatever appeared to him to be of permanent advantage to his fellows. Being, to a great extent, a self-made man himself, he sympathizes quite naturally with those who, as he imagines, may have to struggle painfully in their efforts to become useful to themselves and others; and thus it happens that he takes so warm an interest in public education. Of the schools of Newark, and especially of the High School, he has always been the ready and well-armed champion, and with both tongue and pen has stoutly defended it against the assaults of those who, for selfish reasons, would limit public instruction to the lowest grades of human knowledge. For him the High School has been an idol, and his yearly prizes for the best rhetorical work performed by its pupils have done much to enkindle a love for the highest and purest styles of writing. With a purpose quite as laudable, he has always taken an interest in the meetings of the Board of Trade, of which he is a member, and quite recently, when the establishment of one or two additional savings institutions in the city of Newark seemed to be of the utmost importance, he very promptly accorded the use of his name and influence, and was elected one of the directors of the Security Savings Institution. Offices of every kind, and especially of a public or financial character, he has always eschewed, except in the instance above mentioned.

As almost every man will, outside of his daily pursuits, find some favorite object which may serve to recreate, so is it, and has it long been, with Dr. Tichenor. His hobby is art, as it is displayed by the brush or pencil. He is not a painter himself, but a profound admirer of the master-pieces of others. To visit picture galleries is his diversion, and to talk over his favorite artists, tell their good and bad points, discuss their touches and enumerate their various qualities is medicine which he finds good for himself, and which he prescribes without fee to everybody. His collection of paintings, containing many which he selected himself in Europe, is very valuable, and well worthy of a visit.

WILLIAM SCHILLING was born in Ruhla, Germany, Nov. 5, 1828. He received his education at Göttingen, a town in his native country, where he also studied medicine, and was licensed to practice by the Sanitäts Rath. Removing to the United States, he settled in Newark, N. J. A diploma was granted to him by the New Jersey Homœopathic Society, and he has been a practitioner of medicine in Newark for the last fourteen years.

ALBERT J. SCHUREMAN was born in New York, Feb. 15, 1829. In that city, and in Newark, N. J., he pursued his academic studies, and from the University of the City of New York received his degree of M.D. In 1872, Dr. Schureman established himself in Newark, N. J., where, since that time, he has continued to practice.

MAX KÜCHLER was born in Darmstadt, Germany, July 30, 1829. His academic education was obtained in the schools of his native city, and from the University of Berne, Switzerland, he received his degree of M.D. He afterwards continued his medical studies in the Universities of Giessen, Paris and Berlin. From March, 1856, to March, 1857, he was assistant physician to Dr. Cornaz in Neuchâtel, Switzerland. In 1858 he came to the United States, and settled in Newark, N. J., where he established himself in the practice of his profession, and where he still resides.

GEORGE W. RICHARDS was born at Columbia, Morris Co., N. J., Nov. 28, 1829. His early education was obtained in his native place and in Newark, N. J. In 1853 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. After eighteen months' service as physician to the New York State Emigrant Hospital, he visited London, Dublin and Paris for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals of those cities, and on his return commenced practice in New York City. Here he remained three years, when he removed to Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he has now been in active practice for twenty-six years.

WILLIAM PIERSON, better known as Dr. William Pierson, Jr., to distinguish him from his venerable father, lately deceased, was born in Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1830. He is the son of Dr. William Pierson, the grandson of Dr. Isaac Pierson, and the great-grandson of Dr. Matthias Pierson, all of whom were born in Orange, and all of whom occupied successively the same office on Main Street, in that city. After receiving a thorough preparatory education, the subject of this sketch entered the Medical Department of the New York University, and was therefrom graduated in 1852. He returned at once to his native town, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and soon distinguished himself in surgery, a branch in which he was especially interested, and to which he designed to give the greatest attention. He seems to have inherited the many estimable qualities of mind and heart, as well as the eminent professional skill, which distinguished his worthy ancestors; for he is no less esteemed than they, both as a man and as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Pierson is a member of the Essex Medical Union of the Essex District Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, of which he was at one time secretary, of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and of the Orange Mountain Medical Society, of which he is now (1884) president. He has been also connected with various



H. K. Scherer

hospitals, and is, at present, attending physician of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J.

JACOB HESSER was born at Trenton, N. J., April 8, 1832, and is a graduate of the Pennington (N. J.) Seminary. His studies in medicine were pursued in the Pennsylvania Medical University of Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M.D. in 1860. Soon after graduating he began to practice in Fairton, Cumberland Co., N. J., where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Newark, N. J. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

HENRY A. KORNEMANN was born in Cassel, Prussia, Sept. 28, 1833. He was educated at the gymnasium of his native place, and subsequently, removing to the United States, settled in Newark, N. J. Here he applied himself to the study of medicine, and in 1872 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He soon after began the practice of medicine in Newark, where he still resides. Dr. Kornemann is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and a member of the medical board of the German Hospital, and since 1876 has held the position of physician to the Essex County jail.

IRA C. WHITEHEAD was born in Newark, N. J., June 28, 1833, and was educated at Newark, Bloomfield and Princeton. After the usual preliminary studies in medicine, he entered the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated in 1855. He engaged at once in private practice, and continued therein until 1864, when he entered, as surgeon, the United States navy. In this service he remained until 1879, when he resigned, and again established himself in private practice in Newark, N. J., where he is at present located.

JOHN F. MILLER was born in Albany County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1834. After receiving a good preparatory education, he entered Union College, where he spent one year, when the further pursuit of his studies was prevented by sickness. At the age of nineteen he became a teacher of English and mathematics in George C. Anthon's English and classical school, in New York City, and subsequently was, for seven years, principal of Yale Public School in Troy, N. Y. In this city he began the study of medicine, and in 1865 was graduated from the Long Island Hospital College. His first settlement was in Troy, N. Y., where he remained two years, and then removed to Cambridge, in the same State. Here he continued to practice for five years, when, in 1872, he established himself in Newark, N. J. Dr. Miller is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York, of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, of the International Hahnemann Association, and honorary member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New York.

CHARLES VOGLER was born in Arnsberg, one of the departments of the Prussian province of Westphalia, April 20, 1834. He was educated in Berlin, and from the university of that city, as well as from

the New Jersey State Medical Society, received his degree of M.D. Dr. Vogler settled in Newark, N. J., in 1868, and has since that time been a successful practitioner of medicine.

CHARLES BACHMANN was born in Germany, Jan. 30, 1836. He was educated at Cöthen, and in 1880 was licensed to practice medicine by the Homeopathic Society of Stuttgart. He soon after established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., where he still resides.

JOSHUA WARE READ was born in the town of Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1837. His parents were of New England stock, his mother being a member of the well-known Chapin family of Massachusetts, and a near relation of the late Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York City. Receiving his early education at the district school and a neighboring academy, he passed, at the age of eighteen, the required examination for teaching, and obtained the appointment from his county to the New York State Normal School at Albany, from which institution he was graduated in 1861, after having pursued a classical course at the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, at Alexandria, N. Y. The succeeding four years of his life were occupied as principal of a school at Peekskill, on the Hudson, meanwhile commencing the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. C. C. Knight, of that town. In the autumn of 1865 he resigned his position as teacher, and, entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, gave his entire attention to his medical studies, although by so doing he was compelled to forego some very flattering inducements to continue in the profession of teaching, among which was an invitation from Dr. Cochran, president of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, to the excellent and lucrative position of teacher of physics in that institution. Having accomplished his medical course, he was graduated from the college above named in 1867, receiving from his classmates the appointment of "essayist," at the closing public exercises of "The Order of Esculapius," a college organization. This effort, "A Retrospect of the Healing Art"—obtained for its author great commendation. Leaving New York, diploma in hand, he established himself as practitioner of medicine in the city of Bloomington, Ill., where he formed a copartnership with the late Dr. A. H. Luce, a leading surgeon of the central part of that State. With Dr. Luce he remained until the fall of 1870, when he was induced to return to the East, and to settle in Newark, N. J.

In his practice Dr. Read seeks to exemplify the philanthropic ends and aims of his profession, as is attested by the poor and unfortunate who fall under his care. His public services have been chiefly in connection with the police surgeonship of the city of Newark, an office which he was largely instrumental in establishing, and which he was the first to occupy. In the discharge of the onerous duties of this position he was always prompt and efficient. He was also for

one term coroner of the county of Essex. Dr. Read has made numerous valuable contributions to medical literature, among which may be found a series of articles on "The Falsity of the Claims of Phrenology as a Science," "A Discussion of Some Questions relating to Medical Jurisprudence," "The Relations of Modern Sanitary Science to the Public Welfare." In whatever tended to promote the usefulness of his profession he has always taken a lively interest. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society and of the Newark Medical Association. In the latter

established himself in the practice of his profession. Dr. Lehmacher is a member of the medical board of the Newark German Hospital, and has a very extensive practice. He is the author of a monograph written in Latin, entitled, "De Fracturis Cranii."

LABAN DENNIS was born in England, Feb. 4, 1840, and came to the United States at a very early age. Having passed the required examination, he entered the State Normal School, at Trenton, N. J., and was thence graduated in 1858, at the age of eighteen years. He was immediately appointed a teacher



J. M. Lehmacher M.D.

organization he has filled the offices of president, secretary, librarian and historian, the last-mentioned of which positions he now holds. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and connected with the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark.

FRANCIS LEHMACHER was born Dec. 9, 1838, in Sieglar, near Bonn, on the Rhine, Germany, and was educated in Prussia. In 1846 he received his degree of M.D. from the Royal Prussian University of Greisswald, and not long thereafter removed to the United States. In 1869 he settled in Newark, N. J., and there

in that institution, where he remained one year and a half, when he received the appointment of vice-principal of the Newark Academy. This position he held for three years, devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine. In 1866 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., in partnership with Dr. Thomas Lafon, his former preceptor. Dr. Dennis is a member of the State Board of Health, and in the labors of this body has taken a very active and prom-

inent part. He is also a trustee of the Newark Academy and president of the Board of Associated Charities of that city.

GEORGE R. KENT was born in Waltham, Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1840. He was educated at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1867. In the same year he settled in Newark, N. J., where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society.

EDWIN MORELSON WARD was born in Boxford, N. J., Feb. 1, 1849. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1869, received in course the degree of A.M., 1861, and in 1862 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In 1865, Dr. Ward began the practice of medicine in his native town, where he is still successfully at work. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society.

WALTER S. BAKER was born in Newark, N. J., July 18, 1841, and received his academic education in his native place and in the city of New York. In 1863 he was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of New York, and soon after began to practice at Cohoes, N. Y., where he remained seven years, when he removed to Newark, N. J., and has practiced here since April, 1870.

THOMAS NAYLOR BRADFIELD was born in Bucks County, Pa., Sept. 24, 1842, and received his education at a private academy in his native place. In 1870 he was graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and in the same year established himself as a practitioner of medicine in Newark, N. J. Dr. Bradfield has by degrees withdrawn almost entirely from general practice, and for several years past has devoted himself to that department of his profession designated as gynecological. With a view to making a specialty of this branch of practice, he went abroad soon after graduating, and spent several months, as a student, in the hospitals of Edinburgh and other European cities. He now holds the position of gynecologist on the medical staff of the Women's and Children's Hospital of the Home of the Friendless in Newark, N. J. Dr. Bradfield has made many contributions to medical literature, especially in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, *New York Medical Review*, *Philadelphia Medical Times*, etc. He is also a contributor both in prose and verse to various magazines and journals.

JAMES B. BURNETT was born at Newark, N. J., Dec. 2, 1842. He is an alumnus of New York University, from which institution he received his degrees of A.B. and A.M. After a suitable preparation he entered the Medical Department of the same, and having been graduated in 1866, he settled in his native city, where he has continued to practice during the last sixteen years, making a specialty of diseases of the nasal passages, throat and lungs. Dr.

Burnett is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

WILLIAM DAWSON ROBINSON was born in Ireland, Sept. 21, 1842, and was educated in Western New York. In 1859 he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1882 established himself in practice in Orange, N. J., where he still remains. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

WILLIAM EDWIN HITCHCOCK was born in New Haven, Conn., May 1, 1842, and received his education at Yale College and the University of Virginia. In 1866 he was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College, and soon after began the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J., where he is still settled.

ALBERT BOLL was born in Cranenburg, Prussia, Aug. 14, 1842. He received his education at the Collegium Augustinianum, in Giesdonck, Prussia, and was graduated M.D., from the University of Wuerzburg, Bavaria, in 1872. Removing to the United States, he settled in Newark, N. J., in 1875. Here he began and has successfully continued the practice of medicine. He is a member of the medical board of the Newark German Hospital.

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES was born in Newark, N. J., May 6, 1843, and is the only son of Dr. Abraham Coles, of that city, elsewhere noticed in this volume. Having received thorough preparatory instruction at the school of George P. Quackenboss, in New York, he entered Columbia College, and was thence graduated with honor in 1864, receiving in course his degree of A.M., 1867. Soon after graduation he entered, as a student of medicine, the office of Dr. T. G. Thomas, of New York, and in 1868 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Here he made his beginning as a practitioner, and became a member of the New York County Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. The years 1877 and 1878 he spent in Europe, frequenting the medical schools of London, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. After visiting all the principal countries of Europe and the East, he returned, and becoming associated with his father as partner, has continued the practice of his profession in Newark since 1879.

PHILIPPE RIGORD was born in New Brunswick, N. J., July 5, 1843. Being feebly and sickly when young, his education was mainly conducted in private, and almost exclusively under the direction of his father. At a suitable age he entered, as a student, the office of Drs. Abraham Coles and Bethuel L. Dodd, Newark, N. J., and soon after the establishment of the United States Ward Military Hospital, became a medical cadet in that institution, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1868 he was graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon after began the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J.,

where he is still located. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

JOHN L. SEWARD was born in Florida, Orange Co., N. J., in November, 1844. He received his education in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the same in 1867. In 1869 he removed to Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

CHARLES A. SCHENKMAN was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 27, 1844. He received his education in the private schools of Newark and in the public High School. In 1871 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J., where he is still located. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society and of the Essex Medical Union.

WILLIAM H. MARLAND was born at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 27, 1845. He was educated at Lacon High School, Illinois. In 1873 he received his degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan, and in the same year removed to Newark, N. J., where he immediately began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

JOHN LUTHER GOBLE DURYEA, son of the late Peter S. Duryea and grandson of the late William Rankin, was born in Newark, N. J., July 20, 1845. He was educated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, whence he was graduated in 1864, receiving in course the degree of A.M., 1867. In 1868 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. After spending about four years in Champlain, Clinton Co., N. Y., partially occupied in the practice of medicine, he returned to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided, and devoted his time and attention to his profession. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

HUGH P. RODEN was born in England, June 13, 1845, and received his education in Newark, N. J. In 1870 he was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, and soon after began the practice of his profession in Newark. Dr. Roden is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and was for two years one of the district physicians of Newark.

GEORGE ALEXANDER VAN WAGENEN was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1845. His preparatory education was received partly at the school of Rev. Dr. Pingry, partly at the Newark Academy, and he was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1868. In 1871, having received his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he competed for, and obtained, a position on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he served two years, principally on the surgical divisions. Returning to Newark, he devoted himself to private practice. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Association, one of the medical board of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and one of the visiting surgeons to St. Michael's Hospital. In

1882 he was a delegate to the New Jersey Medical Association.

WILLIAM TITUS was born at Hackettstown, Warren Co., N. J., Aug. 3, 1845, and received his education at the Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J. In 1866 he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. He is at present surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and physician of the Eighth District of the city of Newark.

EMMA WARD EDWARDS was born in Newark, N. J., June 5, 1845, and received her education in her native city. In 1870 she was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of New York, and with the exception of two years, spent in California, has practiced medicine in the city of Newark, N. J. Dr. Edwards is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in New York City, April 21, 1846. After a preparatory education in that city, he entered Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y., from which he received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. In 1868 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and in 1870 from the Homeopathic Medical College of the same city. In 1873 he established himself in practice in Newark, N. J., where he still resides.

PETER V. P. HEWLETT was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 3, 1846. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1868, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. On several occasions he has been a delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society, and in 1879 read a paper before that body on the "Criminal Use of Chloroform." He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, of the Newark Medical Association (of which he was secretary in 1869-70 and president 1871-72), of the Newark Pathological Society. Of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine he has been secretary and curator for several years. From 1868 to 1874 he was attending physician of the Newark City Dispensary. In 1873 and for some years following he was attending physician of St. Michael's Hospital, and curator of that institution. From 1876 to the present time he has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, and since 1879 county physician.

ARCHIBALD MERCER was born at Newark, N. J., Dec. 23, 1847. He received his preparatory education at the Newark Academy, and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1868. In 1871 he obtained his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and during the same year began the practice of his profession in his native city. Dr. Mercer has been secretary of the Essex District Medical Society since 1878, and was a delegate from that society to the New Jersey Medical Society in 1875. He is a member of the Newark

Medical Association, United States examining surgeon for pensions, attending surgeon to Newark City Hospital, and St. Barnabas Hospital, medical examiner of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and for two years was police surgeon of the city of Newark.

MANNING N. ROBINSON was born in New Bern, N. J., April 3, 1847, and was educated at the Rutgers Grammar School of that city. In 1873 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and in 1876 settled in Newark, N. J., where he is still in practice. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

WILLIAM RANKIN, JR., was born in Cincinnati, O., March 13, 1848. He received his preparatory education at the Newark Academy, and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1868. In 1871 he received his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and after spending a year in the hospitals of Vienna, began the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., making, however, a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Rankin is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the American Otological Society, of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and treasurer of the Essex District Medical Society. In 1876 he was a member of the International Ophthalmological and Otological Congresses. Since the establishment of the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, in 1880, he has been secretary of its Board of Trustees, and an attending surgeon.

FREDERICK FRIESS was born in Germany, Jan. 23, 1848. He emigrated at an early age to the United States, and here received his academic education. In 1875 he was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of New York, and in 1877 settled in Newark, N. J., where he is now in the practice of his profession.

GEORGE F. MEEKER was born in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 26, 1848, and received his education in that city and in the city of New York. He was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of New York in 1876, and in the same year established himself in Newark, N. J., where he has since continued in the practice of his profession.

CHARLES FINNEY UNDERWOOD was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 1, 1849. Having received a good preliminary education in his native city, he entered Williams College, from which he received his degree of A.B. In 1874 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. Dr. Underwood is a member of Essex District Medical Society and of the Newark Medical Association, of which latter body he was at one time president.

M. OSBORNE CHRISTIAN was born in Brooklyn, N. J., June 7, 1849, and was educated at the Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. In 1878 he received his

degree of M.D. from Howard University, District of Columbia, and in 1880 established himself in practice at Irvington, Essex Co., N. J. He was for some time connected with Hayden's and Maj. Powell's United States Surveys of the Territories.

AARON K. BALDWIN, son of Dr. Milton Baldwin, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., June 8, 1849. Having been graduated from the Newark High School, he entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and in 1871 was graduated with honor from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He began to practice medicine at once in his native city. In 1875 he received the appointment of police surgeon, and again, in January, 1884, was appointed to the same office. From 1873 to 1880 he was house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, N. J.

EDWIN J. HOWE was born in Orange, N. J., July 2, 1849. He was educated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, having previously graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. Eleven years ago (1873) he settled in Newark, N. J., where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. Dr. Howe is secretary of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is the inventor of the "Howe Filter and Cooler" for purifying drinking water.

FREDERICK W. GEDICKE was born in Germany, July 26, 1849, and there received his education. Emigrating to the United States, he settled in Newark, N. J., where, in 1872, he opened a drug-store, and subsequently commenced the study of medicine. In 1882 he was graduated from the Medical College of Evansville. Dr. Gedicke was a warm politician and very popular in the ward of which he was a resident. He served two terms as a member of the Common Council, from 1877 to 1880 inclusive.

HUGH CAMPBELL HENRY was born in Scotland Nov. 12, 1849, and was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1872 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. For seven years he was attending physician for the Sisters of St. Francis and St. Michael's Hospital in that city. In 1875 he was police surgeon. He is now (1884) a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, and in April, 1884, was appointed by the Governor one of the commissioners of the State Insane Asylum, at Morris Plains, N. J.

DANIEL SWEENEY was born in New York City, Dec. 4, 1850, and received his education in its public schools. In 1882 he was graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, Iowa, and soon after removed to Newark, N. J., where he began to practice medicine.

THERON Y. SUTPHEN was born at Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 6, 1850. After graduating from the Newark High School, he began the study of medicine

under the direction of his father, Dr. Reuben M. Sutphen, and in 1873 received his degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Having spent two years in general practice in Newark, N. J., he devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is at present eye and ear surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital, in that city; he is also surgeon, in charge of St. Michael's eye and ear clinic. Dr. Sutphen is a member of Essex District Medical Society.

JOSEPH N. HAYDON was born in New Orleans, La., April 12, 1851. He received his education at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1874. Before coming upon practice he spent much time in the various hospitals of New York in order to acquire a more thorough and practical knowledge of his profession. In 1874 he established himself in Newark, N. J., where, in addition to his private practice, he is engaged as the medical adviser of a large number of societies and companies instituted for the mutual benefit of their members. Dr. Haydon belongs to the Essex District Medical Society, and is noted for industry and zeal in his profession.

JOSEPH FEWSMITH, JR., was born at Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1851. His preparatory education was received at Phillips' Academy, Andover, and in 1871 he was graduated from Yale College. Having spent two years in preliminary study, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and there received his degree of M.D. in 1874. Soon after graduating he became house surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, a position which he occupied for some time, and then went to the city of Vienna, Austria, where he entered the General Hospital as a student and assistant. Returning, he established himself as a practitioner in Newark, N. J., where, in addition to his private practice, he is attending physician at the City Dispensary, St. Michael's Hospital, St. Barnabas Hospital, and is also medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Royal Arcanum.

PAUL W. BURDGE was born in New York City, March 17, 1851, and was a pupil in the public schools of that city and subsequently a student in St. John's College, Rahway, N. J. After teaching school for three years in Union County, N. J., he entered the Medical Department of the University of Philadelphia, and thence was graduated in 1878. Soon after he began the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J. In 1879 he was appointed one of the district physicians of that city, also attending physician at the public dispensary.

ROBERT STAEHLIN was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 25, 1851. He received his education in the grammar schools and in the public High School of that city. In 1874 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and afterwards continued his medical studies in the cities of Strasburg and Vienna, in each of whose universities

he passed one year. In 1876 he returned to Newark, N. J., and since that time has been engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Staehlin is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and a member and secretary of the medical board of the German Hospital.

JOHN F. HAGAR was born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 29, 1851, and received his education in the schools and in the College of the City of New York. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and began at once the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J. Dr. Hagar is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

RICHARD G. P. DIEFFENBACH was born in Darmstadt, Germany, May 3, 1852, and was educated in his native city. In 1874 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. During the years 1875 and 1876 he was house physician and surgeon to the German Hospital of Newark, N. J., and since that time has devoted himself to private practice in the same city. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

ERNEST M. LYON was born at Newark, N. J., June 24, 1852. He resided some time in the State of Massachusetts, where he received his early education. In 1877 he was graduated from the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, and since then has practiced medicine in Newark, N. J. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

RICHARDSON GRAY, son of Dr. William A. Gray, was born June 20, 1852. He was educated at the Newark Academy, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He spent one year in the Presbyterian Hospital of that city, and subsequently went to India, where he practiced medicine ten years. On returning to his native country, he settled in East Orange, where he is now engaged in the duties of his profession.

WALTER R. BRUYERE was born in Princeton, N. J., July 3, 1852. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1874 the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of A.M. In 1878 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon after became a medical practitioner in Newark, N. J., where he still resides and pursues the work of his profession.

SAMUEL L. EATON was born in Lancaster, Wis., Jan. 15, 1853, and was graduated from Yale College in 1877. In 1882 he received the degree of M.D. from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and soon thereafter established himself in the practice of his profession in Orange, N. J.

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON was born in Talbot County, Md., March 14, 1853, and was educated at Calvert College, in the same State. In 1878 he was graduated from the University of Maryland, and during that year removed to Newark, N. J., where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He is a visiting physician of St. Michael's Hospital.

JAMES HENRY CLARK was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 8, 1853, and is the son of the late Dr. J. Henry Clark. He received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. and at Williams College, Massachusetts. In 1881 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and after serving one year in the Chambers Street Hospital, began the practice of his profession in his native city. He is house surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital, and assistant eye and ear surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital.

THOMAS W. HARVEY was born in New York City, Sept. 10, 1853. He was educated at Edwards' Place School, Stockbridge, Mass., and received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1875. In 1878 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon after commenced the practice of medicine in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he at present occupies the position of city physician and secretary of the Board of Health. Dr. Harvey is also attending surgeon to Memorial Hospital, attending physician to the Orange Orphan Home, and member of the Essex District Medical Society, and Orange Mountain Medical Society.

ANNA M. STILES GRAVES was born in Coldwell township, Essex Co., N. J., and was educated at Hillside Seminary, Montclair, and in the public grammar schools of Newark, N. J. Her maiden name was Stiles, and under that name she was graduated in 1873 from the Medical Academy of New York for Females, and soon after began the practice of her profession in Newark, N. J. On the 22d of November, 1881, she married Thaddeus L. Graves, of the latter city.

ROBERT L. BERRAGE was born in Newark, N. J., and graduated from the High School of that city in 1874. In 1878 he received his degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and began at once the practice of medicine in Newark, where he is still located. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

HERMAN C. H. HEROLD was born in New York City, March 4, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and is a graduate of the High School. In 1878 he received his degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and during the same year began the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J. He is visiting surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital, and surgeon of Fifth Regiment, National Guards, State of New Jersey.

WILLIAM B. BERRY was born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 22, 1854. In 1874 he was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, and soon after matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1876. After an experience of two years as house surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, New York, he established himself at Montclair, N. J., where he is still in practice. Dr. Berry is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

EDWARD J. LEE, son of Dr. Frederick M. Lee, noted elsewhere in this work, was born in Newark, N. J., May 23, 1854, and is a graduate of the Newark High School. His medical studies were commenced under the guidance of his father, and in 1875 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. After this he spent two years in Germany, pursuing his medical studies in the schools and hospitals of Vienna, Strasburg, and Freiburg. On his return he began the practice of medicine in his native place, and is at present surgeon to the Woman's Hospital connected with St. Michael's, also gynecologist to St. Barnabas Hospital, and physician to the German Hospital.

JOSEPH WILLIAM STICKLER was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 26, 1854, and was educated at the University of New York. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1879. In 1882, he settled in Orange, N. J., where he is now practicing.

WILLIAM B. GRAVES was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 13, 1854, and was educated in his native city, where he also spent two years in the Yale Medical School. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and soon after settled in Orange, Essex Co., N. J. He is an assistant visiting physician to the Out-Door Department of the Orange Memorial Hospital.

EMIL E. GUENTHER was born in New York, Sept. 21, 1854. In that city and in Newark, N. J., he pursued his academic studies until he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he received his degree of M.D. Soon afterwards he removed to the State of Illinois, whence, after a residence of four years, he returned to Newark, N. J., and established himself in the practice of his profession. From 1878 to 1883 he was a district physician, and physician to the dispensary of that city. At present he is a member of the medical staff of the German Hospital.

EDWARD DE LANCEY BRADIN was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1854, and received his education under the immediate direction of his father, who was an Episcopal clergyman. In 1877 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and two years afterwards settled in Newark, N. J., where he is at present in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

ANNA HAYWARD JOHNSON was born in the city of New York, Feb. 29, 1855. She was educated at Vassar College, and is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1881 she established herself as a medical practitioner in Orange, N. J., and became a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

JOTHAM CLARKE JOHNSON was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 1, 1855, and descended from Thomas Johnson, one of the early settlers of that place. After receiving a careful preparatory education at Dr. Pin-

gry's classical school in Elizabeth, N. J., he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated honorably therefrom in 1879. In 1882 he received in course the degree of A.M. He began subsequently the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Wescott, of Elizabeth, and in 1882 obtained his medical diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Soon after this he was appointed medical dresser to Roosevelt Hospital, in which Institution he enjoyed the advantages of a year's study and practice, and then returned to his native city, where he is now established as a medical practitioner. In addition to his private professional work, he renders service at St. Barnabas Hospital, with whose medical staff he is connected.

LALIBOT R. CHAMBERS was born at Raritan, Somerset Co., N. J., June 27, 1855, and received his education at the University of the City of New York. In 1878 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, and in May, 1881, began the practice of medicine in Orange, N. J., where he still resides.

JAMES H. WARD was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1855, and was educated in Canada. His medical studies were pursued in Victoria College, Montreal, whence he was graduated in 1879, and soon after began to practice in Newark, N. J., where he still resides.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, son of Dr. James Elliott, was born in Newark, N. J., June 19, 1856. He was educated at Seton Hall, New Jersey, and at the College of the Jesuits, Montreal, Canada. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1880, and immediately began to practice medicine in Newark, N. J., in partnership with his father.

CHARLES D. BENNETT was born at Milburn, Essex Co., N. J., Jan. 25, 1857, and was educated at the Green School of Science, Princeton College. In 1881 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

THEODORE W. CORWIN was born in Newark, N. J., June 1, 1857. He was educated at the collegiate Institute under the care of Mr. James Shier. In 1876 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and subsequently began to practice in his native city. He has been a house surgeon in St. Barnabas Hospital since December, 1880.

ROBERT L. BURRAGE was born in Newark, N. J., June 14, 1857, and received his education in his native city. In 1878 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and immediately began to practice medicine in Newark, N. J. Dr. Burrage is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and a house surgeon in St. Michael's Hospital.

ARTHUR COLES DOUGHERTY, son of Alexander N. Dougherty, M.D., elsewhere mentioned in this volume, was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 10, 1858. He

received a good preparatory education in the schools of Newark, and spent one year in the College of New Jersey. His medical studies were pursued in the office and under the direction of his distinguished father. In 1882 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and began at once the practice of medicine in his native city. Dr. Dougherty is surgical clinical assistant to St. Michael's Hospital, and is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

HERMAN P. GERBERT was born at Orange, N. J., July 18, 1858. Having received his preparatory education at the Orange High School, he entered Columbia College in 1876, and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1880. Soon after he entered, as a student, the offices of Dr. William Pierson, of Orange. In 1883 he received the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and immediately began to practice medicine in his native city. He is at present assistant dispensary physician to the Orange Memorial Hospital.

EDWARD E. PECK was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., in February, 1858, and was educated at the Madison Classical Institute. In March, 1879, he was graduated M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after became connected with the Charity Hospital, of Jersey City, where he remained one year. He then established himself in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and is in that place engaged at present in the practice of his profession.

GEORGE P. SWORDS was born in Bergen County, N. J., Sept. 19, 1858, and was educated in the schools of Newark and Elizabeth, N. J. He was graduated in 1881 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and began at once the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. He is now one of the house physicians at St. Michael's Hospital, and medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company.

THOMAS W. LAUFERBERG was born in Washington, Pa. He was a student in the Newark High School, and afterward passed four years in the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and the two years following he spent in traveling through the Territories of the United States. He is now a practitioner in Newark, N. J., and connected with St. Michael's Hospital in the capacity of clinical and assistant house physician.

JOHN H. HEIDEN was born in Macon City, Mo., Oct. 27, 1859. He was educated at Columbia College, and in 1882 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. During the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

FRANCIS J. E. TETREAU was born at St. Pie, province of Quebec, Canada, Feb. 29, 1860. He was educated at St. Hyacinth's College, of the same province, and at the early age of sixteen passed the examination required of those intending to study

medicine and surgery in the University of Bishop's College, Montreal. In April, 1880, he passed his final examination, but did not receive his degree of M.D. until he became of age, January, 1881. He removed at once to Orange, N. J., where he is now practicing his profession.

JAMES Y. SIMPSON was born at Westport, Me., March 24, 1851. He was educated at the Arnold Collegiate Institute and Orange Military Academy. In 1882 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Orange, N. J. He is house physician of Orange Memorial Hospital and a school commissioner.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HOSPITALS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

St. Michael's Hospital, situated at the corner of High Street and Central Avenue, Newark, was organized in 1862. It is a general hospital in charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. A clinic is held daily at 11 A.M., Sundays excepted. Patients of all creeds are admitted. The number treated during the year 1883 was 1584, of which total 1168 were in-patients and 3416 were out-patients. Died, 158. The number of surgical operations was 376. The medical board consists of the following physicians and surgeons: Drs. William Pierson, George A. Van Wagenen, J. C. Young, H. C. H. Herold, Leslie D. Ward, Herman C. Bleye, I. R. McDermott, I. T. Wrightson. Medical Director, Dr. William O'Gorman. The officers of the board are: President, Dr. William Pierson; Secretary, Dr. Leslie D. Ward; Executive Committee, Drs. William Pierson, H. C. Bleye, Leslie D. Ward, George A. Van Wagenen; Curator, Dr. J. C. Young; Microscopist, Dr. George A. Van Wagenen; House Surgeons, Drs. Robert L. Burrage, George O'Gorman; House Physicians, Drs. Charles D. Bennett, George P. Swords; Clinical Assistants, Drs. Charles J. Duffy, Arthur C. Dougherty, Thomas W. F. Lauterborn.

EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon, Dr. T. Y. Sutphen; Clinical Assistant, Dr. J. Henry Clark.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—Consulting Surgeons, Drs. William Pierson, Fridolin Ill, Edgar Holden; Surgeons, Drs. Edward J. Ill, G. N. Ballnuy; Assistant Surgeons, Drs. Eugene L. Hollister, Edward Del. Bradin; Clinical Assistant, Dr. A. Q. Donovan.

Hospital of St. Barnabas, situated at the corner of High Street and Montgomery Street, Newark, was incorporated in 1867, and is under the charge of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret (Episcopal). Capacity, fifty beds. It contains a special ward for children and a lying-in department. Patients are admitted without regard to color, race or religion. The total number treated during the year 1883, 351. The

number of deaths reported is 29. Expenses, \$6080. The medical board consists of the following physicians and surgeons: Medical and Surgical Staff, Drs. Arthur Ward, Daniel M. Dill, Lott Southard, W. S. Ward, W. J. Chandler, J. Few Smith, Jr., E. J. Ill; Consulting Staff, Drs. E. J. Marsh, William A. Smith, C. M. Zeh, James Elliott, J. H. Love, Abraham Coles, William Pierson, Edward T. Whittingham, Edgar Holden, D. M. Skinner, D. S. Smith, H. H. Tichenor; House Staff, Drs. T. W. Corwin, T. Henry Clark; President of the Board, Dr. Lott Southard; Secretary, Dr. Arthur Ward. Executive Committee, Drs. William S. Ward, W. J. Chandler; Pathologist and Chemist, Dr. J. Few Smith, Jr.

Newark German Hospital, corner of Bank and Wallace Streets, was incorporated Feb. 13, 1868. It is open to all creeds and nationalities, and has accommodations for sixty persons. Board six dollars, which only patients of means are expected to pay. The number of patients during the year, five hundred. The medical board is composed of the following physicians and surgeons: Drs. C. F. J. Lehlback, Fredolin Ill, Ernest Schoeffler, Henry Korneman, C. T. Kipp, F. Lehmacher, Charles Vogler, Charles W. Hagen, R. Staehlin, E. J. Ill, A. Boll; President of the Board, Dr. F. Lemacher; Secretary, Dr. R. Staehlin; Home Physician, Dr. Muchfield.

Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, near the northeast corner of High Street and Springfield Avenue, on Stirling Street, was organized Jan. 31, 1880. The hospital accommodates fifteen persons. The number of patients treated during the year 1883 for diseases of the eye, 2406; of the ear, 964; making the total number of cases, 3370. Executive Surgeon, Charles J. Kipp, M.D.; Attending Surgeons, Charles J. Kipp, M.D., and William Rankin, jr., M.D.

Memorial Hospital and Dispensary, located at Orange, was incorporated April 4, 1873. The dispensary is open daily except Sunday, from 12 M. to 1 P.M. Attending Surgeons, Drs. William Pierson, W. J. Chandler, C. Bitner, and T. W. Harvey; Attending Physicians, Drs. E. B. Thompson, Stephen Wickes, W. H. Holmes; House Physician, Dr. James G. Simpson.

New Jersey House for Disabled Soldiers, located at Newark, was opened July 4, 1866. Commander and Surgeon, John D. Brunley, M.D.

Women's and Children's Hospital of the Home for the Friendless, corner of South Orange Avenue and Bergen Street, in the city of Newark, N. J., was established in 1882. It is open to all women and children who suffer from diseases treated therein, without respect to residence or nationality. During the year ending May 1, 1883, the total number of patients receiving treatment was 625, of whom 87 were hospital patients and 538 "out-department" patients. The total number of consultations (clinical visits) was 2164. The medical board consists of the

following physicians and surgeons: President, Dr. J. M. Rand; Vice-President, Dr. S. Wasson Jones; Treasurer, Dr. G. W. Stickney; Secretary, Dr. Thomas N. Bradfield. The hospital staff is as follows: Attending Physicians, Drs. J. M. Rand and C. W. Stickney; Attending Surgeon, Dr. S. Wasson Jones; Gynecologist, Dr. Thomas N. Bradfield; Pathologist, Dr. R. G. Stearns; House Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Hoskin; House Physician, Dr. H. Beckett Crane; Dental Surgeon, Dr. J. Chadsey; Pharmacist, R. Y. Chedister; Assistant Pharmacist, S. Epstein.

Newark City Hospital, situated on Elizabeth Avenue, corner of Concord Street, was incorporated Feb. 23, 1883. It is under the management of a board of directors consisting of fifteen persons and, of this board the mayor of the city, the president of the Common Council and the chairman of the finance committee are *ex-officio* members. The executive work of the hospital is conducted by a visiting committee of three members, the committee being changed each month by the retirement of one and the appointment of another in his place. From this committee monthly reports are received by the board. The hospital is designed for the relief of the indigent sick and disabled of the city of Newark, without regard to race or color. Admission to it is obtained on application to any member of the board of directors, any member of the medical board, health physician, overseer of the poor or police surgeon.

The board assumed the management of the hospital on the 1st of May, 1883, it having previously been in the hands of the committees on poor and alms of the Common Council. The first report was made on the 1st of January, 1884, and covers a period of eight months only. During this time the cases treated in the hospital were as follows: 149 medical, 118 surgical, and 19 midwifery. Out of these there were thirty deaths.

The medical board of the hospital is constituted as follows: Surgeons, Peter V. P. Hewlitt, M.D., Charles Young, M.D., Archibald Mercer, M.D., Eugene L. Hollister, M.D.; Physicians, Andrew M. Mills, M.D., George R. Kent, M.D., Robert Staehlin, M.D., David L. Wallace, M.D.; Officers of the Board, Peter V. C. Hewlitt, M.D., president; David L. Wallace, M.D., secretary; Executive Committee, Charles Young, M.D., George R. Kent, M.D. (one vacancy to be filled). House Staff: M. H. Fletcher, resident house physician and surgeon; Stephen R. Wilson, superintendent; Mary C. Wilson, matron.

The **Essex District Medical Society** was established under a resolution adopted by the Medical Society of New Jersey, at a meeting held in New Brunswick, N. J., May 14, 1816. By virtue of Section 2 of the recorded act of incorporation, Drs. Quimby, S. Manning, Craig, P. Elmer and Williams were selected from the number of physicians and surgeons of the county as original members of the county society and authorized to meet on the first Tuesday of June

following, at Newark, to organize the same. The names of these gentlemen, given in full, are Joseph Quimby, Stephen Manning, David T. Craig, Philemon Elmer and John Williams. Drs. Elmer, Craig and Manning were subsequently nominated as censors for the county of Essex.

The first meeting of the Essex District Society was held in accordance with a notice which appeared June 4, 1816, in the Newark *Centinel of Freedom* signed by William McKissac, secretary of the State Medical Society. No place of meeting is designated in the notice, but all regular licensed practitioners of physic and surgery were invited to be present.

The meeting was well attended, and among those present were James Lee, John Ward, Uzal Johnson, Abraham Clark, and Samuel Hayes, of Newark; Eleazer D. Ward, of Bloomfield; Samuel L. Ward, of Belleville; and Daniel Babbit, of Orange. Besides these, the members authorized to organize the society were also present.

John D. Williams was chosen president; Uzal Johnson, vice-president; Joseph Quimby, secretary; and Samuel Hayes, treasurer. James Lee, Abraham Clark and John Ward were appointed a committee to report by-laws and regulations for the government of the society.

Since its formation the meetings of the society have been held with great regularity, and its minutes have all been preserved, except those of the annual meetings of 1867 and 1868.

For a complete list of the officers of the society we are indebted to Dr. Stephen Wickes. It will be seen by their residences that during its early history the county of Essex covered a much larger territory than it does at the present time.

The following is a list of the officers of the society, giving their residences and the years they served:

PRESIDENTS.

- John D. Williams, Connecticut Farms, from 1817-17; died 1820; aged sixty-nine.
 Uzal Johnson, Newark, from 1818-21; died 1827; aged sixty-six.
 Isaac Perkins, Orange, from 1821-26; died 1837; aged sixty-three.
 William Johnson, Paterson, from 1826-28; died 1829; aged sixty-seven.
 John Ward, Newark, from 1828-30; died 1830; aged sixty-two.
 Samuel Hayes, Newark, from 1830-31; died 1830; aged thirty-three.
 William Perkins, Jr., 17, Orange, from 1831-31; died 1882; aged eighty-six.
 Abraham Campbell, Newark, 1832-33; died 1847; aged fifty.
 Elizabeth Gable, Newark, from 1833-34; aged thirty.
 George R. Kent, Elizabeth, 1834.
 Corn Osborn, Westfield, from 1835-39; died ———.
 William Kent, Newark, from 1839-41; died 1851; aged forty-two.
 S. A. Allen, Elizabeth, from 1841-43; died 1847; aged thirty-nine.
 Samuel H. Burdett, Newark, from 1843-45.
 Abraham Kent, Newark, from 1845-47.
 J. C. Smith, Elizabeth, 1848-49; died 1851; aged sixty-eight.
 James Nott, Newark, 1849-50; died 1850; aged thirty-two.
 John E. Ward, Newark, from 1850-51; died 1873; aged fifty-eight.
 Alexander N. Boudry, Newark, from 1851-53; died 1882; aged sixty.
 Lyman A. Smith, Newark, from 1853-55; died 1859; aged seventy.
 J. South Cony, Elizabeth, from 1855-57.
 Christopher G. Boudry, Newark, from 1858-59; died 1876; aged seventy-four.
 Milton Baldwin, Newark, 1860.

Stephen Wadsworth, Newark, from 1801-1807.
 William Matthews, Newark, from 1807-1811, aged forty-one.
 William Russell, Newark, from 1811-1814.
 Joseph A. Clark, Newark, from 1814-1817.
 Arthur W. Wood, Newark, from 1817-1820.
 J. Henry Clark, Newark, from 1820-1829.
 Arthur Wood, Newark, from 1829-1830.
 Lewis W. Clark, Newark, from 1830-1831.
 Lewis J. Clark, Newark, from 1831-1837.
 William O'Gorman, Newark, 1837.
 J. H. J. Love, Montclair, 1872.
 Isaac A. Newton, Newark, 1872, aged thirty-eight.
 Edward S. Wood, Newark, March 1874.
 Jeremiah A. Clark, Newark, 1874, aged 1881, age thirty-one.
 John Southern, Newark, 1874.
 Stephen B. Clark, Newark, 1877, aged 1881, age sixty-one.
 Thomas D. G. Smith, Newark, 1878, aged 1878, age thirty-five.
 Edgar Holden, Newark, 1879.
 Charles J. Clark, Newark, 1880.
 Charles Young, Newark, 1881.
 Daniel M. Skinner, Belleville, 1882.
 Peter V. P. Hewlett, Newark, 1883.
 William J. Chapman, Somerville, 1884.

DECEASED.

Joseph Quaker, Westfield, 1811, aged 1810, age sixty-one.
 Stephen Clark, Newark, from 1817-1819, aged 1819, age thirty-eight.
 John W. Clark, Newark, from 1820-1821, aged 1820, age thirty.
 Norman H. Bonington, Newark, from 1821-1822.
 Stephen Clark, Newark, from 1823-1824.
 William J. M. Clark, Newark, from 1824-1825.
 Addison W. Woodhull, Newark, 1850; died 1876, aged forty-five.
 Hiram H. Tichenor, Newark, from 1860-62.
 Bettina L. Dean, Newark, from 1863-65.
 Charles Young, Newark, from 1870-78.
 Archibald Mercer, Newark, 1878; still serving.

DECEASED.

Samuel Hayes, Newark, from 1810-1811, aged 1810, age sixty-three.
 Vincent Campbell, Newark, from 1812-1813, aged 1812, age thirty.
 Whitfield Nichols, Newark, from 1813-1818; died 1851, aged forty-four.
 A. W. Reeves, Newark, from 1818-51.
 William M. Brown, Newark, from 1851-62; died 1864, aged forty-eight.
 Luther G. Thomas, Newark, from 1861-62, aged 1861, age thirty-four.
 Edward P. Nichols, Newark, from 1862-63.
 Ben D. G. Smith, Newark, from 1870-75, aged 1875, age fifty-one.
 William Rankin, Jr., Newark, 1875; still serving.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.¹

IN the year 1666 a small colony from three towns in Connecticut landed and made a settlement on the banks of the Passaic, and made barter the following year with the Indians for the landed property which now constitutes the city of Newark and the county of Essex, State of New Jersey. These sturdy yeomen, small in number, but determined in purpose, could not then have realized that this small beginning would, inside of two and a quarter centuries, have grown up in prosperity and wealth to be one of the most populous and wealthy counties in any State in the country. The first settlement was made by those men from Connecticut, nine miles by land and twenty-

seven by water from New York. The apple was planted extensively soon after the settlement, on a wide range of the cleared land. As early as 1682 Governor Carteret, writing to the proprietors in England, said, "At Newark is made great quantities of cider, exceeding any that we have from New England, Rhode Island or Long Island."

The high quality of Newark cider has been maintained from then until now. The red clay soil, the debris of the red sandstone, has been congenial to the growth and fine quality of the apple and pear; in fact there is no part of the State of New Jersey where the fruit is superior to that grown in the county of Essex, and where the soil has been properly tilled and fertilized, agricultural products have always met the best expectations of the cultivator.

In a law passed in 1675, establishing county courts, it was enacted that Elizabethtown and Newark make a county with two sessions of the court in a year, but no name, or other designation of the county lines was given, nor were there any boundaries defined.

By an act to divide the Province into four counties, passed by the General Assembly in 1682, it was enacted as follows: "Essex and the county thereof to contain all the settlements between the west side of the Hackensack River and the parting line between Woodbridge, Elizabethtown and so to extend westward and northward to the utmost boundaries of the Province."

By the boundary lines fixed in 1709-10 the Essex County line commenced at the mouth of the Rahway River, where it empties into the sound, up the river to Robeson's branch (Rahway), and thence west to the line between the former eastern and western divisions of the colony, and so to follow the said division line to Pequaneek River, where it meets the Passaic River, thence down the Passaic to the bay and sound.

This boundary ran from Rahway to the north branch of the Raritan River, thence north-easterly to or near Mendham, where it intersected the Passaic and followed the course of that river to its mouth.

These boundaries were slightly altered in 1741 by annexing a small part of the county to Somerset, which county had been set apart in 1688. Morris County was set off from Hunterdon in 1738-9 and did not include any part of Essex, the Passaic River being then, as it is now, the dividing-line of the two counties. The area of Essex County at this date, 1741, was two hundred and forty-one and a half square miles, or one hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred acres.

Passaic County was created Feb. 7, 1837, the line running from North Belleville direct to the Passaic at Little Falls, cutting off the township of Acquackanonk. The bulk of this county was taken from Bergen and did not greatly diminish Essex.

Union County was set off mainly from Essex, March 19, 1857, leaving the area of Essex County about one

¹By P. T. Quinn.

hundred and twenty-five square miles, or eighty thousand acres.

The area of marsh land in Essex is 4282 acres of tide marsh in Newark, 333 of wet meadow in Livingston and 2617 in Caldwell, a total of 7232 acres. In 1685 the acreage of Newark and out plantations was 50,000. Elizabeth had out plantations 40,000; Bergen and out plantations 60,000.

County Society Organized.—The Essex County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures was organized in 1844 with the following list of officers: President, Isaac D. Dod, of West Bloomfield; First Vice-President, Dr. William Pierson of Orange; Second Vice-President, Jabez W. Hayes of Newark; Secretary, Marcus L. Ward of Newark; Treasurer, John Wilde of Bloomfield.

Executive Committee, Amos Potter Jr. of New Providence; Isaac M. Hand, of Springfield; Gideon Ross, Westfield; Hugh H. Bowne, Rahway; James W. Wade, Union; Geo. R. Chetwood, Elizabeth; Thomas D. Kilburn, Clinton; Moses B. Coe, John Ogden, Leonard Richards, Beach Vanderpool, Lewis Nichols, Isaac Baldwin, Newark; Abiathar Harrison, Enos J. Halsted, Ira Harrison, Thompson C. Munn, Orange; John Munn, Bloomfield; Hugh F. Randolph, Belleville; Ashbel F. Cook, Livingston; Nathaniel S. Crane, Caldwell.

In 1845, William Wright, of Newark, was elected president; William Pierson and Jabez W. Hayes, vice-presidents; Thompson C. Munn, recording secretary; Charles W. Badger, corresponding secretary; Marcus L. Ward, treasurer.

In 1846 the only changes were John S. Darcy corresponding secretary in place of C. W. Badger.

The name was changed to the Essex County Institute in 1847 when the officers elected were Jabez W. Hayes, president; Moses B. Coe and Joseph A. Halsey, vice-presidents; James F. Bond, recording secretary; Dr. L. A. Smith, corresponding secretary; Isaac C. Winans, treasurer.

William Pennington served one term as president in 1851, and Prof. James J. Mapes was one of the vice-presidents; T. C. Munn was recording secretary and John R. Weeks, treasurer. In 1853 I. M. Ward was elected a vice-president in place of Prof. Mapes.

The first annual fair was held at the Park House, Orange, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of October, 1844. In the published announcement of the fair, the society called upon the citizens of the county to contribute agricultural and horticultural products and implements of husbandry. The committee charged with the preparatory arrangements were Abiathar Harrison, Thomas D. Kilburn, Charles Harrison, Jonas Smith and Ira Harrison. It was considered quite a successful exhibition, but it was unattended by the trials of speed which are now prominent features of County Agricultural Fairs. On the after-

noon of the third day an address was delivered in the Second Presbyterian (Brick) Church by Prof. Gardner, of New York, which was described in the newspapers as an admirable exposition of the application of science to agriculture. The prizes were of small value, but the competition in fruits seems to have been quite interesting. The second fair was held at Stewart's Hotel in Newark in connection with the exhibition of the State Horticultural Society. It was considered the best show of fruit that had ever been made in the state, and a committee from the American Institute expressed much gratification, pronouncing the peaches and grapes as altogether superior to any they had seen on exhibition. The annual address was to have been made by Bishop Doane, but sickness prevented the attendance of the reverend prelate, and his place was supplied by H. Meigs, Esq., of the American Institute. The third fair was held at the same place in September, 1846, and was pronounced in the highest degree honorable to the city and county, and altogether satisfactory to the society.

In 1847 the fair was held at the court-house and was in most respects superior to any of its predecessors. The attendance was over ten thousand persons, and the receipts \$646.29, which seemed to be a large sum in those days, judging from the elated account given of the fair in the newspapers. The charge for admission was one shilling. An address was made by Rev. Dr. Barlow of Peekskill, N. Y., the principal aim of which was to show the inalienable right of every man to a portion of the soil of his country, declaiming with much vehemence against the aristocratic institutions of England, whereby he contended man was reduced to the level of the serf, and his right in the soil taken from him to aggrandize the few.

In the evening Prof. Mapes made an address on the necessity of protection and encouragement of our own manufacturers, the importance of agriculture and the superiority of American inventive genius over that of foreign countries.

The sixth exhibition was also held at the court-house, and here for the first time, carriages and other large articles were shown in a shed erected for the purpose in the court-house yard. The plowing match of this season's fair excited great interest. There were seventeen competitors who exhibited their skill in husbandry, on the corner of the Springfield Turnpike and Belmont avenue. The first prize, a silver medal, was awarded to A. B. Munn; second prize to Ira Condit, and third to T. C. Munn, each of Orange.

Each successive year the fair was continued with apparently fair success and with more diversified products of mechanical skill. In 1850 a gold medal was awarded to the firm of Hewes & Phillips for a stationary steam engine, which the managers declared to be the most complete, as to beauty of workmanship and unity of parts that had ever been exhibited. A gold medal was also awarded to A. D. Crane, for an astro-

nomical clock. In the fair of 1851, a greater impetus was endeavored to be given to the exhibition by newspaper articles in reference to the great exhibition in London, but there was not so much enthusiasm either among the managers or the public as on previous exhibitions, and this was the last fair held by the Institute.

State Agricultural Society reorganized, and grounds located in Essex County.—In April, 1866, the State Agricultural Society came to the conclusion that it would be to their interest to reorganize as a stock association and purchase grounds for a permanent location. The capital of this association was made ninety thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each. There were sixty thousand dollars of the stock subscribed for at once, and the managers bought fifty acres of land near Waverly Station, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road in Clinton township, Essex County, for their permanent location. These grounds were laid out with judgment, skill, and care, and they are now the handsomest, and best adapted for the purposes they are intended for, of any in the country.

The Society hold annual exhibitions the third week in September, and has been prosperous from the start. The number of entries have increased each year in every department, and noticeably in agricultural and horticultural products. In the latter the show surpasses any on the Atlantic seaboard.

Essex County's Contributions.—Essex County contributes a large share each year to this department and the competition has stimulated greater efforts among the fruit growers in the county, in raising choice apples, pears, and grapes, for which the soil and climate are well adapted. This, with the nearness to market gives the land in this county a higher value than any county in the State. This is sure to continue so on account of the rapid growth of the manufacturing industries in this county. The soil ranges from a heavy clay, with a clay subsoil, to that of a clay loam. There is but a small area of light or sandy soil in the county. Some of the heaviest of this soil needs underdraining before the maximum results can be had from cultivation. But with these improvements and liberal manuring, the soil will yield a liberal return for the expenditure, and more than pay for such a judicious outlay.

Official area of Essex County.—At the last official measurement, Essex County had a total of 12,477 square miles and 79,852 acres of surface. Of this number of acres there are 2950 of wet and low marsh meadows, unfit for cultivation. Newark with an estimated population of 155,000 is the county town. Besides this prosperous manufacturing city there are a dozen beautiful towns and villages which have had a healthy and steady growth in population during the last quarter of a century. These towns include the Oranges, Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville, Caldwell, Irvington, Livingston, and Fairmont. The county

has at the present time an estimated population of over two hundred thousand, and with its many superior advantages both for manufacturing industries and country homes there are hundreds of acres of high and picturesque sites suitable for homes of the wealthy and prosperous mechanics. Owing to the nearness to New York and the excellent and cheap facilities for reaching every part of the county, these comfortable dwellings are multiplying rapidly in the county and the growth is sure to continue in the future. The property has been in such demand for these purposes that now there is but a very limited area devoted to legitimate agricultural, or horticultural purposes, and this area grows less from year to year.

Products of Essex County.—The value of the land is too high to carry on with profit legitimate farming. In available districts where the lands are in good heart, prices range from two hundred to four hundred dollars per acre. The result is that each succeeding year more surface is devoted to the growth of strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries, grapes, and other small fruits, as well as vegetables for the markets of New York and Newark. Owners of farms find it to their advantage to turn their attention to crops such as named, and when they once take a start in this direction they increase the surface under such crops, each succeeding year. There are fruit-growers in the county at present, who raise annually over one thousand bushels of strawberries, and they claim they can grow more bushels of strawberries on an acre than they can of potatoes, and at a trifle more cost. Now the maximum price for potatoes ranges from seventy cents to a dollar a bushel, while a bushel of strawberries will net from three to three and a half dollars. Figures and results of this kind are most convincing arguments that where farming land is high, with good reliable home markets farmers should avail themselves of such superior advantages and raise perishable products, having a high market value. This is the policy followed by hundreds of farmers in Essex County, and many more are sure to follow in the same direction. In writing the history of Essex County, past and present, no impartial judge can overlook one important factor which exerted a most beneficial influence on the prosperity of the county.

The Mapes Farm.—In 1847, Professor James J. Mapes (husband) and afterwards purchased a farm in Clinton township, Essex Co., and made it his home. This farm, known since then as the Mapes farm, was in poor condition, run down and sadly neglected at the time of the purchase. Professor Mapes set to work at once to improve this worn-out farm, by the best scientific and practical methods then known in the art of cultivating the soil. By the use of the subsoil plow, the first ever used in the State, the soil was loosened and deepened without turning up the cold subsoil to the surface. The heavy clay fields were underdrained, using stones at first and soon afterward tiles, relieving the surface of stagnant water, which was found

necessary in order to prepare for planting early in the spring. Then followed heavy applications of carefully prepared compost made under the Professor's direction, and with a knowledge of the wants of the soil. In following out these improvements, they were carefully recorded and the results carefully noted for future reference. In the course of three or four years the beneficial results became noticeable, and attracted the attention of not only the farmers in the county and state, but enlightened farmers in every part of the country. Land on Mapes' farm that before these improvements were made would not have grown twenty bushels of corn to the acre or fifty bushels of potatoes, would yield three times as much corn and five times the yield of potatoes, and other crops in the same ratio. Soon after taking possession of the farm, Professor Mapes started the *Working Farmer*, a monthly agricultural journal, which he owned and edited. In this journal these practical experiments were printed each month, with a general invitation extended to farmers to visit this farm and witness what had been accomplished from year to year; and the results proved the soundness of Professor Mapes' teachings in scientific farming, and it was the beginning of a new and advanced system of enlightened agriculture in this county, state, and country. In justice to the late Professor Mapes, it may be said that he was the pioneer in scientific agriculture in this country. In the first four volumes of the *Working Farmer* may be found the ground-work clearly and concisely elucidated, and although written thirty years ago, the principles laid down there are abreast with the most advanced systems of to-day on modern scientific agriculture. This great man's broad and far-seeing mind foresaw half a century beyond those of his contemporaries, and to him is due more than any man in America the credit of promoting and fostering agriculture, and to his system practically carried out, we owe to a large extent our prosperous condition. To him, above all other Americans is due the title of the pioneer of scientific agriculture in this state and country.

General Review of Farming Interests in Essex County.—In looking at Essex County at this time, with its broken, undulating surface, with its hundreds of comfortable farm-houses, well-tilled land, yielding liberally of grains, fruits and vegetables, for which there is a good home market, it presents a different picture from the following description written in 1685, in "Scot's Model." The author, a Scotchman, urging his countrymen to emigrate to East New Jersey on the Hudson, then a part of Essex County, says, "Its true, the first difficulty meets people in planting there is the cutting down wood, (though having some meadow intermixed already covered with hay is a great ease), yet the trouble is compensated by the advantage which the timber being cut down yields,—being good oake fit for shipping and masts, and also chestnut, walnut, poplar, cedar, fir, ash; and also

by the fertility of the soyl being cleared, which yields a vast increase not only of Indian corn, which is a very wholesome food, but of English grain as wheat and barley, whereof it usually yields betwixt the 20th and 30th fold, and with far less labour (the timber being once removed) than in Britain; and to show the labour of cutting down the trees and clearing the ground is not so great as some may imagine. It is known by experience that two men arriving there in September or October, may clear as much ground as usually brings by harvest following twenty quarters, that is about thirty Scots bolls of grain.

"This country also produceth good flax and hemp, which they now spine and manufacture into linen cloth, and the very barrens there, as they are called, are not like most in Britain, but produce grass fit for grazing cattle in summer time. There is also upon ground already cleared, store of good English clover grass growing. The country is well stored with wild deer, conies, and wild fowl of several sorts,—as turkeys, pigeons, partridges, plovers, quails, wild swans and geese, ducks in great plenty. It produceth variety of good and delicious fruits—as grapes, plums, mulberries, and also appricots, peaches, pears, apples, quinces, water milions, which in England are planted in orchards and gardens, but grow there with far less labour; and many more fruits which come not to perfection in England are the more natural products of this country. It is thought olives would grow there, and (there) being store of mulberrie trees, silk worms would do well there, for they were tryed in Virginia and proved very well, if the laziness of the people and their being wholly set on tobacco and the interests of the merchants, who were afraid it might spoil their silk trade from the Straits, had not hindered.

"There is there also great store of horses, cows, hogs, and some sheep, which may be bought at reasonable prices with English money or English commodities or man's labour, where money or goods are wanting."

Of Essex the same writer says, "This being an old settled county, and good land is consequently full of inhabitants, their plantations are too high in value to be generally large; their improvements greater than in many other parts; they raise wheat, beef, sheep, and generally what is common from good land, part is carried to New York and part exported in bottoms of their own."

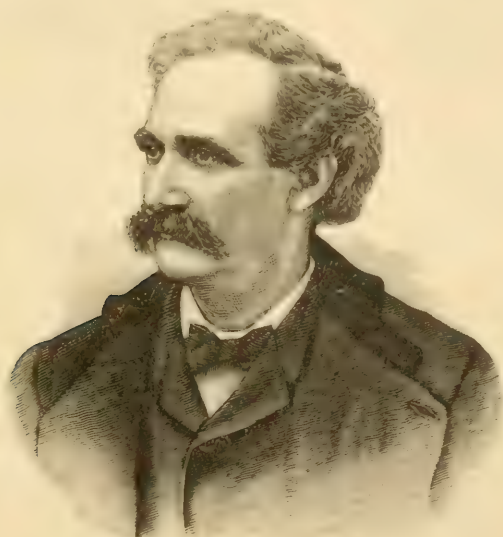
At this early date this shrewd Scotchman saw the capabilities and resources of the fertile soil of this county, with the natural advantages to be derived from nearness to the markets of New York and Philadelphia, the truth of which no one questions who owns or cultivates an acre of land in Essex County.

P. T. QUINN. The subject of this sketch was born on the 11th of March, 1838, near the village of Edgerworthstown, County Longford, Ireland. When ten

years of age his parents immigrated to this country and settled in Newark, N. J. They were well-to-do and prosperous, like hundreds of Irish families of the better classes, but met with a series of reverses and lost all their property during the long period of hard and distressing times memorable in Irish history from 1834 to 1848, at which time this family looked to the United States as their future home.

Soon after their arrival in this country the young lad P. T. Quinn was placed in the family of the late Prof. James J. Mapes, near Newark, N. J., as an errand-boy and to make himself generally useful. The com-

essential to success to have a thorough scientific knowledge of the subject, as well as a practical training. The boy attended to his duties during the day and in the evening pursued his studies, under the direction and supervision of the kindest of teachers. He made commendable progress in the English branches, and advanced in a satisfactory manner both in the theory and practice of scientific agriculture. At the age of sixteen Prof. Mapes sent his juvenile pupil to the boarding-school of the Rev. John F. Pingry, at Roseville (now a part of Newark) for one term of six months. During this term, and under the



penation for his services was his board and clothes. At this time Prof. Mapes was the leading and foremost scientific agriculturalist in this country. In connection with his scientific researches and experiments, he devoted his farm to raising vegetables and fruits for profit, employing a large force of men.

This young boy soon manifested an aptness for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, which attracted the attention of his employer and the members of his talented family. The lad at this date could barely read and write. His kind-hearted and generous master soon convinced the active-minded boy that it was

wise, kind and intelligent course of instruction of Mr. Pingry, a warm and lasting friendship grew up between the pupil and teacher, which has become stronger by age.

When only eighteen years of age Prof. Mapes appointed young Quinn superintendent of his farm, (employing twenty men), giving him full power to manage the business according to his best judgment, at the same time taking his young superintendent as a partner in the profits of the business. The farm under Mr. Quinn's management proved a great success. Naturally Prof. Mapes felt proud of his pupil,

and the pupil worshiped his guardian and friend; and this sacred friendship continued without interruption until the death of Professor Mapes in 1866, when Mr. Quinn lost his best and truest friend.

Besides his farm Professor Mapes then owned and edited a sterling agricultural journal known as the *Working Farmer*, and at nineteen years of age P. T. Quinn became one of the associate editors, contributing practical articles on agricultural and horticultural topics to its columns. These articles were copied widely by the agricultural press of the country, giving the author a good position as an agricultural writer. In 1868 Mr. Quinn was engaged by Horace Greeley to contribute regularly to the agricultural department of the *Weekly Tribune*, and this position he held for five years, when other duties compelled him to resign. In 1869 the subject of this sketch wrote a book,—"Pear Culture for Profit,"—which met with a warm reception and a large sale. In 1871 he wrote another book, entitled "Money in the Garden," a practical treatise on the vegetable garden. This book was also well received by the public. Both of the books are popular to-day, have a steady sale and are acknowledged authorities on the subjects which they treat.

Mr. Quinn was elected corresponding secretary of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society in 1871, a position which he still holds. The success and high position the horticultural department of the society has attained is due solely to his management. The annual exhibitions of fruit of the society are now decidedly the best held upon the seaboard. Early in 1875, Mr. Quinn was elected secretary of the New Jersey State Centennial Commission, and in connection with his friend, Samuel C. Brown, Esq., of Trenton, who was president of the commission, they worked up the fine State display of manufactured goods and agricultural products shown by New Jersey at Philadelphia in 1876. Later on they prepared for publication a full report of the State exhibit. In 1874, Governor Joel Parker appointed, and the Senate confirmed, Mr. Quinn as one of the board of visitors to Rutgers College.

He held this position, being reappointed every two years, until 1884, when the present Governor turned a non-partisan board into a political one. In 1877, Mr. Quinn was unanimously elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. By his earnest and faithful work as secretary this board has become one of the most useful and influential in this country. Its annual meetings are attended by the best farmers of the State, and its annual reports are among the very best published by any State board in the country. The board is growing more popular each succeeding year.

In the fall of 1877, Mr. Quinn was elected secretary of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, which position he holds at present. The Board of

Trade at the time when the present secretary was elected was two thousand dollars in debt and the membership below one hundred. It is now out of debt and has an active membership of one hundred and seventy-five. In 1880, Mr. Quinn was appointed by General Walker, superintendent of the United States census, to take the census returns of the manufacturing industries of Newark, N. J. This difficult task he performed to the satisfaction of the superintendent at Washington, D. C., as well as to the thirteen hundred manufacturing establishments with whom he had to deal. At the request of the Board of Trade, Mr. Quinn prepared, and read before the members of the board, at their meeting, in January, 1882, a paper on the history and growth of the manufacturing industries of Newark, which was the most comprehensive, reliable and complete record of the sort published.

In April, 1882, the mayor of Newark, the Hon. Henry Lang, sent the name of P. T. Quinn before the Common Council for comptroller of the city for a term of five years. He was confirmed by the Council without opposition, and his appointment to the most important city office gave general satisfaction to both political parties. His term of office will expire on the 1st of January, 1887. Mr. Quinn is a bachelor, living in Newark in comfortable quarters. He is a Republican in politics, always ardent and earnest for the success of his party, believing that the greatest good to the greatest number will come from Republican supremacy. With his multiplicity of duties he finds time to contribute to magazines and newspapers his experience and observations in agriculture, horticulture, and rural topics. He has crossed the Atlantic every two years for the last sixteen years, and in this way turns his vacations into pleasure and profit.

Mr. Quinn is deeply interested in practical horticultural pursuits. In company with two of his brothers, he owns and cultivates two fruit-farms in the vicinity of Newark. On one of them was raised in 1884 over one thousand bushels of strawberries, and on the other, besides other crops, is produced annually from two to three thousand bushels of choice pears.

These farms are run on business principles and return a handsome income. He owns and cultivates the farm once owned by the late Prof. Mapes, and Mr. Quinn takes pride and pleasure in carrying out the doctrines taught him years ago by his lamented friend, who was the pioneer in the teaching of scientific agriculture in the United States. Mr. P. T. Quinn is in comfortable circumstances, is of a happy, genial disposition, fond and devoted to his friends, of whom he has hosts, and, judging from his appearance, thoroughly enjoys life. He is a life member of the American Pomological Society, and an honorary member of a dozen or more State horticultural societies, and intimately associated with the progress of husbandry of the State of New Jersey.

all the free planters, in Mr. Newman's barn; took the oath of fidelity at the organization of the government, with Campfield, Pennington, Cox, Eaton and others. In 1644, was "freed from watching and tryinging in his own person, because of his weakness, but to find one for his turn;" was a member, with Treat, of the General Court, many years a magistrate; at J. Heyen was interested in a bog-ore furnace in 1651; rem. to Branford, 1652; with others would have settled on the Delaware, but was hindered by the Dutch. His w. 1678, n. ch. John, Azariah, Jasper, and Hannah (Huntington, g. d. Sarah Huntington, John to have his "silver bole." Deliverance, bapt. 1642, d. childless. Mary, b. 1648, m. Jonathan Beh. of Stamford; had Jonathan and two dau. d. 1671.

James J. 1894, p. 36, w. m. in John Jasper, James and Sarah. James J. 230 Feb. 1779, w. m. in Wapahansaw, in the Municipal Archives. Mary Hackett, Abigail, w. Stephen, Wm. in Royal Gazette. Jasper, in 1749, p. 36. David Jasper, Samuel, Sarah, Jonathan, and Hannah, Kew-Forest, Danvers, 8th June 1767, w. m. in the Municipal Archives. Moses Phillips, Jonathan, Patricia, Jonathan Young, and Lydia, Chittenden.

Peter, a Quaker in Middlebury, in the last of the 17th century.
 In the 18th century, we are told, lived the following families: the
 Mr. Robt. Frost, and perhaps have others, the latter, although
 his lineage, said to be used in the family, New England, and
 5th Nov. 1750, a. c. 83. H. w. n. ch. Nathaniel, Azariah, John, Robert,
 Mary Baldwin, and Jane Richards. Nathaniel, w. 1769, n. ch. William,
 eldest, Nine Southern, Pleasant, York, and others, a. c. 83. Azariah
 B. Richards. Azariah and Azariah, John, George, James, David, Moses,
 and Stephen. Azariah 1717, 1722 w. n. ch. Samuel, John, and
 Rebecca. Nathaniel and Azariah peopled Cranetown, alias, Mont-
 claire, July 4th Sept. 1756, a. c. 83. w. n. ch. John, a native, gained
 for a son, a 24th Jan. 1741, a 27. Samuel, John, and others. Eliza,
 Elias, Matthias, and Benjamin. James in 1741, was lost, a. c. 83.
 Robert 1746, July 4, 1750, a. c. 83. w. n. ch. Timothy, Isaac, a son,
 Mary, Phoebe, and Lydia. Timothy d. 22d Feb. 1786, a. 60; w. n. ch.
 Timothy, son of br. Isaac, and Sayres, son of br. Josiah. Mary n.
 David Hayes, Lydia n. Timothy Reed, Benjamin, David, Ephraim.

JUDITH in *J. de la Roche-Nicolas*, was married at *Assen* in 1791, to *Charles*
Lury's time; at 16th Mar., 1712, a 62; w. n. ch. *Joseph*, *Eliah*, *David*,
Jonathan, and *Sarah Wheeler*. *Joseph*, Esq., m. *Abigail Lyon*; at 1722
 a 20 w. n. ch. *Benjamin*, *Ezekiel*, *John*, *Isaac*, *Joanna*, *Joseph*,
Abigail, and *Joanna*. *Israel* d. 1st Aug. 1785; w. n. ch. *Isaac*, *Rachel*,
Conny, *Mary Woodruff*, *Livy*, & *Phoebe*. 1870. *Isaac* m. *Eliza* *Clark*.
Clark, *Ezekiel*, w. dated 1787, n. ch. *Joseph*, *ed*, *Elia*, *Joanna*,
Plum, *Rachel Lyon*, *ed*, *Phoebe Ball*, *ed*, *Sarah*, *ed*. *Joseph's* wid.,
Eliz, m. *Paul Day*; her w. 1785, n. ch. *John*, *Benjamin*, *David*, *ed*.
Joseph, *Esq*, *Abigail*, *Phoebe* and *Elizabeth*. *Josiah*, w. 1786, n. ch.
Osiah, *Josiah*, and *Eliab*, *ed*. *Lois Hinman*, *Pety Pool*, *Mary Harrison*,
Joanna Howard and *Isaac* *Johnson* m. *Phoebe*. *Isaac* m. *Sarah*.
Conny d. *Eliah* d. 27th Apr. a 43; w. n. d. *James*, *Christopher*, & *Charles*.
Eliah *Isaac*, *Hannah* and *Phoebe* m. *Mary* had seven children: *Dr*
Cornwall, and *Dr* *Moore* *Scott*. *Mary*, his wid., was rec. w. *Rev*. *John*
Dickinson. *Isaac* w. 1786, n. ch. *Isaac*, *Mary*, *Joanna*, *Isaac*,
 and *Phoebe*. *Christian* m. *Eliah* d. 4th Feb. 1786, a 60; "an elder in
 the British church;" had *Eliah*, *Isaac*, *Watts*, *John*, *Austin*, and
Martha, w. *Rev*. *John* *Rees*, *Bishop* of N. J. *Lient*. *David* d. 16th
May, 1790, a 57; w. n. ch. *Jedidiah*, *David*, *Joseph*, *Abigail*, *John*,
Phoebe, *Leanna*, *Mary*, *Alfred*, *Demas* and *Sarah*, w. *Mary*. *Jedidiah*
 d. 10th Sept. 1785, a 60; had w. *Klizabeth*; no ch. n. in will. *David*
 m. *Abigail Ogden*, rec. w.; w. n. ch. *Stephen*, *Jedidiah*, *Joseph*, *Aaron*,
David, and *Phoebe*. *David*; he d. 6th Mar. 1794, a 73. *Joseph* d. 21st
 Nov. 1792, a 57; w. n. d. *Benjamin*, *Isaac*, *John*, *Sarah*, *Hannah*, &
John Clifford, *Abigail*, *Uriah*, *James*, *Mary*, w. *John Baldwin*. *Jonathan*,
Esq, m. *Sarah Treat*; d. 25th June, 1744, a 66; w. n. ch. *Samuel*,
Calob, *Elijah*, *Nehemiah*, *John Treat*, and *Mary Johnson* w. *Sarah*.
Abels, Esq. d. 10th July 1793, a 50; his estate w. n. ch. *Abel*, *Sarah*,
Veronica Harrison, and *Phoebe* *Watts*. *Isaac* m. *Rachel* *Reed*, d.
 24th Apr. 1790, a 74; w. n. ch. *Elijah*, *Jonathan*, *Rebecca*, *Lucy*, and
Phoebe; had also *Rachel Nickles*. *Hannah Baldwin*, *Abigail* *Spinning*,
Abels *Watts*, and a dau. w. in a second physical son of *Isaac*.

Rev. Isaac Brewster, of Trinity Church, Newark, wrote to Zepheriah Grant, Schenectady, 17th Aug. 1866, at 42 West Broadway, New York, that they had, November 1, John Treat Crane had written.

[illegible]

Capt. JOHN CURTIS was son of John and Elizabeth, of Stratford, Conn.; had 4 brothers; no descendants on record. In 1694 John and Hannah, his wife, sold lands to Cornelius Roulleson, "of Oughquickanon." He d. 17th Sept., 1704; a. 62.

ROBERT DOUGLISH, or Douglass, m. Mary Demison, dau. of Robert; had John, Samuel and Esther; d. aft. 1693.

John & Sarah, late Nath. Warren, and Nathaniel and Mary (Hitch),
and Rachel; Sarah wid. adm. 1790.

Scattered in *Atropis* I have collected, 1888. North and South sides of Lake
Scott, living. (Type). None, perhaps, it was at Haverhill, Mass.

STEPHEN DAVIS was of Hartford 1646; freeman of Conn. 1648; had sec. wi. wid. of John Ward, Jr.; d. ab. 1691; had Thomas, John and Jonathan; the first two divided lands in 1692, and in 1694 took lands in right of their father, an old settler, he being dec.

Thomas, John, b. 1748; m. 1768, w. ch. Thomas, eldest; Jonathan, Stephen, James, Apphia Vanderpool, Sarah Ball, and Mary Wolcott; a. in t. John Vanderpool. Thomas, Sen., d. 12th Oct, 1754, a. 67, and Jonathan, his broth., adm. James w. 1748; n. ch. Thomas, Mary, Betsey, Margaret, and Sarah. Thomas, Winsted, 1780; w. 5 ch. James, Mary, and Leticia; w. Sarah.

$$[1] \quad \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}, \quad \mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}, \quad \mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} : p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0 \right\}, \quad \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}, \quad \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}.$$

JONATHAN d. 1690, and Thomas and John adm. Caleb, trad. son of Caleb, son of Jonathan, m. Ruth, dau. of Joseph Bruen; they had Joseph, Mary, Wm, Thos, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Martha, Sarah, Smith, and Thomas Martin. H. m. 1800, O. 1801, A. 1802, R. 1803, B. 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2

SAMUEL DAVIS, from Stratford, in 1713, bought of John Gardner "upland at the mountain 50 acres." He w. 1732; n. ch. Ebenezer, Timothy, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, and Eunice. Abigail, his wld. d. 1st Dec. 1780. H. w. 1732; n. ch. John, Jonathan, and Sarah W. of Southampton, if not of Thomas, John, or Jonathan, sons of Stephen.

GEORGE DAY m. Mary, dau Edward Riggs; had Paul, George and Samuel; d. bef. 1685, and his wid. m. Anthony Oliff or Olive.

PAUL, d. 1712, photo well taken
 married but not w. Thomas, perhaps had son John who with
 John Brown and Anne Roberts adm. 1720.

[illegible]

MISSOURIANUS. DENT. DENT. New Providence, 1784, w. c. 10. Al-
zoo. Scales, Mats. Journal and sketches, the second day, with I. W.
Maxwell.

1777: n. ch. Juduthan, Samuel, Jehiel, David, Robert, Abraham and Jared; c. ch. John and Abigail ch. of Ezekiel, Silas Day, Morris Co., 1763; w. n. Ezekiel, his bro., with the 7 others. Martin Day, w. 1777; n. ch. Abedion, Susanna, and Sarah; w. Sarah.

DANIEL DAY, Mendham, 1760; w. n. ch. Benjamin, Samuel, Zekei, Artemus, Nehemiah, Jeremiah, Timothy, Daniel, Desire, and Mary Daniel, Morris Co., 1781; w. n. ch. John, Timothy, Sally, Abigail, and Mary, w. Mary, Plymouth and Guilford, 1842; w. 7th, four Madison, probate dec. of George.

JOSEPH DAY, Hanover, 1774; w. n. ch. Jonathan, Amos, Thomas, Paul, and Stephen. Deacon Paul d. 19th June 1832, a. 74 bur. Madison.

Deacon Amos d. 24th Dec., 1782, a. 87; w. n. ch. George, Isaac, w. n. ch. Joseph, Amos, Aaron, and Phoebe, a. 1782, a. 1801.

ROBERT DENISON was at Milford 1645; had John b. 1654, Sam. b. 1656, Esther 1658, Hannah 1662 and Mary, wi. Rob. Dalglish. He d. bef. 1676, when a survey was made for his wid. Esther.

JOHN, w. 1691, a. 1st. Esther, Hannah, and Sarah; cousins, nephews, John, Samuel, and Esther; d. 1st. Mary, dec., and cousin John Brown. In 1691, John, Daniel, and Thomas Hayes, having equal shares in the land, Thomas Hayes, at Iron Works, the south side of the Iron River, Thomas Hayes, a parcel which is yet in possession of descendants. Thomas was a Deacon and lay in tradition.

STEPHEN FREEMAN was at Milford in 1646; m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Astwood; had Hannah b. 1655, Mary 1658, Samuel 1662; was dismissed to Fairfield church 1664; w., 1667, n. ch.,—Samuel, Hannah, Mary, Martha and Sarah, and wi. Hannah, who subsequently may have m. Robert Porter, of Farmington, it is said.

SAMUEL, Elizabeth, Brown, had Stephen, "1st in Newark," d. in Morris Co., 21st Oct., 1782, a. 86; and 21st Oct., 1782, a. 86; bur. at Orange, perhaps others.

SAMUEL, 1st, in Thomasland of Watchtowers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Benjamin, d. 17th Jan., 1789, a. 77, in Morris Co., w. n. ch. Gilman, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Elizabeth Johnson, and Rachel McCourey. Stephen, Jun., at Hanover, 1762; n. br. in l. Matthew Fairchild. Were they not sons of Stephen? Jedediah, d. Oct., 1811, a. near 86; Abel 30th Apr., 1803, a. 78; both bur. at Orange; where in 1746 were Deacon Sam. and Sam., jr., one of whom brought two wolves' heads to Sam. Harrison in 1744 who "markt it according to law and gave him a ticket for the same." Jedediah, Abel, and Sam., were they not sons of the Deacon?

RICHARD HARRISON, father and son, from West Kirby, in Cheshire, were at New Haven 1664. Richard, sen., took oath of allegiance; rem. to Branford, and d. Oct., 1653; his dau. Mary m. Thomas Pierson, and Elizabeth m. John Morris. Sargent Richard Harrison had Samuel, Benjamin 1655, John, Joseph, George 1658, Daniel and Mary.

SAMUEL, in Mary Ward, w. n. ch. 1724, m. ch. Samuel, John, Mary, Cundis, Sarah Ward, wi. Nathaniel, Susanna wi. Sam. Ward, jr., Abigail, and others. Samuel was a Deacon, 1747, "qualified to the communion of the peace," 1743, an active anti-royalist and "Indian purchase" man 1745, living and busy 1763; had Amos, says trad. Amos, Esq., d. 3d Mar., 1785, a. 74; w. n. ch. Keuben, Simon, Isaac, Ellenor Smith, Martha Davis, Jennina Ogden, and Ruth Mum. Isaac, w. 1785, n. ch. Thomas, James, Samuel, and Amos; bro. Simon, and bro. in l. Josiah Quimby. John, sen., d. 1st. Oct., 1762, a. 71, had s. w. n. ch. Agnes in 1732, when Elizabeth, a dau., a. 18, died.

BENJAMIN and wi. Mary were living in 1713; had son Abraham-Jennina, a dau. of Abraham and Hannah, d. 1st. June, 1735, a. 6; bur. Orange.

JOHN d. ab. 1676; his bro. Sam. adm. Sam., who d. 1705, and had wi. Sarah, may have been son of John. Dan. Dod, adm.

JOSEPH m. Dorcas Ward; was living in 1642, a. 93, and then testified concerning the purchase in 1666, and bounds of the town; his wi. d. 25th Jan., 1738, a. 76; bur. at Orange; had Joseph, Stephen, Richard, Nathaniel, Eliz. wi. Caleb Baldwin, Phoebe wi. John Ward, and Mary Saffron. Joseph m. Martha Sergeant; they had Hannah wi. Sam. Williams, Dorcas wi. Limbley, and Martha wi. Josiah Quimby; by sec. wi. Mary Tompkins had Daniel, Phoebe, Phebe, Mary Peck, Sarah 1681, Jonathan 1682, Elizabeth 1683, Richard 1684, and Jacob 1685. Stephen d. 24th Mar., 1786, a. 88; perhaps f. of Stephen, Esq., d. 1812, a. 78. Richard d. 16th May, 1766, a. 95; perhaps f. of Richard d. 30th Apr., 1822, a. 79? Nathaniel d. 24th Jan., 1779, a. 74; all bur. Orange.

GEORGE d. 22d Apr., 1715, a. 67; w. n. ch. Isaac, George, and wi. Mary. George d. 21st Jan., 1753, a. 62; w. n. ch. Caleb, Phoebe Camp, and wi.

Azariah, d. 26th May, 1788, a. 67; w. n. ch. George, Isaac, Azariah, Mary, and Phoebe; wi. Abigail; a. In l. Edward Earle. Capt. George, and Isaac, bur. at Bloomfield.

DANIEL d. 10th Dec., 1838, a. 77; w. n. ch. Daniel, Moses, Abigail Farrand, Lydia Baldwin; g. s. Jonathan; son of Jonathan who d. Dec., 1732, a. 21? Daniel, d. 19th Oct., 1748, a. 47. Moses d. 18th Feb., 1763, a. 57; w. n. ch. Jonas, Anna, Damaris, Abigail, and Sarah; Jonas, his son, and Jabez, ex. Jonas, w. 1769, n. ch. Aaron, Daniel, Moses, Jabez, Sarah, Esther, Lydia Nixon, and Polly Force. Jonathan was fath. of Daniel, Mary Ransley, and two wives of Sayres Roberts. Jabez, perhaps son of Daniel 1748, d. 15th Mar., 1769, a. 40; w. n. Daniel, Ural, and Eliphail Johnson, married s. w. n. ch. Jabez Harrison, son of s. w. n. Lydia Sayre, "to have silver handle sword, carbine, and pistols." John. Sayre to have land. Lydia Johnson, "daffier" of s. w. n. Eunice Conger, is named in his will.

THOMAS HUNTINGTON was a freeman of Conn. in 1657, and was a bro. of Simon and Christopher, sons of that Simon who died on the passage from England to Boston in 1633. Margaret, wid. of Simon, lived at Roxbury; rem. to Windsor with sec. husb., Tho. Stoughton, of Dorchester. He m. Hannah, dau. of Jasper Crane; had Samuel and Hannah, and d. aft. 1684. His wid. was sec. wi. of John Ward, sr.

SAMUEL, heir-at-law of Thomas, and wi. Sarah, in 1702 sold lands. His w. prov. 1712 n. ch. Thomas, Simon, and Hannah. Thomas had wi. Susanna; both living in 1722. Simon d. 17 July 1770, in Morris Co., a. 74. His w. n. bro. Samuel; ch. Samuel, Eunice Ogden, Phoebe Gard, Eliz. Person, and Sarah Winter; and g. s. Simon jr., son of John. His bro. d. 7 Sept. 1748, a. 74.

The tide tradition, current in very many families, that three brothers came from England together, is true of the Huntingtons. The name in the line of Thomas is said to be extinct.

THOMAS JOHNSON was son of Robert, who came early to New Haven from Hull, Eng., and in 1646 claimed lands of his dec. bro. John, and d. ab. 1677, leaving sons Thomas, John, William, the gr. fath. of Doct. Samuel Johnson, famous in Episcopacy, and Jeremiah. Thomas took the oath of fidelity in 1647; had Joseph b. 1651, John 1654, Eliphail 1658, Thomas 1664, and Simeon, bapt. 1659. He d. 5 Nov., 1694, a. 64; Ellena, his wi., 2 Nov., 1694, a. 61. His w. n. ch.,—Joseph, John, Thomas and Eliphail.

JOSEPH m. Rebecca Pierson, in 1680, and died the 10th morning and evening for the town; d. 11th Mar., 1733, a. 83; had Joseph, and Margaret, wi. Joseph Brown. His wi. dau. of Rev. Ab. Pierson, d. 8th Nov. 1732, a. 78. Joseph's w. 1765, n. ch. James, Benjamin, Robert, Phoebe Atwood, Experience Gouverneur; and g. s. Jonathan. Jonathan d. 15th Dec. 1785, a. 36; w. n. s. w. n. ch. Rebecca, and Margaret Moore; neph. John Johnson Sayres, ? niece Margaret Sayres. Benjamin d. 8th Nov., 1801, a. 72; w. n. ch. John, Daniel, William, James, David, Amos, Rachel Lemon, Eliz. Cravat, Hannah Jacobs, Rebecca Cole, and Lydia Thomson. JOHN; nothing positive known of him; may have rep. in Morris County.

ELIPHAIL, Esq., d. 20th Apr., 1718, a. 60; w. n. ch. Eliphail, Nathaniel, John, Samuel, Timothy, Deborah, and Phoebe; wi. Abigail. His first wi. Deborah, dau. of John Ward, a. 1700. Col. Eliphail d. 13th Nov., 1760, a. 64; w. n. "wife's s. w. n. Samuel Coker." Nathaniel, Esq., m. Sarah Ogden; d. 6th Apr., 1765, a. 67; had Rev. Stephen, David, Thomas, Martha Ward, and Catherine Banks. Rev. Stephen grad. Yale 1743, m. in 1744 Elizabeth dau. of Wm. Diodati of Geneva, and Commentator on the Bible. Rev. Stephen settled at Lyme 1746; was a distinguished religious and political writer, and did much to advance the cause of freedom in the Revolutionary period. He d. 8th Nov., 1786 or 8, a. ab. 63, and in the fortieth year of his ministry. He had Diodati, Nathaniel, William, Stephen, Elizabeth, Sarah Banks wi. John Griswold, Catherine wi. Rev. Rich^d Elliot, Abigail wi. Sam. Luskett, and by s. w. n. ch. Mary, wi. Rev. Matthew Newell. David

[illegible]

He was in South Sweden, com. to Lundström wh. w. Mar. 1, 4.
Hemmer Sarah, com. to Delmar, Sept. and Hedges, home. Dec. 1891.
Hiz town, w. 1779. Hemmer, John, Sarah, and Abigail May
have rep. in Morris Co.

JOHN JOHNSON was bro. of Thomas, and son of Robert, of New Haven 1643; in 1651 took oath of fidelity; had Samuel 1653, Hannah 1656, John 1661 and Sarah 1664. In 1679 had a grant of land for one of his sons to build on. In 1680 John, the son, was admitted a Planter, with others, "provided they pay the purchase, for what they have, as others."

Middleton, John. b. 1625. John, husband, to had a son, Robert, age John, 1686, 6 1 1. No. 1758, a son, George. b. 1686, 1 1 1. John and John Jr. were at Hanover, Mary, wd. of John d. 21 Sept. 1774, a. 91, in Memphis Co. John had two sons, John, b. 1 May 1774, and Robert, b. 1775. His w. u. ch. Elijah, Jacob, Gershom, Joseph, Ann, Kezia, Lydia, Abigail, and Sarah d. John Hanover 1790, w. u. ch. Jonathan, David, Abner, Hannah, and Sarah. These may all be dex. of John the son of Robert of New Haven, grand father of Middleton was a son John, son, admi. in 1736. She had six sons, Aaron, Ball,

ROBERT KITCHELL left England 25th Apr., 1639; with Rev. Henry Whitfield and others came to New Haven, it is said, in the first ship that ever anchored in its Bay. On shipboard, or upon landing, they drew up and signed a Plantation Covenant, "intending by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves in New England, and we will, the Lord assisting, sit down and join ourselves together in one certain plantation." To which all subscribed June, 1639, Robert Kitchell's the first name. He was rep. from Guilford at New Haven in 1650, '56, '61, '62 and '63; was older than most of the other settlers of Guilford, ab. 35 in 1639. They were men of considerable education, several from the Universities. He m. Margaret, dau. of Doct. Edw. Sheaffe, of Cranbrook, Kent, Eng. He had Samuel, Joanna and Sarah, who die soon.

SAMUEL in *Edw. Waldgrave of New Haven to 1647*, had *Sarah* (b. 1607-1650, Annual Coll. Samuel, Mary, and Susanna, 2 vols. ed. Grace Pierce, had Abraham and Grace. He d. 26 Apr. 1699; w. s. ch. Mary, Grace, Susanna, Abraham, Elizabeth Tompkins, w. of both; Abigail Ward, w. of John; loving w. Grace; and br. in L. Abraham Pierce. Mary in Joseph Ward, Susanna in Jonathan Baldwin. A division made in 1699 may have been at his widow's death, Abraham's guardian then commenting, Abraham in 1714 had w. Sarah and sold land in Newark, was Lieutenant in captain John Howard's comp. in Haverhill 1722. Justice "to keep the Peace" in Haverdon 1726. He d. Deacon Abraham Kitchell, 2 Dec. 1741, a. 62. Sarah his w. d. 30 Apr. 1713, a. 60, both bur. at Whitbury.

For example, Jeremiah Peck, a Congregationalist and apparently the first clergyman to be elected to an

Miscellaneous Papers Relating to Hunterdon County, N. J., by John S. Gibson, F. Zins, and Albert C. Smith. *Journals*, Joseph Edgar, p. 26; May 1775, p. 69. John d. 9 Jan. 1777, p. 63; w. n. ch. Samuel, Matthew, Joseph, David, Benjamin, Phineas, Bethuel, and Josiah. David, Joseph, John, and Samuel who d. 19th Nov. 1732, p. 28; were they not all sons of Isaac Abraham? Abraham, Esq., d. 11th Jan., 1607, p. 71; Capt. Abrahams, Esq., d. Oct. 1798, p. 58; and Aaron, Esq., d. 25th Jan., 1821, p. 76; were these not sons of Joseph? Mary Allis Kitchell, wd. of Paul Leonard, d. 29th Mar., 1762, p. 47; "a lover of true Godliness, a pattern of Purity, goodness, temperance, and charity." Henry, an ensign in 1756 in Hunterdon Co. Were not all of these descendants of Samuel Kitchell, who d. in Newark in 1690?

Deacon RICHARD LAWRENCE, at Branford, 1646; had Bethia, and Esther, bapt. at New Haven, 1651, Eleazer, b. 1652, and Sarah, 1657. His w. prov. 1691 n. s. in l. Steven Bond, and John Bruen. Sarah w. 1692 n. cons. Esther, and Jos. Brown; Bethia, and Joseph Bond.

FRANCIS LINSLEY, or Lindsley, was bro. of John, jr., and son of John, of Guilford, in 1650. In Branford churchyard are the gravestones of John, d. 1748, a. 77; John, d. 1787, a. 85; and Ebenezer, d. 1787, a. 76; descendants of John, jr. At Branford, Francis had Deborah, in 1656, Ruth, 1658; he had also John, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Joseph and Jonathan. He gave lands to Beni. Eben., Joseph and Jonathan, in 1704.

land and meadow in 1699 "by delivering him a ceyned piece of silver
the value of 100 s." (see also p. 78).
Hanover, County of Hunterdon, in 1726, sold meadow in Newark. He d.
27th Oct., 1749, a. 82; bur. at Merristown. John jr., (perhaps a son) was
"justice to keep the peace" in Hunterdon, and d. in 1849, a. 56.
f. m. a. ch. Stephen, eldest, Junia, Caleb, John, Levi, Demas, Philip,
Phoebe, Hannah, and bro. Daniel. Stephen, d. 1750, a. 38; bur. at
Madison. Junia d. 1770, a. 45; w. n. ch. Ephraim, Agur, Junia, Nehemiah;
wi. Hannah. Capt. John d. 1784, a. 56; w. n. ch. John, David,
Silas, Simeon, Hester, Phoebe, Mary, and Abigail.

EBENEZER, J., let Nov., 1763, a. 78; bur. Orange, perhaps f. of Ebenezer, and Benjamin. Ebenezer, w. 1784, n. ch. Jedediah, and Nathaniel, s. s. w. w. Ben. Matthew, Isaac, and Mary, dau. Thomas; Sam. Lindsley; and w. Elenor. Benjamin, d. 3d Sept., 1785, a. 70; w. n. ch. John, Sarah, and Eliz. and w. Dorcas.

JOSEPH, d. 1753, a. 77; bur. at Whippany.

LEONARD, Walter: Hydrocarbon content indicated below the meter.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Elder Daniel Lindley, d. 1777, a. 77. Elder Timothy d. 1785, a. 57. Benjamin Esq., d. 1811, a. 83, bur. Morristown. Elihu Lindle, 1762, w. n. ch. Jabez, eldest, Elihu, Sarah, Elizabeth and Keria.

THOMAS LUDINGTON was a son of Wm., who came to New Haven from Charlestown, and d. at the East Haven iron-works, in 1662. Soon after John Brooks' lots were laid out, he sold all his right and title unto Th. Ludington, "his neighbor." In 1692, Ludington sold a part to Th. Brown. Tho. Ludington was of Hanover, in 1721. Th. Ludington and Sarah his wi. sold salt meadow in 1731, perhaps Thos., jun., whose bro. John was the eldest.

ROBERT LYMAN was a son of Richard, of Hartford, who was bapt. at High Ongar, in 1580, and came with Eliot, in the "Lion," bringing five ch. with him; Robert, the youngest. b. in 1629, m. Hepzibah Bacon, in 1662. They had Sam., d. bef. manhood, Thankful, Hepzibah, Preserved, Wait, and Experience. Surveys were made for him in 1675, but in 1684, when

he sold to Jasper Crane, he was of Massachusetts. A hill, on which he died, in Northampton, is still named Robert's hill. John, broth. of Robt., m. Dorcas Plum, of Branford, rem. to Northampton, and had six sons and four daughters.

HENRY LYON was at Milford, 1646; m. only dau. of Wm. Bateman, at Fairfield, 1652; was dismissed from Milford to Fairfield church, 1664; was in Newark, 1667; in Eliz. town, with son Thomas, in 1673, and 1696. His w., date 1702, in Newark, n. ch. Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Thomas, dec., John, dec., Nathaniel, dec., Dorcas, and Mary; and wi. Mary.

SARAH, w. 1707, n. ch. Samuel, Henry, Joseph, John, James, Mary, Sarah, and Hannah; and w. Hannah.

ELIZABETH, w. 1709, n. ch. Joseph, Abigail, Crane, s. in 1 Nathan, Foster, Stephen, and Daniel Sayres.

THOMAS, Esq., w. 1720, n. ch. Benjamin, Anne, Canfield, and Joanna Pruden; and wi. Bethia. Benjamin d. 7th Jan., 1747, a. 53; w. n. ch. Benjamin, Moses, Matthias, Daniel, and Samuel; g. s. Rufus, Crane, s. in 1. Amos Day. His son Benjamin d. 31 July, 1758, a. 39; bur. Eliz. town, w. n. ch. Benjamin, Mary, and Martha.

ELIZABETH, d. 1st Mar., 1773, a. 69, bur. Elizabethtown.

THOMAS, Esq., w. 1791, Eliz. town, w. 1731, n. ch. Thomas, Isaac, Elizabeth, Anna, Mills, and Penelope Thompson. Thomas, w. 1759, n. ch.; Daniel, youngest, and s. in 1. Samuel Bond. Isaac, d. 3d Feb. 1764, a. 72; w. n. ch. John, Elphad, Mattathias, Abigail, and Jane; and g. d. Emily Parker. Mattathias d. 1 Feb., 1794, a. 70, bur. Morristown, w. n. ch. John, Isaac, Moses, and Aaron; g. d. Mary.

JOHN, d. 1691, had w. Hannah and Feh.

NATHANIEL was living in 1699, when Henry Lyon gave him g. s. John Ward, father, the same from lot sold by Lemuel Ward to Benj. Co., but d. bef. 1702. His ch. were Mary, and Elizabeth. His wid. Mary m. a Potter.

MISCELLANEOUS.—David Lyon, 1742, had wi. Phoebe, and broth. Nathaniel, Josiah, Zopher, Jonathan, and Henry; perhaps sons of Capt. Henry who d. 9th Aug., 1735, a. 53. Of these Zopher d. 1744; wi. Mary adm. David, and Jonathan had no ch. Josiah, w. 1760, n. ch. Abraham eldest, David, Josiah, Ann, Phoebe Halsey, Mary, and Elizabeth. Jonathan, w. 1782, n. neph. and niece Phoebe Halsey, Lydia Parkhurst, Mary Ogden, Zopher and Henry Lyon, dec'd. in 1773, whose w. n. wi. Hannah; ch. Jonathan, Stephen, Zopher, and Henry; and broth. James Lyon.

Thomas Lyon, 1785, w. n. ch. Elijah, Stephen, Benjamin, Moses, Enos, John, and Sarah; wi. Temperance.

Daniel Lyon, 1796; w. n. ch. Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, David, Daniel, Aaron, Moses, John, Stephen, Crecy, Sarah, Phoebe, Joanna, and Anna; wi. Eunice.

THOMAS MORRIS signed the Plantation Covenant at New Haven, 1639, and appears to have signed the fundamental agreement in Newark, 1667. He had John, Eleazer, Ephraim, Thomas, and Joseph, and d. at New Haven in 1673; possibly Thom. in our record was in the original John. John, at N. H. had wi. Ann, d. 1664; on 29th March, 1666, he m. Eliz. Lampson, wid. of John Lampson, and 16th Dec., 1666, John, son of Mr. John Morris, was born, and did not die soon, as has been said, but lived fourscore years. In 1668, John and Eliz. Morris, "late of New Haven," were guardians of Hopestill Lyne, dau. of John Lyne, the first hus. of Eliz., and she was dau. of Richard Harrison, of West Kirby, in Cheshire. John Morris d. ab. 1675; had John and Philip.

PETER, was one of the three soldiers in 1699, "to be paid their wages for the time they were out," by half-bro. Eleazer Lampson being another. Joanna his wife adm. in 1694.

Capt. JOUR, "eldest son and heir was satisfied with the disposal his mother made of the estate." He was High Sheriff of Essex Co. in 1709; d. 29d Oct., 1749, a. 83; Sarah his wi. d. 3d Sept., 1739, a. 74. They had Stephen and John; prob. others. Stephen d. in 1781, a. 74. Was he not fath. of John, dec. 21 Nov., 1778, a. 45, whose w. n. ch. Samuel, Zebulon, Sarah, Abigail, Deborah, and Mary; and broth. Ephraim? John Jr., 1759, w. n. ch. Samuel, Zebulon, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah; and prob. another. Samuel, w. 1759, n. ch. Mary Sarah, Betty, and "John not 14"; wi. Ellenor. John d. 13 Dec., 1819, a. 65. Zebulon d. in 1746; had property in Philad. and Newark. Daniel, Stephen and Zebulon were cotemporary, 1742. Daniel at Baskingridge, 1744.

ALEXANDER MONROW, or Monroe, was in Massachusetts bef. 1651; probably a Scotchman, but not one of the Monrows taken prisoner by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, 1651; shipped in November to be sold here. Alex. Monrow in 1684 sold "for six pounds, six acres and a half of upland in the great neck, near Beef Point, in the river shot;" made his mark X; then disappears.

MR. JEREMIAH PECK was son of Deac. Wm. of N. Haven; m. Joanna Kitchell; taught a school in Guilford, 1656; afterward at N. Haven "to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and fit for College;" was preacher at Saybrook from 1661 to 1665; a minister of the Congregational order, ordained 1669; in Newark 1670; rem. to Eliz'town; probably minister there till 1678; rem. to Greenwich, Conn., and was the first settled minister there. Margaret, wid. of Robert Kitchell, in 1679 made her will, and d. in 1682, at Greenwich. Joannah had 5 ch., and they multiplied.

EPHRAIM PENNINGTON was the only son of Ephraim, who in 1643, at New Haven, took the oath of fidelity adm. by Governor Eaton, he having taken it first. At a general court Oct., 1648, he was admitted a member and received the freeman's charge. In 1651 "a little island in the east river was granted him," each settler having at the first "6 acres within the two miles in 3 parts." He d. in 1660, leaving wid. Mary, and Ephraim, b. 1645, and Mary 1646, who m. Jona. Tompkins. Ephraim m. Mary, dau. of John Brocket, a signer of the first covenant at New Haven, and of Wallingford, in 1690. In 1673, when the Dutch exacted from the inhabitants the oath of allegiance, Ephraim and ten others were reported absent from "New Worke." He had Ephraim and Judah, and d. ab. 1694, when Mary, his wid., adm.

EPHRAIM, settled west of the mountain, probably with the emigrants, his friends and neighbors. Timothy Pennington was at Mendham in 1749; w. n. ch. Elijah, Jonathan, and Ephraim; wi. Mary, and Joseph Dod, exrs. Ephraim was at court 1741; Elijah in 1758. Jonathan in 1772, in Morris township, had in family five, one above fifty years of age.

JUDAH, with his broth. Ephraim, in 1703 made an agreement concerning the estate of their dec. father. Judah d. bef. 1738; Anna his wi. d. 8 Oct., 1749, a. 57. They had Experience, and Samuel. Experience d. in 1741, a. 16. Samuel d. 6 Aug., 1791, a. 66; by wi. Mary Sandford, had Judah, William S. Gov. of N. J., Samuel, Aaron, Anna Crane, and Mary Williams.

REV. ABRAHAM PIERSON, Pearson, or Person, was of Yorkshire; bred at Trinity College, Cambridge; grad. 1632; came to Boston 1640; joined the church

South, Daniel & Isaac, m. m. Hannahs, Benjamin, Anna, Phoebe, Thomas, and Hannah, Remond, Zeph. d. 1 Feb. 1787; s. c. John, Meridian, and Phoebe, Elias, Sarah, and Ephraim, Phoebe, was Feb. Rev. Rev.

Edward, jr., living in 1715, trad. fath. of Thomas, Joseph, and David. Thomas, of his g. m. and Hannah, Phoebe, John, and Joseph, Thomas, of his g. m. and Hannah, Zeph. Phoebe, Osborn, Esq. Teacher, of New Brunswick.

HUGH ROBERTS, at Gloucester, m. 8th Nov. 1649 Mary Calkins; rem. to N. London; had Mary 1652, Samuel 1654, and Melchior 1658; was a Tanner and located on Hugh Robert's brook in Newark; d. 1670, w. n. ch.,—Samuel, Hugh and Priscilla Osborn; had also Abiah in 1703, wi. of Moses Thomson.

HUGH ROBERTS, m. s. c. Hugh, John, Samuel, Hannah, Esq. Remond, Phoebe, d. w. of John Tompkinson of Meach, jr.; had also dan. Abigail; wi. Martha. Hugh m. Abigail Brown; d. 14th Nov. 1774; s. w. n. ch. Moses and Daniel, g. ch. Daniel, Mary, Anna, Hannah, Phoebe, Sarah, and Emma; had also g. ch. David, Mary, and Anna, son of Daniel. Moses 13th Jan. 1804, a 79, w. n. ch. Moses, John, Sears, Eunice, and Sarah. John d. May, 1757, a 46; bur. at Madison; w. n. ch. Joseph, Samuel, Stephen, John, Abigail, Sarah, Isaac, and Hannah. Sam. d. 1800, a 50, in Morris.

Moses Thomson, Joseph d. 14th Dec. 1642, w. n. ch. Jesse, John, and Joseph, William, Samuel, Amos, Phoebe, Hannah, and Sarah.

SAMUEL, in 1711, late of Newark, dec.; had Samuel, whose w. n. fath. was John Christopher Ward, and son Mary Lyon, wife of Henry, and son John Henry Lyon. The son and last of last of N. London, Miss Calkins says Samuel sen. was in Conn. Sam. Roberts, a justice in 1705, and Sam. and wi. Hannah, in 1703 were in Newark.

JOHN ROGERS was at Milford in 1639; church member 1642, d. 1684; if ever in Newark, he soon returned to Conn. He had John in 1646, Hannah 1647, Jabez 1649 and Abigail 1655. His w., 1681, n. ch.,—Eli ezer, Jabez and Hannah.

ELIEZER m. wid. Eliz. Ford at Milford in 1663.

JABEZ m. Sarah Ward in 1664, having a license from the Governor. His w. 1702, n. ch. John, Joseph, James, Jabez, Sarah, and Ruth. John w. 1714, a ch. Nathaniel, Phoebe, Elizabeth, and Sarah, and wi. Eliz. Nathaniel, in Morris Co. 1761, w. n. ch. John, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Simeon, Henry, Amos, David, Jabez, Phoebe, Sarah, and Agnes; and wi. Jonima.

JOHN d. 7 Feb. 1767, a 88; his wi. Mary d. 18th Jan. 1769, a 87. They had David and Joseph. David had Joseph who m. Abigail Johnson. Joseph had David, William, John, Eliz., Tenbrook, Lydia Crane, and Sally Nichols.

LIEUT. SAMUEL ROSE m. Mary Tompkins; he was son of Robert Rose of Wethersfield, 1639, who came from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, in 1634, with 8 ch.,—Sam., then a 9, Daniel, bro. of Sam. Swaine, m. Dorcas Rose. Sam. Rose sold his right to a fifty pound purchase in 1694 to Wm. Brant. His w., date 1698, n. cousins,—Hannah Brant, Sarah, Moses and Abigail Ball and Phoebe Day; daus. in law,—Abigail Bunnell and Hannah Carter.

JONATHAN SARGEANT was son of Jonathan, who took fidelity oath at N. Haven, 1644, at Branford in 1646, was church member, and his ch., Jona, Thomas, John and Hannah, were bapt. at N. Haven, 1651. Jonathan, sen., d. 1652. This family was extinct in Conn. by John, d. at Guilford, in 1675, and Thomas at Branford, 1700. Jonathan Sargeant, sen. and jr., witnessed the will of Samuel Rose, proved 1701.

JONATHAN, jr. d. abt. 1732. His wid. Mary m. Col. John Cooper. She d. 28th May 1787, a 80, w. n. ch. Daniel, dec., John, dec., Thomas,

Hannah Day, and Martha Harrison; and g. ch. Hannah Williams, Dorcas Harrison, and Martha Quinby. She had Jonathan, also Rev. John, of the Stockbridge Indian Mission, was b. 1710; grad. Yale Col. 1729; translated the New Testament into Mohokanews; d. 22d July, 1749; had a son John who after an interval succeeded him in the Mission. Jonathan m. Hannah Nutman. She d. 1743, a 34. They had Hannah and Sarah. Hannah "a lady of great personal attractions and moral and Christian excellence" in John Ewing, D.D. Sarah m. Jonathan Baldwin, a grad. of N. J. College, and for some time Steward of Kings, N. Y., and of Nassau Hall, Princeton. Jonathan Sergeant m. sec. wi. Abigail Dickinson. Jona. D. Sergeant was hereon. Daniel was living in 1641. Joseph d. 26 Jan. 1797, a 61. The wives of John Camp, David Sayres, and Sam. Huntington, were of the Sergeant family.

THOMAS STAPLES was of Fairfield, in 1649, and is on the list of freemen, 1669; did not remain in Newark; had Thomas, John, Mehetable, Mary, Harvey and a dau., wi. of John Beach. He prosecuted Dep. Gov. Ludlow for defamation in reporting that his wife Mary was a witch. The Court held, "that there was no proof that good wife Staples was a witch; ordered Ludlow to pay £10 to the husband for his wife's name and £5 for his trouble and cost. He d. bef. 1688."

CAPT. SAMUEL SWAINE was son of William and broth. of Daniel; came in the "Elizabeth and Anne" from London, 1635; was at Watertown and Wethersfield; from thence rem. to Branford, in 1647, with its founders; was rep. 1663; in 1668 rep. Assemb. E. J. His will, made 1682, gives all to "beloved wife Joannah." Their ch. were, Elizabeth, b. 1649, wi. of Josiah Ward; Christiana, b. 1659, wi. Nath. Ward; Sarah, b. 1669, wi. Thomas Johnson; Abigail, wi. Eleazer Lampson and Joanna, wi. Jasper Crane. Joanna Crane, d. 16 Sept., 1720, a 69.

MARTIN TICHENOR, or Tichenell, trad. says of France, took oath at N. Haven, Aug., 1644; m. Mary Charles 1651, had John 1653, Abigail 1655, Daniel 1656, Hannah 1659, and Samuel 1660. His w., 1681, n. ch.,—John, Daniel, Samuel, Jonathan, a minor, and Abigail; and s. in l.,—Ensign John Treat.

JOHN m. Hannah Baldwin; w. 1695 n. son Martin, a minor. Martin d. 1 Feb. 1732, a 44; w. n. ch. David, John, Martin, and Susanna; br. in l. Moses Ball. David, bur. Orange; d. 5 Aug. 1788, a 67; w. d. ch. John, Jabez, Zenas, David, Caleb, Mary, Hannah, and Susanna.

DANIEL, w. 1727 n. ch. Joseph, John, Daniel, and Jane Tuttle; wi. Elizabeth. Joseph, Morris Co., w. 1701 n. ch. Moses, James, Daniel, Joseph and Jane. John had John, Ezekiel, and Daniel. John w. 1784, n. ch. Nathan, Joseph, Isaac, Nathaniel, Lydia, and Hannah. Ezekiel, w. 1777 n. ch. David, Samuel, Jabez, Eljah, Israel, Esther, and Mary. Daniel w. 1784 n. ch. Josiah, Hannah, Rhoda, and Betsey. Daniel d. 2 J. 1776, a 72; w. 1759 n. ch. Aaron, Daniel, David, Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac, Dorcas, Catherine, and Phoebe Meeker, w. Susanna. Susan Beach was another, also Isaac, Gov. of Vermont for several years; and T. S. S.

SAMUEL d. prob. bef. 1687, when John, Daniel and Jonathan had land, in right of their father.

JONATHAN was 78 in 1741; had a son Jonathan.

MICHAEL, or Micah, TOMPKINS, rem. from Wethersfield to Milford, 1639, with wi. Mary; had Jonathan and Mary, both bapt. 1643, Eliz. 1645, Seth 1649, Rebecca 1653, Abigail 1655, and Micah 1659. At Milford he for a time secreted the Regicides Goffe and Whalley, giving them aid and comfort; his girls not aware that angels were in the basement. He, being "of Newark in the government of N. England,"

made his will 30th June, 1688; which was proved Dec. 1690; n. ch.—Jonathan, Micah Seth, Mary Rose and Abigail Dalglish. Eliz. m. Jas. Bishop, N. Haven, 1665. Mary, wid. of Mich., was living 1695. Seth m. Elizabeth Kitchell; d. bef. 1739, had Mary Bruen, prob. others.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jonathan m. Mary Douglass, 12 Apr., 1664, at Milford. In 1750, John, Seth and Micah, sons and da., were sold up. In 1751, Joseph and John, d. bef. 1751, had children; viz. David, In 1751, Samuel and Isaac, eldest Micah, were living. In 1751, Joseph and wi. of Wapping sold land in Newark. In 1751, Antonio, Esq., married Joel, bro., were living. In 1738, John and Obadiah, with consent of Sarah, w. of Obadiah, sold lands in Newark. In 1741, Elizabeth and Charles transferred to George, Joseph and Margaret, w., 1741, n. ch.—Ezekiel, Isaac, Robert, Nathan, Samuel, Daniel and Hannah. Land d. 1841, cost but Micah. David w. 1731 n. ch.—David, Isaac and Abigail. Same, 1741, n. ch.—Micah, w. 1751, d. 1751. James, John, Joseph, David, Mary, and Sarah Smith, Sam. Roberts, Hannah Farrand, Joanna Francis, Mary Harrison, Isaac, Benjamin, Esther, James, and David Tompkins. Job, w. 1784, n. wi. Eunice; ch.—Jonathan, minor, Jane and Phebe, and sons to Prof. Church, Newark, Conn.

CAPT. ROBERT TREAT, born in England, son of Richard, and broth. of Sarah, wi. of Matt. Canfield, was with his father at Wethersfield; in 1640 was of Milford, and town clerk. m. Jane Tapp there, and was an Assistant of the New Haven Colony, 1659. For his "expense with the Indians about purchasing" on Pesayak river, in 1666, he had "given him two acres of land in the town plot, near the frog pond," and in the choice of lots had the first. In 1672 he returned to N. England, and in 1675 "Major Treat was dismissed from the church of Christ, at Newark," to the church at Milford. In Philip's war he was Commander-in-Chief, in 1676 Deputy Governor, and in 1683 Gov. of Conn. He served in that place 15 years, retired from old age and d. 12th July, 1710, a. 88. His w., 1708, n. ch.—Samuel, John, Mary, Robert, Hannah, Joseph and Abigail. Hannah m. Rev. Sam. Mather, of Windsor; Abigail m. Rev. Samuel Andrews, of Milford.

JOHN, son of Sarah Trementer, was a Justice "to keep the Peace in the County of Essex" under Governor, in 1700 was rep. Essex in the Assembly, when the qualification was 1000 acres or 10000 personal estate. In 1702 was Pres. Judge in Court, in 1703 was Major Treat. Died 1 Aug., 1714, a. 66, leaving his estate to his son Sarah, who m. Jonathan Crane, Esq. He had issue as follows.

MARY m. Deac. Azariah Crane. She d. 1794, a. 35. The descendants of Jonathan and Azariah are the representatives of Gov. Treat, in N. J.

JOSEPH WALTERS, of Waters, was at New Haven in 1649; a church member 1654; d. ab. 1688. He gave his cousin, Jonathan Sayres, his estate. Capt. Jona. Sayre d. 20th May, 1732, a. 50. Benjamin and Abigail Co., and Caleb Sayres were witnesses to his will in Dec., 1727. His dau., Hannah, m. John Ogden, Esq.

LAWRENCE WARD took oath of fidelity at N. Haven at the organization of the government; rem. to Branford 1646; was bro. of George of Branford and uncle to John Ward, the Dish Turner; was employed by the government of the old Colony to search for the Regicides Whalley and Goffe, at Milford, where it was probably known they were not to

be seen, Micah Tompkins having secreted them. He was rep. in 1665 and '6, and in Newark the first Deacon on record. He d. in 1670; no ch.; his sist., Isabel, wi. of Joseph Baldwin and moth. of John Catlin adm. by John Catlin and John Ward, her attorneys.

JOHN WARD, SEN., or Serg. John Ward, trad. son of Joyce Ward, widow, of Wethersfield; at Branford had John b. 1649, Mary 1654, Nathaniel 1656, Hannah 1658, Elizabeth 1660, Dorcas 1662, Deborah and Phebe. He was rep. 1666, and at Branford many years. His w., 1694, n. ch.—John and Nathaniel; g. s. John Ward, a. in l. Jabez Rogers and John Cooper. Mary wi. Sam. Harrison, Hannah wi. Jona. Baldwin, Dorcas wi. Jos. Harrison, Deborah wi. Eliph. Johnson, Sarah wi. J. Rogers, Phebe wi. John Cooper.

JOHN, son of John of Henry Lyon, son w. Abigail Kitchell, son ch.—John, Jonathan, David and Mary. John was a Lyon. His son, Lemuel, d. 1784, and w. Hannah adm. David d. Mary Brown, 3d Dec., 1768, a. 88; w. n. ch.—Moses, Ezekiel, David, s. in l. Nath. Chandler, and his Phebe Chandler. David, son of Morris, Ezekiel's place in highlands. Moses d. 26th Sept., 1784, a. 56; James, son of Moses, d. 1846, a. 82. David, Hanover, 1783; w. n. ch.—Eunice, Ichabod, David, Hannah, Polly, Beth and Sarah. w. Hannah, Ichabod, Morris Co.; w., 1799, n. ch.—Elijah, Moses, David, Damaris, Phebe and Sarah, s. Esther.

NATHANIEL M. Christiana Swaine; w., 1732, n. ch.—Nathaniel and Phebe Crane; g. ch.—James, Elizabeth, Christiana and Deborah, ch. of Joseph, deac. Mary and Phebe Dalglish, and Rachel Canfield, ch. Sarah Dalglish, deac. Nath., Rebecca and Joanna Pierson, ch. of Joanna. Nathaniel d. 9th Apr., 1783, a. 92; w. n. ch.—Abigail and Mary; g. ch.—Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, and Elizabeth, Jesse and Abraham Ward.

JOHN WARD, JR., or the Turner, was, says trad., son of George of Branford, and neph. of Deac. Ward; w., 1684, n. ch.—John, Josiah and Samuel; wi. Sarah, and s. in l. John Gardner. Sarah b. 1651, John 1654, Samuel 1656, Abigail 1658, Josiah 1661; had also Nathaniel and Caleb.

JOHN, Jr., Turner; Benj. Price, Eliz. town, adm. 1690; had son Sam. Sargent, w. 1700, adm. 1695.

JOSEPH M. Mary Kitchell; w., 1713, n. ch.—Samuel, Robert, Josiah, Lawrence and Sarah; sec. wi. America. Samuel d. 15th May, 1733, a. 52; bur. Orange; had wi. Jemima; ch.—Bethuel, Isaac and Daniel. Bethuel w., 1753, n. ch.—Zenas, Rebecca, Esther and Mary. Isaac d. 15th Nov., 1754, a. 36; bur. Orange. Daniel w., 1755, n. ch.—Amos, Samuel, Joanna and Hannah; wi. Mary; broth. Amos Harrison, Lawrence d. 4th Apr., 1793, a. 83; w., 1776, n. ch.—Samuel, Jacob, Jonathan, Stephen and Cornelius.

ESTHER, "homest and pious" d. 9th Feb., 1762, a. 66, w. n. ch.—Elizabeth, Caleb, Timothy, Theophilus, Thomas, John, Stephen, Mary Smith, Sarah, Sarah and Hannah Woodruff. Caleb, son of Jacob, w. n. ch.—Caleb and Zeladiah, and wi. Hannah. Zeladiah w., 1784, n. ch.—Caleb, Moses, Zebadiah and John, and wi. Sylvia. Theophilus w., 1783, n. ch.—Joseph, Caleb and Timothy Cooper Ward.

NATHANIEL w., 1732, n. ch.—Nathaniel, Abner and Eunice Woodruff. His wi., Sarah, Harrison, d. 26th Oct., 1771, a. 33. Nathaniel d. 20th Nov., 1754, a. 42; w. n. ch.—Jabez, Abraham, Nathaniel, Sarah and Mary. Abner d. 20th May, 1777, a. 62; w. n. ch.—Abner, Elliot and Matthias, and wi. Sarah, Hannah, wife of Abner, d. 1780, 1780. Thomas, their son, d. 29th July, 1756, a. 30. Hannah, a dau., d. 1746. Hannah, sec. w. of Abner, d. 4th Apr., 1748. Sarah, relict of Abner, d. 1791, 1801, bur. at Farmington, a. 92. Matthias d. 13th Apr. 1801, a. 67. Abner d. 20th Oct., 1816, a. 78.

JOSEPH WARD, son of Geo. Ward, of Branford, and bro. of John, the Dish Turner, m. Elizabeth Swaine,

Phoebe, and Sarah. John in Tryphena Baldwin, had Aaron, Ebenezer, B. and Oliver.

Emmanuel d. 17th Mar. 1705, a. 88; m. Sarah.

DAVID OGDEN was from Eliz'town ab. 1676, brother, it is believed, of John, jun. Jonathan and Joseph, and son of John, who was at Stamford 1644, and agreed next year with Gov. Kieft, of N. Amsterdam, to build a stone church; in 1644 was at Hempstead; in 1656 at Southampton; in Conn. church 1662; purchaser of Eliz'town 1664, and rep. in Assembly 1668. He m. Eliz., wid. of Josiah Ward; w. Dec. 1691, n. ch.,—David, eldest, John, Josiah and Swaine.

Capt. Deacon, of New York, w. n. ch. John, David, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Martha; s. and Neph. and Niece, John, and Joseph Tuttle. John, Esq., in Morris Co., d. 10 Dec. 1776, a. 87, had s. and d. John, Aaron, Deacon, and w. a Rev. Deacon, and three David, Esq., a Catherine, son of Col. Joseph, a 17th Jan. 1790, 40, had David, Sarah, Abigail, Catherine, James and Jacob. Isaac Long worth in his will. David Esq., High Sheriff in 1794, respected and independent goodness and universally esteemed, d. 17th July 1828, had Rev. David, Moses, Charles, and Ebenezer, son Robert, Jonathan, Martha, and Sarah, Isaac, had David, Sarah, Jonathan, Elizabeth, and Isaac, and was s. s. of the Tuttle family.

JOHN W. DOG 1745, n. ch. Thomas Isaac, Hannah, Phoebe, Jeremiah, Eliza and Sarah. Jeremiah m. Ben. Pierson Esq., Stratton Isaac Pierson, Eliza m. James Nutman, and Benjamin a Williams.

Col. JUSTIN and w. "Catherine," in 1750, was rep. in Assembly, 1740 and 1741, d. 17th May 1769, a. 81 w. n. ch. David, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, and Catherine Longworth; g. ch. John, and Henry, sons of Josiah; Sarah, Catherine, Joseph, Jacob, David, and Joseph, Barley, ch. of Mary, g. g. son Joseph, again Barley, son of James, g. d. and s. Mary. Hon. David grad. Yale 1788, Judge Sup. Court, and in the Revolution a distinguished leader, d. 1809, a. 87, and Isaac, a lawyer, who m. Dec. 1772, a. 26, dau. of Rev. Isaac Browne, and in sympathy with the Judge, in 1776 left; Abraham also of the bar; and Col. Samuel, f. of David B. Ogden. David B. was a distinguished physician, and settled in Lancaster, 1. 1. M. D. in 1800, from 1800, d. 18th Aug. 1840, a. 40.

SWAINE, d. 20th Apr. 1755, a. 68. Capt. Abraham d. 11th May 1790, a. 67; w. n. ch. Abraham, Eleazer, and Eliza Baldwin; g. ch. Abraham and Rachel Baldwin, and Moses Osborn; s. in l. Josiah Baldwin. David d. 19th Oct. 1751, a. 38; all bur. in Orange. John, d. 1797, a. 60; bur. Caldwell; perh. all sons of Swaine.

BENJAMIN PARKHURST, of Elizabethtown, perh. son of Benj., one of the Associates; in his w., 1721, n. ch.,—Benjamin, Samuel, John, Martha, Mary and Hannah; wi., Mary.

BENJAMIN had French a wife, and seven fine s. and d. David Jones, Moses Bench, John Kitchell, and a Muchmore; perh. others. Benj., in Sussex ab. 1800, not m. m.

SAMUEL in Justice Baldwin, on the day bef. the Rev. Amos, out town, 1770. They had Stephen, Caleb, David, Samuel, and inf. dau., d. 1751. Stephen, m. to Springfield, had Samuel d. 19th Sept. 1861, a. 62; w. n. ch. Steph. d. 6th Nov. 1813, a. 22; and Abraham, f. of Charles, and Jonathan. Caleb m. Lydia Lyon, died 13th Aug. 1785, a. 40, had Jabez, Henry L., Hannah Wilson, Esther Clark, Lydia, Nehemiah, Caleb, and Abby Lyon. He d. 7th Feb. 1817, a. 73; had s. wi. wid. Eunice Brown. David d. Oct. 1778; had John, Samuel, David, and Mary Woodruff, wi. of Abner. Rev. Samuel, grad. Princeton, d. and bur. at Blooming Grove, young, had Nathaniel and Mary. Samuel d. 1783.

JOSEPH PECK m. Lydia Ball; was son of Henry, of N. Haven, who m. Sarah, dau. of Roger Ailing; b. 9th Oct., 1675; d. 9th Jan., 1746, a. 71, the grave-stone proving the genealogy. They had Joseph, Timothy and Sarah.

Deacon JOSEPH d. 12th July, 1772, a. 70; m. Jemima Lindley; w. n. ch. John, David, Abigail Jones, Ruth Dod, Eliza Wright, and g. ch. David, son of Jesse, dec. John, Esq., w. 1782; n. ch. Jared, Aaron, John, Stephen, Rhoda, and Elizabeth.

TIMOTHY, d. 20th Oct. 1797, a. 88, for Morris Co., w. n. ch. Nathaniel, Sarah Beach, Lydia Hathaway, Phoebe Goble, and Abigail Gardner. Nathaniel d. 30th Mar. 1782, a. 39; had Phoebe, Hannah, Rachel, Mary, Tirza, Lydia, and Sarah.

SAMUEL POTTER, from Wallingford, was son of John, of New Haven, and bapt. 1641; m. Anna only dau. of Wm. Russell, 1670; was admitted a planter in 1678; had a survey and patent 1679; was one of the three soldiers in 1691; d. ab. 1696. Deacon Samuel Potter d. 4th Feb. 1756, a. 84; possib. his son; was buried on the green by the church at Conn. Farms. Sam, son of John Potter, and neph. of Samuel, was b. 1675; deac. Sam. 1671. Justice Potter, at Court from 1725 to 1737, and deac. Sam. perh. the same?

Rev. JOHN PIRDDEN was a son of Rev. Peter, from Yorkshire, who came to Boston with Davenport, and at N. Haven gathered the Milford church, over which he was settled in 1650. Rev. John grad. Harvard 1668; was settled at Jammica, L. I., 1670, at Newark from 1692 to 1699; in 1706, and after, had for scholars Nat. and Sam. Douglas, David and Mary Ogden, Jos. and David Peck, John and Steph. Dod, Tho. and Eliph. Johnson, Nat. and Dan. Morris, Jos. and Steph. Harrison, Jos. and Phoebe Brown, Sam. and Sim. Huntington, Ben. Pierson, John Plum, Eben. Lyon, Dan. Lindley, and others, night and day. Casparus Schuyler, and Gerardus Beckman, entered for board and school in 1707. In 1792, he sent to the weaver at Flushing, "linen warp and woolen left to be wrought into curtains." In 1712 John Conduit wove thirty-one yards of woolen cloth for him for £1 3s. 6d.—two hundred-and-eighty-eight pounds of beef had from Jasper Crane, being worth £2 8s. 0d. He d. 11th Dec. 1725, a. 80; had ch. John, Joseph, Joanna, wi. Nathaniel Moore; Kezia, wi. Elnathan Baldwin, and Sarah, wi. James Nutman.

JOHN b. at Milford 1675; w. 1715, n. ch. Abigail, and Joanna. Abigail m. Samuel Ailing.

Deacon JOSEPH d. in Morris Co., Sept. 1776, a. 84; w. n. ch., Joseph, Isaac, Peter, Moses, Abner, Benjamin, Kessiah, Rachel, and Sarah Miller.

JOSEPH TUTTLE m. Abigail Ogden; rem. to Whippany, bef. 1738; was Esq., Deacon and Col., d. 1789, a. 91; w. n. ch. Joseph, John and David; g. s. Samuel, son of Joseph.

SAMUEL, Hanover, 1762; w. n. son Ebenezer; broth. John, Joseph, David, Moses, and James; wi. Rachel.

TIMOTHY TUTTLE, Esq., Hanover, 1755; w. n. ch. Daniel, Thomas, Isaac, Stephen, Abraham, Mary and Joanna; s. in l. John Style; wi. Cecilia, John Style, adm. Abraham, 1762.

MISCELLANEOUS. Joseph and Timothy Tuttle, widows of Stephen, who was b. 20th May 1670, and in his w. Weybridge, 1709, n. ch. Timothy, eldest, Joseph, Stephen, and Sam., sons John Cooper. Stephen was assen. of Joseph, who m. Hannah Munson in 1667, and g. s. of Wm., who came from Co. Northampton says that, in 1640, to Boston, a. 26, with s. and three ch., but soon came to New Haven and became a man of consequence.

JOHN VANCE, d. 9th Nov. 1751, a. 64. Alias or Alice, wid. 17th Sept. 1764, a. 73. His w. n. ch.,—

Edward, William, Thomas, Alexander, Esther, Anne, James, Elizabeth Henry, and g. s. John, son of of Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In 1761, Wm. and Mary sold to Sam. Hayes, for £220 a Vine and Grove, 1000 ft. square, situated at Walsh. Mary d. 7th Dec. 1781, a. 68; w. n. ch. Elias, John, Abigail, Heaton, and Phoebe Bruen; w. Phoebe; g. ch. James, Henry, and Hannah Lyon; Joseph, Elias, Jabish, Eliz. and Phoebe Bruen; and Phoebe Horton. Elias, 1771, w. n. ch. Christopher, and Nathaniel; neph. James, Jonathan, Stephen, Zophar, and Henry, ch. of Henry Lyon, dec. Jonas Wood, 1745, w. n. ch. Anna Clark, Phoebe Terrill, Margaret and Sarah; bro. Joseph; and John, a. of bro. John, dec.

JOHN VANDERPOOL, m. Apphia Davis. He d. 16th July 1763, a. 56. She d. 27th Aug. 1795, a. 87. They were m. bef. 1739. John, perh. s. of Wynant, d. 4th Apr. 1750, a. 69. Catharine, w. of Wynant, d. 12th Jan. 1744, a. 57. John kept the County House in 1762 and in 1765, Thomas, perh. son, was paid "for Boards to make a Partition in the Court House, 20 sh."

MISCELLANEOUS.—From their broken graves, their graves having been removed, and by an Hon. Man and Gen. Council, at 5 cents per s. ft., it was found that Malachi Pool d. 26th March, 1714; Malachi, son of David, d. 1st of February, in 1774, a. 40; of Abraham and James in 1736, and the step of Malachi and Mary Pool, 16th Oct. 1736, a. 2; and James Vanderpool d. 1st Mar. 1763, a. 54, a. 55.

JOHN POOL, d. 27th Feb. 1781, a. 37; w. n. ch. Albion, James, John, and Jabez; w. Elizabeth.

THOMAS VANDERPOOL, w. 1785, n. ch. James, John, and Isaac, w. Rachel.

DORCAS JAMES WHEELER, d. 3d Jan. 1747, a. 63; Mary, his wid., perh. sec. wi., d. 1st Jan. 1763, a. 84. He bought of Ab. Kitchell, in Dec. 1712, the home lot farm. Rob. Kitchell's and was prob. with two Joseph Wheeler's, in Newark, 1726, of the Milford family. He had a son Caleb, perh. other ch.

DEACON CALER, d. 22d Dec. 1803, a. 77. His w. n. ch. Caleb and James, ch. s. and Robert Neil, and w. Phoebe. Capt. James, d. 12th Mar. 1777, a. 37; a soldier of the Revolution, good, and true, and worthy of a more honorable monument than the edifice stealthily and illegally erected on the burial place of the family. His ch. were Stephen, James, Joseph, and Phoebe. Phoebe was w. of Gov. Wm. S. Pennington.

JOSEPH WHEELER, w. 1726; n. ch.,—Ephraim, Stephen, Dorcas, Mary, Patience and Abigail.

JOSEPH WHEELER, w. 1726; n. ch.,—eldest Joseph, Justice, Obadiah, Patience Beardslee; s. in l. Samuel Farrand; w. Dorcas. He had lands in Milford, Port Royal and Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.—David Wheeler, Hanover; w. n. ch. David, John, Mary, Phoebe, Joseph, and Sarah. w. Charles. David, d. 30th May 1775, a. 27; bur. Whippany. John, Hanover, 1780; w. n. ch. Charity, Susanna, and Eliz. In 1772, Joseph, and Abiel, of Morris Co., sold land in Newark. Sarah, w. of Jos., d. 28th Jan. 1735, a. 52; bur. Newark.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS, a son of Matthew, of Wethersfield, had "for his home lot, part of a sec. division, on the hill by the town side, in the rear of Henry Lyon's home lot." He d. 12th Nov. 1732, a. 81; bur. at Orange. Matthew, Esq., pres. his s. w. 1759 n. ch.,—Isaac, Thomas, Sarah Mun, Jemima Dod, Lydia Harrison and Joanna Condit.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amos Williams, appears in 1700, may have been the father of Matthew, b. 1714. Nath. and Garrison, m. in 1734. Capt. Amos, d. 19th Apr. 1744, a. 70. Amos, Esq., d. 20th June, 1754, a. 60, w. n. ch. James, d. 10th July, 1780, a. 60. Ebenezer, d. 11th May, 1814, a. 80. Samuel, d. 1st Apr. 1812, a. 59. Samuel, Jr., d. 7th Apr. 1803, a. 59. Ebenezer, d. 1803, should possibly be traced from lineage.

JONAH WOOD, d. 18th Apr. 1725, a. 63; bur. in Newark, perh. s. of Jonas, of Conn., 1641; Southampton, bef. 1654, and one of the 80 Elizabethtown associates.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Capt. Christopher Wood, perh. s. of Jonah, d. 8th Feb. 1759, a. 68; w. n. ch. Elias, John, Abigail, Heaton, and Phoebe Bruen; w. Phoebe; g. ch. James, Henry, and Hannah Lyon; Joseph, Elias, Jabish, Eliz. and Phoebe Bruen; and Phoebe Horton. Elias, 1771, w. n. ch. Christopher, and Nathaniel; neph. James, Jonathan, Stephen, Zophar, and Henry, ch. of Henry Lyon, dec. Jonas Wood, 1745, w. n. ch. Anna Clark, Phoebe Terrill, Margaret and Sarah; bro. Joseph; and John, a. of bro. John, dec.

ROBERT YOUNG was one of the Scotchmen welcomed by the town, with Clizbie and Nesbit. He was perh. one of those given to Pitlochrie and Barclay, and if not banished, a companion of the prisoners, in 1685. He m. Sarah, dau. Ben. Baldwin. They had David, John, Jonathan, Robert and Stephen. He was Sheriff in 1696, and a Trustee named in the grant from the Proprietors of N. J. with John Curtis, John Treat and Theoph. Pierson, to hold "the small tract allotted for the burying place," and for no other purpose forever. He d. 7th Nov. 1726, a. 63. By a permit from the suc. of said Prop. a highway has desecrated his grave for 30 years!

DAVID, d. 3d Sept. 1765, a. 60. John, d. 25th Apr. 1782, a. 73. David, the astronomer, was from one of these. Stephen, was b. 4th July, 1716; w. 1785 n. ch. Jonas, Aaron, Daniel, and Abigail Alling; w. Joshua.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Thomas Young; Pequannock; w. 1769, n. ch. Arthur, Thomas, Morgan, Daniel, David, Margaret, Eliz., Phoebe, Thankful, Mary, and Hannah. John Young, Morris Co., w. 1775 n. ch. Israel, Jonathan, Isaiah, Benjamin, John, Grover, Sylvanus, Sarah, Temperance, and Experience. Joseph Young, Hanover; w. 1789 n. ch. Grover, John, and Nathaniel Marsh.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CITY OF NEWARK.¹

(Continued.)

Historical Account of the Circumstances Leading to and Connected with the Pioneer Settlement of Newark—Indian Bill of Sale to the Newark Men. Indian Deed of Sale and Confirmation to the Town of Newark—Deed from the Proprietors. Proprietors' Record of Warrant and Survey—Pioneer Town Patent or Charter—Pioneer Boundaries of ye Ancient Township of Newark.

It was in the spring of 1666 that two or more diminutive vessels, after carefully passing from the harbor of New York through the Kill van Kull, into what is now known as Newark Bay, were to be seen ascending the Passaic as tide and wind permitted. Neither history nor tradition has preserved the names of these small craft; and we are uninformed as to the precise day of their arrival, but attendant circumstances indicate that it was in the beginning of May, old style.

¹Compiled from an historical address delivered by the late William A. Whitehead, on the occasion of the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Newark in May, 1866.

These vessels brought to New Jersey a small company of adventurous spirits, men of enterprise and industry, of intelligence and integrity, experienced in the management of public affairs,—God-fearing men. And women, too, were there, simple in their tastes and pursuits, loving and enduring, to whom it was home wherever the interests of fathers or husbands called them. The whole, a company associated and bound together less by the ties of nationality and consanguinity than by, to them, the stronger chain of a common religious faith, and a common sentiment of civil liberty to be enjoyed in subordination to that faith.

But leaving these vessels and their interesting freight for awhile, let us review the circumstances which preceded and led to their arrival.

Although more than half a century had rolled away since the discovery of the country by Hudson, yet, strange as it may seem to us in these days of progress and indefinite expansion, the settlements of the Dutch in what is now Eastern New Jersey were confined to the peninsula between the river that bears the discoverer's name and the Hackensack; for, although we have recorded evidence of one attempt at a settlement somewhere within Newark Bay in the year 1643,¹ yet the project was abandoned the ensuing year in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, and never resumed.² Consequently all the lands west of the Hackensack River, Newark Bay, and the sound between Staten Island and the main were unappropriated by Europeans down to 1665.

There had been several inquiries made, in relation to the privileges that might be expected by those who should renew the attempt to effect a settlement in "Achter Col," as the Dutch at New Amsterdam then called this region, from its lying *back of, or beyond the bay*, south of Manhattan Island; but even these feeble indications of enterprise were not manifested until near the close of the Dutch domination. Thus in February (15th) and April (29th), 1661, a secret application from "a company of honest men," so called, of Huntington, L. I., for liberty "to sit downe ther to make a plantation," was responded to on the 21st of June, by permission from the Dutch authorities for them to visit and examine the lands prior to entering into any agreement for their occupancy;³ but we have no information of any further proceedings in connection with the contemplated undertaking.

Later in the same year, however, another application was made from another quarter, which may be considered as the first step towards effecting the settlement here.

What is now the State of Connecticut consisted then of two colonies, Connecticut and New Haven. The former comprised the settlements at the mouth and on the banks of the Connecticut River; the latter

included not only New Haven, proper but also the towns of Milford, Branford, Guilford, and Stamford in its vicinity, and the town of Southold, on Long Island; but, of the two, Connecticut was the more prosperous.⁴ When it is remembered that it was in New Haven that the regicides Whalley and Goffe were so cordially received and carefully concealed and guarded,⁵ the announcement that republican views were in the ascendant in the colony will occasion no surprise; neither will the kindred facts that the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England, in 1660, was exceedingly obnoxious to many of its people, and that, although they brought themselves to acknowledge him formally on the 21st of August, 1661, "to be the lawful King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and all other territories thereto belonging," great apprehensions of its effect upon the future of the colony were excited and bitter dissensions aroused by the event.⁶

It was under these circumstances that the attention of some of the most prominent men of the New Haven colony was turned to the propriety of seeking without delay, a location elsewhere more favorable to the exercise and dissemination of the civil and religious privileges they cherished than might be looked for under monarchical and hierarchical rule. Although it has been said that the most strongly developed characteristic of the Englishman of that day—jealousy of the Dutch—blazed with peculiar malignity in New England,⁷ yet the colonists of New Haven, as they cast their eyes over the continent in search of the asylum they desired, were not prevented by any feelings of the kind which they may have cherished from recognizing that within the domain of their neighbors on the south, and beneath the folds of Holland's standard of red, white and blue,—prophetic colors,—were both the land and the privileges they coveted.

On the 8th of November, 1661, Matthew Gilbert, Deputy Governor of the colony of New Haven, wrote from Milford to Governor Stuyvesant, at New Amsterdam, informing him that, "a Companie of Considerable that came into new N. E. that they might serve God wth a pure conscience and enjoy such liberties & priueledges, both Ciuill and Ecclesiasticall, as might best advantage unto, and strengthen them in the end and worke aforesaid, wth also, through the mercy of God, they have enjoyed for more than twentie yeares together; and the lord hauing blessed them wth posterities so that their numbers are encreased, & they being desirous to p^{ro}uide for their posterities so as their outward comfortable subsistence and their soules welfare might, in the use of sutable means thorough the blessing of the Almighty, be attained,"—that this

¹ N. Y. Dutch MSS. at Albany, vol. ix, pp. 127, 128.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii, pp. 86, 87, iv, p. 231.

³ N. Y. Dutch MSS., vol. ix, pp. 369, 363.

⁴ *Palfrey's New England*, i, p. 136.

⁵ *Trumbull's Connecticut*, i, pp. 242-246. Stiles, Regicides, etc.

⁶ *Trumbull, Palfrey, etc.*

⁷ *Brethhead's Commemorative Oration*, pp. 13-21.

company, having been encouraged so to do by the courtesy extended by the Governor to persons appointed to visit "some adjacent parts" on a previous occasion, had appointed a committee of four of their most prominent men, at the head of which was Robert Treat, to confer with him relative to the terms upon which they might "begin to plant," and thereafter secure additions in those who might wish to join them "for the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ Jesus in the Congregational way," and secure "all other means of comfort and subordination thereunto." In behalf, therefore, of the committee, sundry propositions were submitted, for which, as they were from "true men and no spies," a careful consideration was solicited with a view to a return of a definite answer to each. (See correspondence and propositions on the subject in Chapter XXXIII.)

These propositions were favorably received by the Director-General and his Council, and on the 28th of November a formal answer to them, in part, was agreed to. Treat and his associates were informed that, so far as related to the religious privileges and liberties asked for, no objections were entertained, "because," it was said, "there is no difference in the fundamental point of the worship of God betwixt these [the churches of the New Netherland] and the churches of New England, but only in the ruling of the same;" and "because in our native country, and also here, was never practiced restraint of consciences." Nor were any impediments that we would think of very serious magnitude thrown in the way of a concession of the other rights for which they had stipulated. The only modifications suggested were the requisition of an oath of fidelity to the government from all the inhabitants, the reservation for them of the right of appeal to the high court, and the prior approval of officers and magistrates; double nominations to be made from among themselves, and the selection left to the Director-General and his Council.¹ Yet these restrictions, affecting as they did their free, unbiased choice of officers and the reservation of the right of appeal from the decision of their courts, were unpalatable, and for some months the projected emigration to the New Netherland appears to have slumbered.

The condition of things in the New Haven colony, however, was growing more and more unsatisfactory. The colony of Connecticut, through the personal influence and active agency of John Winthrop, Jr., its Governor, had obtained in April, 1662, a royal charter, the territorial limits of which were made to include New Haven, without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants.² This naturally excited great dissatisfaction, but there were also peculiar features in the instrument itself, and anticipated evils

from a junction with Connecticut, which prompted a determined resistance to the loss of identity which the recognition of the charter involved. Connecticut admitted to the privileges of freemen all its inhabitants, whether church members or not, while New Haven had always confined those privileges to those who were content to enjoy them only "in the Congregational way." This fact alone tended to render submission to the charter impossible on the part of many, and there were also theological differences which were in the way of union.³

Again, therefore, were the thoughts and inclinations of the discontented turned southward. Robert Treat, this time attended by Philip Groves and John Gregory, towards the close of 1662 or the beginning of 1663, approached the Dutch authorities, reviving their former propositions and soliciting a more favorable response than before received to those of which modifications had been suggested. After several conferences with Stuyvesant and his Council, Gregory, who had remained behind to learn the result, was made the bearer of their decision under date of March 11, 1663. They softened in some particulars their former requisition as to the extent of the appeals to be allowed from the town's tribunals, but still they insisted upon a retention of the right, as well as on their approval of magistrates, "as a token of an acknowledgment to a higher authority."⁴

It is probable that the neighbors of those contemplating emigration did what they could to embarrass these negotiations.⁵ Certain it is that we learn nothing more of them until, under date of June 29, 1663, Treat (who may have had some intimation of their reception) inquired by letter about the instructions which Governor Stuyvesant might have received from his superiors in Holland in relation thereto. These had been communicated by the directors of the West India Company under date of March 26, 1663, and evince an earnest desire that the projected settlement might be made, "especially as it might serve as a bulwark against the savages on the Raritan and Minisink." They expressed a wish that the punishments for crimes differing from those common to the laws of the Fatherland should only be put in force by the settlers against their own countrymen,—a point which the Governor was directed not to give up as long as it was tenable, it being of "too high importance;" but, say they, "if the object in view is not obtainable without the sacrifice, then your honor is authorized to treat with the English on such terms as in your opinion are best adapted to promote the welfare of our State and its subjects."⁶ Stuyvesant found the proposed restriction untenable, and abandoned it, and, in answer to Treat's letter, under date of 20th July, notified him of the renewal of the conces-

¹Stearns, "The First Church," pp. 3-5.

²N. Y. Col. MSS., vol. x, pp. 7, 147.

³Treat's Letter, N. Y. Col. MSS., Part II., p. 231.

⁴N. Y. Col. MSS., vol. x, p. 7.

⁵N. Y. Col. MSS., vol. ix, p. 200.

⁶Palfrey, ii, p. 240; Tremboul, i, 249; Lambert's "N. Haven," 31.

sions granted two years previously, as to their first two propositions respecting their religious privileges, and that, as to their third requisition, they would be allowed free choice of their magistrates, but those chosen should be annually presented for confirmation and to renew their oaths. Their local laws, "being found to concur with the Holy Scriptures should be confirmed," and their permanent laws should be binding upon all persons dwelling among them: that no appeal should be allowed in criminal matters where parties were convicted on their own confession; "but in dark and dubious matters, especially in witchcraft," sentences of death should not be put in execution without the approval of the Director-General and his Council; in civil matters the right of appeal to apply only to cases involving more than one hundred pounds. Their other stipulations were unqualifiedly granted, excepting that no inhabitants should be admitted but such as should take the oath of fidelity to the acceptable to the Dutch authorities.¹ It must be noticed that throughout all these negotiations there was no wavering from their first enunciated principles on the part of Treat and his associates. Having determined upon what, in their estimation, was essential, having fixed upon a standard of right, there was no room for concessions on their part; and it is remarkable that they should have succeeded in procuring such favorable responses to their proposed terms, when it is considered what well-founded apprehensions were then entertained in the New Netherland of the ultimate result of the aggressions of their English neighbors. It can only be accounted for by supposing that the republican sentiments of the applicants and their deep-seated aversion to the rule of Charles were known, and allowed to modify the feelings with which the colonies of New England generally were regarded. But, notwithstanding all that was conceded to them, still did they linger. It was a difficult thing to sever ties which a quarter of a century had woven, connecting them with the rocks and hills, and streams, and meadows with which they were so familiar; but the attractions of neither land nor countrymen could withstand the influences at work to effect the separation. The dissensions between the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven had seriously affected the previously-waning prosperity of the latter. Deeply in debt, disaffection with the government prevalent, the stated salaries of its officers, even, unpaid through inability to collect the taxes, a crisis in its affairs was certainly at hand.² Still, the majority of its people resisted the union with Connecticut, until it was announced that the New Netherland had been granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York. That event indicated in the future an unbroken ascendancy, in all the colonies, of the principles of government against which they had been

struggling. Opposition longer was useless, its continuance impolitic and hazardous. The Milford people, led by Treat, at last acknowledged the authority of Connecticut, and influential individuals in other towns also severed their connection with New Haven, rendering it, eventually, a comparatively easy task to unite it with Connecticut, which was amicably effected on the 1st of May, 1665;³ but Branford, inflexible in principle and firm in purpose, would have "neither part nor lot" in the matter, and rejected, as a community, the alliance.⁴

It was under these varying political relations and surrounded by these trying social vicissitudes, aggravating the ordinary labors and deprivations ever incidental to the condition of pioneers in a new land, that the future settlers of Newark were educated for their work, their training under such circumstances eliciting qualifications which enabled them so successfully to combat with the discouragements which they so often encountered; and hence the propriety of this reference to their previous experience.

It does not come within the scope of this sketch to discuss the circumstances which led to the forcible subversion of the Dutch authority in the New Netherland, and the establishment of the English under the letters patent of Charles II to his brother; but it was an event which impressed peculiar and ever-enduring characteristics upon the future of the district of country west of the Hudson. The news of the transfer reached Connecticut before Treat and his companions had fully resolved to leave, and the change likely to be wrought by the substitution of the monarchical system of England for the more liberal institutions of Holland seems to have operated to postpone the step to a still later period; the dual coronet worn by the King's grantee and his religious faith did not promise anything specially favorable for the spread of republican principles and religious liberty, and it was, doubtless, with no slight disappointment that the plans thought of and discussed for two years and more were abandoned. But soon came rumors that other parties had secured the possession of the tract to which their attention had been directed; and shortly after the arrangement was perfected which, contrary to the will of many, united New Haven and Connecticut, special messengers arrived with the authorized tidings that beyond the Hudson was at least a secure refuge from oppression, an open field for the widest cultivation of their cherished principles, both in theory and practice.

On the 23d and 24th of June, 1664, only a few months subsequent to his reception of the letters patent from the King, and before the country had been conquered by the English fleet sent to put him in possession, the Duke of York transferred what now constitutes New Jersey to Lords Berkeley and

¹ N. Y. Col. MSS., vol. x., Part II., pp. 243, 247.

² Trumbull, v. p. 267; Balfrey, v. pp. 60, 364.

³ Lambert, p. 32; Trumbull, l. p. 256.

⁴ Trumbull, v. p. 257.

Carteret. The two courtiers placed in this important relation to the province were doubtless led to look to its acquisition from being already interested in the settlement of Carolina, for which they, in conjunction with other prominent persons to whom Charles II. was personally attached, had the year before obtained a grant directly from the crown, and their intimate associations with the Duke of York rendered its acquisition easy. Sir John Berkley, Baron of Stratton, had been the governor of the duke in his youth, and in subsequent years had been intimately associated with him, officially and otherwise, retaining great influence over him, notwithstanding mental weakness and doubtful integrity. Sir George Carteret had been a firm adherent of Charles II.—as Berkley had been also—and at the restoration was placed in several important positions. He was ever an intimate companion of his brother, and both he and Berkley were connected with the Admiralty Board, at the head of which was the duke. They thus enjoyed peculiar facilities for influencing him, which they seem to have employed for their pecuniary benefit in the manner indicated.

Philip Carteret, a relative of Sir George, having been appointed Governor, arrived from England in August, 1665, on board the ship "Philip." On reaching New York he was informed that the duke's governor, Nicolls, before receiving intelligence of the transfer of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret, had granted to a company from Long Island a tract of land beyond Achter Col, and that they had already entered upon its possession. Thitherward, therefore, did Carteret turn the prow of his vessel, and found four families established at what is now Elizabeth, and took up his residence there with them.

Without delay the Governor dispatched the messengers to New England who have been alluded to, to make known the fact that the fertile soil and salubrious climate of New Jersey, united with civil and religious privileges nowhere excelled, invited immigration. It was natural that the people of Milford, whose attention had been so long directed to the attractions which this district of country presented, should be led to listen readily to the terms of the "concessions" containing the stipulations and guarantees of the Proprietors, by which they hoped to secure the settlement of their province. "Concessions!" how much there is in the word indicative of the change which time has wrought in the relations of the governed and the governors of this, our western continent! *then* the people received and enjoyed what was conceded by those in power; *now* those in power exercise such authority as may be conferred upon them by the people and no more. Yet these "concessions," as well as those which confirmed to the people of West Jersey the privileges they enjoyed, were of such a character, as has been very justly remarked of the charter of Carolina,¹ "that it must strike

every reflecting mind with surprise to behold a regular system of civil and religious freedom thus established as the basis of the provincial institutions by the same statesmen who, in the parent country, had framed the intolerant act of uniformity, and were executing its provisions with the most relentless severity." But in New Jersey, as was said by Penn and his colleagues, a foundation was laid "for after-ages to understand their liberty as *men and Christians*, that they may not be brought in bondage but by their own consent; *for we put the power in the people*." And how significant that clause in the early laws of West Jersey, "that each member of the Assembly be allowed one shilling per day during the time of the sitting of the Assembly, that thereby *he may be known to be the servant of the people*!"² It has been suggested that "avarice paid its homage to freedom"³ by the adoption of such liberal institutions as were most likely to promote the settlement of their province. Were this the case, or that a conviction of what were the rights of manhood had at last effected an entrance into the minds of Charles' courtiers, certain it is that popular freedom to an extent then little known in the world was guaranteed to the settlers of New Jersey by Berkley and Carteret.

A committee, consisting of Robert Treat and one or two other prominent men of Milford, was dispatched to New Jersey to satisfy the community that the picture presented did not derive its charms from the skillful tinting of avarice or craft. Unsuccessful attempts had been made, at different times, to plant an offshoot of the New Haven colony on the banks of the Delaware,⁴ and it seems that the Milford committee first turned their steps thither with the view of selecting a site near the present Burlington.⁵ But not being pleased with what they saw in West Jersey, they returned and visited Governor Carteret, at Elizabethtown, at whose suggestion they determined upon a location on the Passaic. It is said⁶ that a formal agreement, comprising fifteen articles, was entered into after a full discussion of the provisions of the "concessions," but the document is lost. The precise time of this interview is not known, but circumstances indicate that it took place in the autumn or early winter of 1665.

¹ Beaumont and Spicer, p. 406.

² Bancroft's "United States."

³ Mayhew's "N. Eng. H." p. 699, N. H. Col. Rec., pp. 37, 106; Winthrop, pp. 55, 91; Hazard's State Papers, p. 127, 192-195.

⁴ This fact is noted in a MS., "Examination of the Claim of the Newark People," in my possession, written, it is presumed, about 1746, by Elisha Barker, one of the Proprietors concerned, who, in his margin, states:

"This appears from Governor Carteret's Letter and Mem. Book." James Alexander, in a letter to Elisha Barker, in my possession, dated Nov. 22, 1746, says, "I am in great hopes that the books discovered by Mr. Ogden may give us much clearer light into the proceedings about Elizabethtown in current than what we have, and, therefore, very probably, we may receive from them materials for sundry Amendments to the Elizabethtown Bill, and for that reason it should be delayed till these materials are well considered." This is thought to refer, in part, to the book above alluded to. Would that it were now extant!

⁵ Appendix to Bill, p. 31. Examination of Claim, etc., p. 9.

⁶ Beaumont's "United States."

It would be interesting could we summon from the dim past the figures of these men, thus in conference upon matters so pregnant with results in future ages, to scan their features, to criticise their plans, and, though last, not least, to listen to their desultory talk, when not discussing the topics more immediately connected with the purposes of the interview; but we have nothing to aid us in the attempt. No record of what passed has come down to us, excepting in reference to those purposes; and we have no knowledge of the personal appearance of either of the principal parties, for, notwithstanding the prominence of Treat in the public affairs of Connecticut, no "counterfeit presentment" of his form and features now exists, and we are equally at fault as regards the lineaments of the first Governor of New Jersey.

As to the subjects upon which they conversed, we may not be far wrong if we imagine Treat inquiring, with lively interest, about the stirring political events which had so engrossed the public mind in England during the immediately preceding years, the influence of which had been so sensibly felt, even amid the rural hamlets of Connecticut; and, also, as to what was known by his host of that dire distemper which was in the midst of its desolating march about the time of Carteret's departure from England. We can suppose him listening with wonder and awe to the recital of all which Carteret himself may have seen and heard, the portentous comet which was thought to have heralded the disease, the dread tones of the maniac who made London resound with his denunciations of "Woe to the rebellious city!" the startling cry of attendants on the dead-carts, as they perambulated the deserted streets, summoning the pent-up inhabitants with "Bring out your dead!" and various other circumstances, that made the occurrence of the plague of 1665 an event in the world's history never to be forgotten.

We may presume that with equal interest did the Governor seek information from one who had been so actively engaged for several years in subduing the wilderness, as to the best modes of procedure not only to master the obstacles which nature presented, but to overcome the greater impediments which the unruly wills of men were likely to interpose. For the first time, too, was Carteret brought into contact with the aborigines, and how naturally must he have looked to Treat's personal experience for useful lessons to guide him in his intercourse with them!

Had there been a Mrs. Carteret present we might readily conjecture certain topics that undoubtedly would have been introduced by her, if then, as now, household affairs intruded themselves sometimes upon the attention of both entertainers and entertained in the most exclusive circles; for what could have engaged her anxious thoughts more, on being transferred from populous London, the metropolis of the world, to the embryo settlement of four families at Elizabethtown, in the wilds of America, than the problem "How

should she, a Governor's wife, manage his establishment under such circumstances?"—a problem for the solution of which she would naturally appeal to the experience of Treat. We might imagine, too, that her presence would naturally lead the conversation to the wife and children of her guest, and that, excited by the recollections of his home, Treat may have told the incident in his courtship, which tradition has preserved, that when, in the freedom of social intercourse and the hilarity of youth, he had once held his future wife upon his knee, he was induced to take the decided step of proposing for her hand by being expostulated with in the suggestive language, "Robert, be still that, I had rather be *Treated* than trotted."¹ But a Mrs. Carteret was *not* present, for the Governor was a bachelor, and continued so for fifteen years thereafter, dying in less than two years after securing the hand of a blooming widow on Long Island.² Treat, however, was twice married, which may account for his adopting for his seal the significant device of a heart transfixed by two arrows. But returning from this digression, let us resume the narrative.

As the concessions required all land to be taken up under a warrant from the Governor, and, as we have seen, Treat and his companions were equally decided in requiring an extinguishment of the Indian title prior to settlement, these mutual requirements were considered satisfactorily met by Carteret's furnishing Treat with a letter to the sachem having control of the desired tract requesting him to give the immigrants possession and promising to pay therefor, there having been some prior negotiations for the land.³ Charged with this document, Treat and his friends returned to Connecticut to make arrangements for the removal, and early in the spring of 1666 the first emigrants from Millford embarked for New Jersey. Tradition gives us reason to suppose that about thirty persons, male and female, composed this party, and the vessels bearing them to their newly selected home were those whose arrival in the Passaic has been adverted to.

It appears that the omission on the part of Treat to deliver promptly the letter to the Indians with which he was furnished by Carteret, and to complete the arrangements for the occupancy of the desired tract, was the cause of unexpected embarrassment and delay. On attempting to land their goods at some point on the river, they were warned off by Indians on the ground, who claimed to be the owners, and informed them that they had not yet parted with their right thereto.⁴ The goods were therefore reladen, and a report of the circumstances made to the Governor.

¹ Lambert's "N. H. Hist.," p. 17.

² Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, widow of William Lawrence, of Teck's Neck, East Jersey under the Proprietary, p. 82.

³ Information of "Jamaica," p. 9.

⁴ Bill in Chancery, app. 116.

These unexpected difficulties, the result, probably, of misunderstanding merely, were removed at this interview. Samuel Edsall, a resident on Bergen-Neck, to whom the neighboring chiefs had become known through several negotiations with them that he had conducted, both on his own account and as interpreter for others, was authorized by Carter to effect the purchase.¹ Accompanied by Treat and some others of the new-comers, he proceeded up the Hackensack to confer with those who claimed to be the proprietors of the land west of the Passaic; but let us hear what Treat himself states: "One Perro laid claim to the said Passaic lands, which is now called Newark, and the result of our treaty was, that we obtained of a body of said Indians to give us a meeting at Passaic, and soon after they came, all the proprietors, viz.: Perro, and his kindred, with the Sagamores that were able to travel; Oraton being very old, but approved of Perro's acting; and then we acted by the advice, order and approbation of the said governor (who was troubled for our sakes) and also of our interpreters, the said governor approving of them (one John Capteen, a Dutelman, and Samuel Edsall) and was willing and approved that we should purchase a tract of land for a township."²

A bill of sale was made out, arrangements perfected for taking possession, and soon the little party, relieved from their close quarters on board the vessels, were established on the site of the contemplated town.

While these preliminary measures were being consummated an opportunity was afforded for the preparation and execution of written stipulations with certain agents from Guilford and Branford—who had either been fellow-passengers with the Milford people or had arrived subsequently—that settlers from those places should be permitted to join in forming one common township, provided definite intimations to that effect should be received prior to the ensuing 1st of November. The meeting at which this agreement was made was held, probably, on board of one of the vessels lying "near to Elizabethtown," on the 21st of May, and was verified by the signatures of Robert Treat for the Milford people, and Samuel Swain for those of Guilford and Branford, on the 24th of the same month; it being, they say, their "desire to be of one heart and consent, through God's blessing, with one hand they may endeavor the carrying on of spiritual concerns, as also civil and town affairs, according to God and a godly government."³

We are carried back by this agreement to that other which, forty-four years before, was perfected in the cabin of the "Mayflower," off the coast of Massachusetts, by the Pilgrim fathers, who, "for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith," in the presence of God and one another, solemnly and

mutually covenanted and combined into a civil body politic for the better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends they had in view. Although we are not permitted to chronicle the name of the vessel on board of which the Newark settlers thus intimated the principles that were to guide them in their undertaking, yet the instrument itself will ever perpetuate the fact of their adherence to the same fundamental truths on which the Plymouth colonists had based their hopes of prosperity and happiness.

On attempting to picture to ourselves the forms, animate and inanimate, and the various conditions of active existence which made the world as it was in ages gone, our conceptions must come so far short of the realities we would reproduce that we can only regard them as simply symbolical, as mere shadowy portraiture in which outline and body are dimly distinguishable, and which scarcely serve to present the main characteristics of what we would evolve from the obscurity of the past. Such must be our experience on summoning before the imagination the woods and waters, hills and dales, fields and meadows which made the landscapes here two hundred years ago,—while striving, amid the tumultuous noises and busy scenes around us, to realize the quietude and repose of primeval nature as it then reigned, disturbed only by the casual notes of a flitting bird, the hum of insects, or, perchance, the stealthy step of the savage or the rippling of the Passaic as the placid stream was disturbed by his bark canoe.

The contour of the western hills, the river in its general aspects, and the stars which are nightly reflected in its surface constitute all, probably, upon which our eyes rest, that wore the same appearance to the strangers who then were drawn hither by the natural advantages of the country. As they sailed up the bay, the broad meadows which then, as now, skirted the southern margin of the stream must have been among the chief attractions, from their similarity to the eye to the rich alluvial bottom-lands of the Connecticut, promising abundant supplies of forage without tillage; while the higher land in the distance, not so wooded as to interfere materially with its immediate cultivation, but sufficiently so for shade and ornament, presented such rural charms as marked it out for the site of the settlement. On the north a pine forest covered the peninsula between the Hackensack and the Passaic, while farther west the hills which formed the horizon gave assurance of other contributions to meet the present and prospective requirements of the settlers.

It must be within the memory of many of the older people of Newark when along the river front there was an almost continuous bluff, such as may still be seen in the northern limits of the city, in some places rising, perhaps, from thirty to fifty feet above the marsh of flags which in most places skirted the water; and, doubtless, the generally elevated position of the site was one inducement for the location here.

¹ *British documents*, app. 117.

² *British documents*, p. 118.

³ *Early Records*, see Chapter XXXV.

The area selected for the town plot had its inequalities of surface, and through some parts of it meandered brooks that, having their heads in the hills towards the west, intersected the plain in different directions. Trees were not in superabundance, and it was found necessary, before many years, to adopt measures for the preservation of such as were conveniently situated in the streets for shade or ornament.¹

¹ Town Records, Feb. 9, 1676, p. 96. An erroneous impression very generally prevails that we are indebted to the original settlers or their immediate successors for the largest of the noble chestnut ornaments our streets and parks, and the subsequent reference that the elm is of slow growth, in connection with the unfounded supposition that it is peculiarly susceptible to attacks from ravens, has led to considerable neglect in its cultivation, although it must be reckoned to be one of our most beautiful shade-trees.

It is somewhat remarkable that nothing is said in the town records of the first setting out of the trees in either of the commons, although the town committee in office when it was done displayed, for their good taste, judgment and consideration for posterity, better than names inscribed high upon the roll of the city's benefactors. In the absence, therefore, of direct testimony, we must seek collateral information as to the period when these now aged and too neglected treasures came first into their shade across the pathways of our progenitors, and the conclusion arrived at must be that, with the exception of a very few, a half dozen perhaps, at most, within the city limits, our largest elms are only from sixty to seventy years old, while the far greater number fall considerably short of that age.

It must be remembered that only one species of the elm, of the three or four indigenous to America, is found in this section of the country. It is easily distinguishable by its long, pendulous branches, presenting a marked contrast to the varieties of our parks, clearly demonstrative to the more rigid, upright forms of its English and European cousins that at different times and in different ways have been introduced, and there is no evidence that it was an all common at the period of settlement or for many years thereafter. "As late as 1794 the intelligent traveler, Wauver, who passed through Newark, Elizabeth, &c., Rahway, &c., on his way to Philadelphia, says, expressly, 'I see in no trees anywhere, I believe it is not native of America, at least not that which is so common in England.' " "An Excursion to the United States in 1794," by Henry Wauver, F.R.S., 2d edition, p. 87. And a venerable age, indeed, yet living, in his infancy just over, writes to me, "I have little remembrance of Newark before 1797. I made, as I remember, only two visits from New York up to that time, and those very short. I do not recollect seeing any trees in the commons, as the parks were then called. The old church, where the present Trinity Church stands, had no trees around it that I remember."

There are many elms in various parts of the city whose ages are well known, and whose growth, although materially interfered with by the pavement, preventing the access of water to their roots, corresponds with that given as the usual growth of the species, for the number of years they have stood, and confirms the view above taken as to the ages of our larger trees.

If our examination is extended to other cities similar results are obtained. For example, Previous to 1763 there were but few trees in Boston Common. In that year there were two or six or six hundred trees set out. ("Brake's Boston," pp. 292, 293.) I do not know that the position of the park can be identified, but it is doubtful if any of them are among the venerables whose the Boston authorities, to their honor, so resolutely now watch over and protect.

Lucas W. Sperry, Esq., mayor of New Haven, informs me that prior to 1780 the streets of that probably shaded city was in them only two trees, and that the old elms which now so adorn the place were planted between 1782 and 1790, the largest now being about four feet diameter. This is about the size of our larger elms now standing in the Military Park, only three or four having a greater diameter. The largest I have seen in the city anywhere measures a little more than five feet, being nearly sixteen feet in circumference.

It is hoped that this brief reference to the subject may lead to a more extended cultivation of the elms, and that more care may be taken of those we now have. With scarcely an opportunity to profit by the rains which the clouds distill for their benefit, their trunks throttled by the draggings of the sidewalks to such a degree that we see them

The town was laid out at first with little reference to regularity or symmetry, and the courses given to the streets were probably made to conform to the character of the surface, the more or less freedom from obstructions in certain directions modifying their courses, and perhaps an Indian path may have been followed in locating what is now Broad Street, that and our present Market, Mulberry and Washington Streets constituting all the principal highways of the early settlers. The location of the parks was probably determined by peculiarities of surface which rendered the ground less favorable for "home lots," what is now the Military Park being low and springy.

It seems that only a small number remained at the place during the first summer,² but it is probable that the autumn found the settlers in full force, busily engaged in preparing for the approaching winter, with all its untold experiences. Would that we could lift Time's curtain, that obscures from view their doings in those first months of our city's history!

In accordance with terms of the agreement of May 21st and 24th, twenty-three heads of families, resident at Branford, on the 30th of October, 1666, intimated their acquiescence in the proposed junction with the Milford people by signing the following document:³

October 30, 1666.

"Meetinge Together the Intended designe of many of the inhab-
itants of Branford, the following was subscribed:

"1st. That none shall be admitted freemen or free Burgesses within Bant 1/2 35. one Town upon Passaic River, and the Province of New
England within 21. Essex but such Plantations as are bound up at some of
Bant 1/2 13. other of the Congregational Churches, but shall say that
such be chosen to Magistracy or to Carry on any part of said Civil Judi-
cature, as is deputies or assistants, to have power to
Jesseu 1/2 21. Vans in establishing Taxes, and making or repealing
them, or to say Chief Military Trust or Office. Nor
shall any but such Church Members say or Vote in such choice. The
above-mentioned free planters have right to the people's inheritance,
and should say all other civil Liberties Privileges according to said
Laws, Orders, Grants which are, or hereafter shall be made for this Town.

"2d. We shall with Care and Diligence preserve the remembrance
of the purity of Religion professed in the Congregational Churches,
whereunto subscribed the Inhabitants from Branford—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jasper Crane. | 13. Benjamin Smith. |
| 2. Abner Benson. | 14. John Ward, Senior. |
| 3. Saml. Swann. | 15. Elihu Ward. |
| 4. Jonathan Ward. | 16. John Harrison. |
| 5. Thomas Blodgett. | 17. John Crane. |
| 6. Samuel Plum. | 18. Thos. Huntington. |
| 7. Joseph Ward. | 19. Deacon's name. |
| 8. Samuel Rose. | 20. Asa Blodgett. |
| 9. Thomas Benson. | 21. Resolute signatures. |
| 10. John Ward. | 22. John Benson. |
| 11. John Cutting. | his |
| 12. Richard Harrison. | 23. Thomas L. Lyon. |

mark

even when struggling to get free with parasitical plants obstructing their
juices, with wounds and injured limbs unhealed for, we cannot wonder
if in a few years "Ichabod" should be written upon our public grounds.

² Widow Doudan, "for her staying on the place so long when the town
was first settled" was subsequently granted in acts of land and grants
were also made to Martin Tichenor, Thomas Ludington and John Curtis,
"for staying on the place the first summer." Town Records, pp. 43-44.

³ Town Records, next chapter.

⁴ The figures affixed to the names correspond with those of the home
lots on the map. Thomas Blodgett and Benjamin Huntington seem to
have had home lots, and it is thought the former did not carry out his
intention of becoming a settler.

honest man, a good citizen of simple tastes and consistent life; but his subsequent career, from his identification with the history of the First Presbyterian Church in this city—so well narrated in Dr. Stearns' admirable volume—is too well known to call for further comment here, save an expression of sincere regret that the grave of such a pastor and such a man should be without some fitting testimonial of the respect due to his memory, from those who are now enjoying the results of his labors and self-denial.

The document thus signed by the people of Branford was dispatched to Milford, for by that name, endeared to them by many interesting associations, was the town designated by those first upon the ground, and in the ensuing month, the inhabitants "declared their consent and readiness" to conform to its requirements. Subsequently, at a meeting on the 24th of June, 1667, shortly after the arrival of the Branford families, the Milford men also subscribed the document; their names were as follows:¹

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Treat. | 26. John Tompkins. |
| 2. Abraham Benson. | 27. Geo. Day. |
| 3. Matthew Gumbrell. | 28. Thomas Benson. |
| 4. Samuel Kitchin. | 29. John Curtis. |
| 5. Jeremiah Peck. | 30. Ephraim Brown. |
| 6. Michael Tompkins. | his. |
| 7. Stephen Tompkins. | 31. Robert Tompkins. |
| 8. Henry Lynde. | his. |
| 9. John Browne. | 32. Nathaniel Wadsworth. |
| 10. John Rogers. | 33. Samuel Brown. |
| 11. Stephen Davis. | 34. William Tompkins. |
| 12. Edward Rags. | 35. Joseph Walters. |
| 13. Robert Kitchin. | 36. Robert Tompkins. |
| his. | 37. Huns Albers. |
| 14. J. B. Brooks. | 38. Thomas Mearns. |
| mark. | 39. Hugh Roberts. |
| his. | 40. Eph'm Pennington. |
| 15. Robert v. Lynners. | 41. Martin Tichenor. |
| mark. | 42. John Browne, Jr. |
| his. | 43. John Sargent. |
| 16. Francis v. Linde. | 44. Azariah Crane. ² |
| mark. | 45. Samuel Lyon. |
| 17. Daniel Tichenor. | 46. Joseph Rags. |
| 18. John Randolph, Sen. | 47. Stephen Bond. |
| 19. John Randolph, Jr. | |

Although not as numerous as the settlers from Milford and New Haven, yet the more perfect organization of the Branford people as a church appears to have given them sufficient ascendancy in the new settlement, although the latest comers, for it to receive from them, or their pastor individually, the name of Newark; Mr. Pierson's early associations with Newark, in England, when preparing for the ministry, prompting its conferment.

The people from Milford and New Haven had located themselves temporarily before the arrival of their friends from Branford, for the most part on what

are now known as Broad, Mulberry, Washington and Market Streets, their lots, with a few exceptions, lying south of Market Street; and the Branford people established themselves on their arrival north of that street, on Broad and Washington Streets. By a subsequent resolution of the town all were allowed to select their home lots in the respective districts thus temporarily occupied, but the "neighbors from Milford and New Haven," thus testifying to his personal worth and their deep sense of obligation to him, "freely gave way that Capt. Robert Treat should choose his lots," and be allowed eight acres for his home lot, two acres more than were allowed to others, and he selected what is now the southeast corner of Broad and Market Streets, taking in the whole distance between Broad and Mulberry Streets, and extending south to beyond the site of the First Presbyterian Church.⁴

The earnest desire felt to render themselves secure in their possessions led to an immediate settlement of their bounds. The arrangement entered into with the Indians through the agency of Samuel Edsall, which preceded the settlement, was perfected by the execution of a more formal instrument at a conference with them held "at the head of the Cove of Bound Brook" on the 11th of July 1667,⁵ by which they obtained the Indian title to all the lands between the bay on the east, the foot of Watchung Mountain on the west, a branch of Passaic named "Yauntakah" on the north,⁶ and Elizabeth bounds on the south. The consideration for this extended tract, within the limits of which are now situated Belleville, Bloomfield, Orange, Caldwell, and a number of other towns and villages, consisted of "fifty double-hands of powder, one hundred bars of lead, twenty axes, twenty coats, ten guns, twenty pistols, ten kettles, ten swords, four blankets, four barrels of beer, two pair of breeches, fifty knives, twenty hoes, eight hundred and fifty fathoms of wampum, two ankers of liquors [about thirty-two gallons] or something equivalent, and three troopers' coats."

Eleven years later, on the 13th of March, 1678, the western limits of the tract were extended to the top of the mountain by a deed from two other Indians, the consideration for the extension being "two guns, three coats and thirteen cans of rum."⁷ The boundary line of the town on the south, separating it from Elizabethtown, as agreed upon on the 20th of May, 1668, ran from "the top of a little round hill named Divident hill; and from thence to run upon a north-west line into the country" until it reached the Watchung Mountain.⁸ The commissioners appointed

¹ Town Records, see Chapter XXXV. The figures here, as before, represent the numbers of their respective homes in the town.

² Thom. Mearns is presumed to have been John Mearns, as the name nowhere else appears. The error was probably made when the old town book was transcribed.

³ Daniel Tichenor and Azariah Crane did not become townsmen immediately.

⁴ Town Records, see Chapter XXXV.

⁵ J. Records, Part I, p. 66. Town Records, see Chapter XXXV.

Jonathan Tichenor's affidavit, bill in Chancery, app. 113.

⁶ The "round river" above the town "Mti-Brook" being the "first" and the stream at Belleville the "second river."

⁷ J. Records, Part I, p. 147. Town Records, see Chapter XXXV.

⁸ Town Records, see Chapter XXXV.

for this work from Newark were Jasper Crane, Robert Treat, Matthew Campbell, Samuel Swaine and Thomas Johnson; from Elizabethtown, John Ogden, Luke Watson, Robert Bond and Jeffrey Jones.

By prayer" cease to be one of the landmarks dividing Elizabethtown from Newark.

This briefly is told why, when, and how the settlement of Newark was effected.



DIVIDENT HILL.

The narrative of one of the spectators of the scene when the little congress of worthies from the two towns met to establish this boundary is of interest. It is contained in one of the documents connected with the legal difficulties between the Elizabethtown people and the Proprietors in after years,—an affidavit of an old man, taken in 1743. He states "that he heard Governor Treat tell after what manner the line was settled between the two towns, and that it was done in so loving and solemn a manner that he thought it ought never to be removed, for he (the Governor) himself being among them at that time, prayed with them on Divident hill (so-called) that there might be a good agreement between them; . . . and the Governor said that after the agreement Mr. John Ogden (being one of the first purchasers) prayed among the people, and returned thanks for their loving agreement, and the Governor also said that if the Newark people differed with the Elizabethtown people concerning that line that he believed that they would never prosper."¹

It is gratifying to know that not until the township of Clinton was formed, in 1834, did this "hill" sancti-

In conclusion, so far as relates to the material prosperity resulting from the marvelous progress

Of men that centuries gaze by,
With prayer ordained this hill.
As lifts the misty veil of years,
Such visions here arise
As when the glorious Past appears
Before enchanted eyes.

"I see, from midst the faithful few
Whose deeds yet live sublime,
Whose guileless spirits, brave as true,
Are models ' for all time,'
A group upon this height convened,
In solemn prayer they stand,
Men on whose sturdy wisdom leaned
The settlers of our land.

"In mutual love the line they trace
That will their homes divide,
And ever mark the chosen place
That prayer hath sanctified.
And here it stands, a temple old
Whose crumbling Time still leaves,
Though ages have their eyes rolled
Above these patriots' graves.

"As Christ transfigured on the height
The three beheld with awe,
And near his radiant form, in white,
The ancient prophets saw.
So, on this summit I behold,
With beatific sight,
Once more our praying sires of old,
As spirits clothed in light.

"A halo crowns the sacred hill,
And thence glad voices rise
A song that doth the concave fill,
Their prayers are turned to praise!
Yet may not for these suns of old
The marble urn invent,
Yet here the Future shall behold
Their Heaven-built monument."

¹ Another record, p. 47, East Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 46, Town Records, p. 19.

² The following lines by Mr. E. C. Kirtley, were quoted from when the names were chosen. They were now inserted at length as more appropriate, preserving the poetical features of the somewhat faded line in the text. They were printed at the request of Mr. Whitehead in 1896, shortly after the publication of "East Jersey under the Proprietors Government," in which the circumstances were narrated:

DIVIDENT HILL.

"Prayer here, O Muse, that Essex saw
Mark traces the first promissed

of the mechanic arts through the instrumentality of improved machinery and the discoveries of science, much undoubtedly is to be attributed to the activity which has prevailed in the fields of both intellectual and physical investigation during the present century; but we should look beyond the range of our own time for many of the elements which have ensured success. The men whose enterprise and skill set in motion the wheels which, with a cumulating velocity, have rolled hither this abundant prosperity, this firm *substratum* of religion and morality, were not of this era exclusively, but will be found deriving their characteristics from those who constituted the human freight of the little barks that anchored in the Passaic over two hundred years ago. The tottering attempts at locomotion in the child, his cautious movements, his discouragements in the face of difficulties, may not be traceable in the vigorous movements, the bold and successful achievements of the man, but, nevertheless, the latter are the legitimate results of the feeble efforts that preceded them.

If we properly estimate the advantages which this inheritance of ours confers upon us, we will cherish a grateful remembrance of the fathers whose self-denial, persevering industry, active energies and moral worth were the seminal principles from which they were evolved; and it is due to them, ourselves and our posterity to see that in no respect the inheritance is impaired while we are in occupancy, and especially that its moral characteristics should not suffer through our indifference or neglect.

The community at first, as we have seen, was an exclusive one. Habitancy was made dependent upon a full assent and subscription to their fundamental agreements, among the most prominent of which we find an obligation to bear a due proportion of the expense of maintaining a Christian ministry, and conformity to the established faith and worship. The language in which the last requisition was clothed is worthy of notice,—

"Item, it is agreed upon that no man shall come into our citizenship on just as that shall willingly & carefully disturb us in our Peace and Settlements, and especially that would sever from the true Religion, and worship of God, and cannot or will not keep their opinions to themselves or be troubled after the Time and means of Conviction and reclaiming hath been used. It is unanimously agreed upon and consented unto, as a fundamental Agreement and Order, that all such Persons so ill disposed and affected shall, after Notice given them, from the Town quitted depart the place seasonably, the Town allowing them valuable considerations for their lands or Houses as indifferent Men shall prescribe, or else leave them to make the best of them to any Man the Town shall approve of."

We now see how utopian was this scheme, how altogether at variance with the natural tendencies of the race; yet we must admit that there was nothing unjust or unreasonable in these terms thus specifically set forth prior to settlement. Having voluntarily entered the community with a full knowledge of its constitution, why should any member of it construe

the liberty accorded to him so broadly as to warrant the toleration of licentiousness, moral or political? Many are the communities at the present day undoubtedly suffering from the cause which the fathers of our city thus early endeavored to guard against. The liberty and toleration which the spirit of the age now advocates too frequently lead to the virtual enactment of the scene described in *Æsop's* fiction of the Farmer and the Frozen Adder,—the nurture, protection and numerous advantages extended to those seeking an asylum from misfortune and oppression being repaid by injurious influences and a prejudicial exercise of the privileges conferred.

It was emphatically a Christian community that was established here, by no means faultless, but one that recognized the truth that "it is the river from which men drink and live, not such as they bend over to see themselves reflected in before they die, that flows untainted and perennial,"—a community in which religion was no abstraction, but a living, active, vivifying principle; as a Christian community have the successors of the first settlers prospered, and as a Christian community should we be zealous in sustaining the characteristics of so high a profession. As when, in the days of old, the sounds of the drum that young Johnson caused to re-echo in the streets of Newark called each inhabitant to the church or to the council board indifferently,³ there should now be but one bugle-call, one common watch-word, and our banner should bear but one motto, all indicative of the one common cause,—the upholding with entire unanimity the cardinal truth that the affairs of the church and the affairs of the town, the happiness of the people, the diffusion of education, the prosperity of trade, manufactures, commerce, all are alike dependent for their "crown of rejoicing" upon those principles "according to God and a godly government," which are as applicable and efficacious in our day and generation, in this "our Town upon Passaic River," as they were in sixteen hundred and sixty-six."

Indian Bill of Sale.—The following copies of deeds, covering not only the present city of Newark, but nearly or quite all the present county of Essex, were taken from Vol. VI. "Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society," to whom we are indebted for their appearance in this work. They are those referred to in the foregoing sketch.

"INDIAN DEED OF SALE AND CONFIRMATION TO THE TOWNE OF NEWARK."

"Entered 18th March. (F. J. Records, Vol. I, fol. 47.)"

"Whereas in the original deed of sale made by the Indians to the inhabitants of the Town of Newark, bearing date the eleventh day of July, 1667, it is said to the feet of the great Mountaine, called Watchung, alias Atchunck, Wack Watchung and Shomonty, Indians, and owners of the said great Mountaine, for and in consideration of the summe three hundred and thirtie pounds of Rye, to us in hand paid the receipt Whereof

¹ Town Records, see Chapter XXXV.

² Elrod's "Roman Liberties."

³ See Town Records, Chapter XXXV.

gether with friends from Milford; at this meeting it was agreed upon mutually that the aforesaid persons from Milford, Guilford and Branford, together with their associates, being now accepted of, do make one township, provided they send word so to be any time between this and the last of October next ensuing, and according to fundamentals mutually agreed upon, do desire to be of one heart and consent, through God's blessing with one hand they may endeavor the carrying on of spiritual concerns as also civil and town affairs according to God and a Godly government; there to be settled by them and their associates. They then mutually chose eleven empowered for a committee, viz.: Capt. Robert Treatt, Lieut. Samuel Swain, Mr. Samuel Kitchell, Michal Tompkins, Mr. Morris, Sergt. Richard Beckly, Richard Harrison, Thomas Blatchly, Edward Riggs, Stephen Freeman and Thomas Johnson, for the Speedier and better expedition of things then emergent to be done; then also six or more, at the least five of the committee who might remain or be in the place, were mutually chosen and appointed to order and settle the concerns and people of the place, till another committee be chosen and settled; all of the eleven above said, do in the name and behalf of the inhabitants there being, or to come, do mutually covenant and agree that the agents from Guilford and Branford do take up and hold till June in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven, and fully to dispose of, provided it be possessed, built upon, and settled according to order, for their associates, for themselves, theirs and such as they shall send, provided that these last bring due testimonials to the committee there for the town, and they approve of them lots, allotments in every division equally privileged as far as may be with the rest of the planters then being or to be; as also the aforesaid agents, and their associates shall be respectively equalized in all privileges whatsoever; the town or limits thereof according to their fundamentals agreed upon with the place may at any time afford or be capable for a mutual benefit. To the true intention and performance hereof we, whose names are underwritten, do subscribe or sign in the behalf of the persons above mentioned, in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, the twenty-fourth of May.

Signed,

Copy enrolled per me,) ROBERT TREATT,
ROBERT TREATT, Recorder. } SAMUEL SWAIN.

OCTOBER 30th, 1666.

At a meeting Touching the Intended design of many of the inhabitants of Branford, the following was subscribed:

1st. That none shall be admitted freemen or free

Burgesses within our Town upon Passaic River in the Province of New Jersey but such Planters as are members of some or other of the Congrega-

tional Churches, nor shall any but such be chosen to Magistracy or to Carry on any part of Civil Judicature, or as deputies or assistants, to have power to Vote In establishing Laws, and making or Repealing them or to any Chief Military Trust or Office. Nor shall any But such Church Members have any Vote in any such elections; Tho' all others admitted to Be planters have Right to their proper Inheritance, and do and shall enjoy all other Civil Liberties and Privileges, According to all Laws, Orders, Grants which are, or hereafter shall be made for this Town. *Jeremi. 36—21.*

2nd. We shall with Care and Diligence provide for the maintenance of the purity of Religion professed in the Congregational Churches. Whereunto subscribed the Inhabitants from Branford.

Joseph Crane	Thomas Crane
Abner Parsons	John Ware, Sen.
Sam. Swaine	Edward Ball
Laurance Ward	John Harrison
Thomas Blatchly	John Crane
Samuel Price	Edward Crane
Joseph Wood	Asahel Burdett
Samuel Rice	William Ingersoll
Thomas Price	John Johnson
John Ware	Isaiah
Joseph Crane	Thomas L. Crane
Richard Harrison	mark
Thomas Harrington	

And upon the reception of their Letters and Subscriptions, the present inhabitants, in November following, declared their consent and readiness to do likewise; and at a meeting the twenty-fourth of the next June following, in 1667, they also subscribed, with their own hands unto the two fundamental agreements Expressed on the other side their names, as follows:

Robert Treatt	John Tomkins
Obadiah Bruen	Geo. Day
Matthew Campbell	Thomas Johnson
Samuel Kitchell	John Crates
Jonathan Poole	Edw. Burwell
Michael Tompkins	his
Stephen Freeman	Robert R. Dummer
Henry Lyon	mark.
John Browne	Nathaniel Whwell
John Rogers	Zachariah Burwell
Stephen Price	William Crane
Edward Rice	Joseph Warren
Robert Kitchell	Robert Dagobert
his	Haues Abers
John B. Brooks	Trist. Morris
mark	Harri. Roberts
his	Eph. in Dennington
Robert V. Lynons	Martha Trueman
mark.	John Browne, Jr
his	John Sergeant
Francis F. Lurie	Asahel Crane
mark	Samuel Lyon
Daniel Tichenor	Joseph Riggs
John Bauldwin, Sen.	Stephen Ball
John Bauldwin, Junr.	

Item, it is fully agreed upon that every Man that comes to be admitted an Inhabitant with us shall first produce and bring a certificate from the Chief of the place from whence he

Fundamental Agreement

comes unless the Town be upon their Knowledge satisfied in and about the Good Carriage and Behaviour of them otherwise: then it is agreed upon by a full Vote of the Town assembled that all and every Man that comes to be received . . . an Inhabitant in our Town on Passaic River, shall first subscribe his Name and declare his assent, with the rest of the Town, to all and every one of our fundamental agreements on the other side recorded and here following agreed upon, viz.: That it is fully and unanimously agreed upon, as a Condition upon the which every one doth reckon and hold his Lands and accommodations in the Town, viz.: that they will from Time to Time pay or cause to be paid yearly in their full Proportions equally, to the Maintenance & allowance agreed upon for the upholding of the settled Ministry and preaching of the word in our Town, and that was agreed upon before any Division of Land was laid out except Home Lots and Eighty Pounds per the year was agreed on and allowed for the present Minister.

Item, it is agreed upon that in case any shall come into us or arise up amongst us that shall willingly or wilfully disturb us in our Peace and Settlements, and especially that would subvert us from the true Religion and worship of God, and cannot or will not keep their opinions to themselves or be reclaimed after due Time and means of Conviction and reclaiming hath been used; it is unanimously agreed upon and Consented unto as a fundamental Agreement and Order, that all and Persons so ill disposed and affected shall after Notice given them from the Town quietly depart the Place Seasonably, the Town allowing them valuable Considerations for their Lands or Houses as Indifferent Men shall price them, or else leave them to make the best of them to any Man the Town shall approve of.

Item—it was ordered and agreed upon, in Case of changes of Lands or any kind of obligation whatsoever by Gift, Sale, Exchange, or otherwise, that any new Inhabitant shall arrive or come into Town to inhabit with us; it is agreed and ordered that he or they from Time to Time shall in all Respects subscribe and enter into the same engagements as his Predecessors or the rest of the Town have done, before he or they can or shall be accounted Legal Inhabitants in our Town, or have . . . Title to their Lands or Possession therein.

Item—it is solemnly consented unto and agreed by all the Planters & Inhabitants of the Town of Newark from their settling together at first, and again publicly renewed as their joint Covenant one with another, that they will from Time to Time all submit one to another to be led, ruled and governed by such Magistrates and Rulers in the Town as shall be annually chosen by the Friends from among themselves, with such orders and Law whilst they are settled here by themselves as they had in the Place from whence they came, under

such Penalties as the Magistrates upon the Nature of the offence shall determine.

Item—the present Inhabitants of the Place for their better security & Neighbourhood, desired Liberty to set down and take up their Lotts in a Quarter together, which Motion of theirs was consented unto; and after the Line was run in the Center or Middle Street of the Town by the Surveyor-General, and the several Ranges of Lotts agreed upon, and the Middle Highways both in the Length and Breadth of the Town to be eight Rods wide and the Rest four, with a full Power and Liberty to appoint and agree upon and set out High ways in the most convenient Places necessary for the publick uses and Benefits of the Town, with the like Liberty for Passages for Drains, Gripes, or Water Courses where they were needful; yea, though it should fall out to be across or within any Man's Lands or Meadows what and wheresoever for the present until the Town shall see Cause to repeal this order: the Intent whereof was not but that every Particular Person or Persons should have full satisfaction otherwise for every such High way or Water Passage that shall be taken from him; which was consented unto by the Inhabitants then present that had full Power to order matters for the Good of the Town.

Item—it was by a full consent agreed upon, that the Neighbourhood of Milford and New Haven should take up their Home Lotts and Quarters in that Part of the Town where now they are, and the Neighbours from Branford and Guilford then present, in Places where now they are; and the Neighbours from Milford and New Haven freely gave way that Captain Robert Treat should chuse his Lotts, and they agreed amongst themselves to go over and fix the Lotts, which was before by the whole Committee agreed upon to be Six acres, according to their Patent [patent] of the Surveyors Line, for the General . . . the Town: only Captain Robert Treat was allowed to have Eight Acres to his Home Lott; which being done, they belonging to Milford Quarter east Lotts for the Places where they should have their Home Lotts to settle upon; and after the Lotts prepared, and how they should begin and Succeed, the matter was solemnly submitted to the Lord for his guidance: and the first Lott next to the Captain's fell to . . . Gregory, upon Considerations that he come with his Family to build, and inhabit the same about two Years, which was the Condition of his Entertainment with us in our Town; the Second Lott to the Wife of Robert Denison, the Third to Thomas Johnson, the fourth to George Day, the Fifth to Nath Wheeler, the Sixth to Edward Rigs, the Seventh to John Plum, now William Camps, the Eighth to Stephen Freeman, the Ninth to John Curtis, the Tenth to Senior Baldwin, the Eleventh to Mr. Jeremiah Peck, the Twelfth to John Bauldwin,

Highways.

Water Passages.

Home Lots.

Milford Quarter.

Subscribed and
agreed
this 10th

Last settled in
the Place

Junr., The Thirteenth to Michael Tompkins.—Item, Jonathan Tompkins had the Grant of his Lott, next beyond his Father's; and Martin Fichener had the Grant of his Lott, next beyond that was John Plum's.—Item, it was agreed that those of Brentford that were present, should agree upon their own places and Way of dividing their Home Lotts, provided they took them together.

Item—it is fully consented unto and agreed upon that the Range of Home Lotts butting and rearing upon the Wet Swamp, called the Cedar Swamp, between the Neck and the Town; that all and every of these Home Lotts butting upon the Neck or Common

Line, that they shall make and maintain from Time to Time, at their own proper Charge, the whole fence or Fences at the Rears of their Lotts, and not Expect

any Easment, from the Neck Lands being but a Common Burden with all Home Lotts, and the condition upon which those Lotts were given out.—Item, it is agreed that all Home Lotts lying in a Quarter

together, shall bear equal Burden in fencing, both inside and outside Lotts, and Lines thereof, provided they be of like Quantity, and the whole Quarter have not universally and voluntarily agreed otherwise.

Item—it is ordered that any Man that takes up Allotment and Accommodations of Lands in our Town upon Passaic River, he or they shall come with the greatest Part of their family to Build upon the Same, and possess it for the space of Two Years at Least, before they shall have any Liberty or Power to dispose or Sell his Accommodations; and then he or they Shall first Make a Tender of his Sale to the town in General, and upon Their Refusal he may Sell it to any whom the Town shall Approve of; and that all such sales or Aliienations Whatsoever, either to Non-residents or such as the Town Allow not of, all such Sales shall be Void and not accounted Legal and the same to Return into the Town's Hands, they Paying the owner or possessor of it Valuable Considerations as Indifferent Men shall appraise it at; provided that this Order Reach Not to Widows, or the Relict of Persons, or Inheritance to Heirs remote upon the Deceasing of their friends and relations by the Over Ruling providence of God; provided that in all such Sales the Town may have the Tender of it. Note—the Intent of this Order is Not to Hinder Sale of a Small parcel. Before that Time.

Item—the Town agreed that any Man that would take Pains to kill Wolves, he or they for their Encouragement should have 10s. for every grown Wolf that they kill, and this to be paid by the Town Treasury.

Item—Thomas Richards had granted him, that his Lott by the Landing place should be made up six Acres, if it may be there had without Prejudice to the Town.

Item—it was agreed upon, that Michael Tompkins should have an Acre of Land in his Division of Land, upon the Consideration of the Remoteness . . . and Amends for his Home Lott.

Item—it is ordered and agreed, that according to the Town's Order for the present about fencing, that Every Man shall set up and make a sufficient Fence in the Common Line, both at the Rears of the Lotts and elsewhere, between this and the last of March 1667–1668, and maintain the same untill it shall be otherwise disposed of; and is to be set up by the Time, under the Penalty of Two Shillings and Six Pence, for every Rod that is Defective by the Day, and Twelve Pence by the Rod Every Day after till it be sufficiently made; besides all Damages that it may be liable to be charged with; which for the present the Town, by way of Order, sees cause to declare, that where the Fence is insufficient and apparently defective, all Damages shall lye upon the defective Fence or Fences, unless the Cattle be Known or can be proved to be unruly, and then the Damage is to lye on the Cattle.

Item—the Town agreed that the Way and Rule of proportioning Men's Fence or Fences should be according to their Lands.

Item—the Town agreed that a rate should be made for Payment of every Man's Share of the Purchase, and that they would refer the Matter to Seven Men, that should have full Power to hear, examine, and judge of every Man's Estate and Persons, as their Rule, by which they will proceed in Time Convenient to pay for their Lands bought of the Natives, with the necessary Charges of settling the Place, and Mr. Peirson's Transport, and the Divisions and Subdivisions of all their Lands and Meadows belonging to the same—And the Men so Chosen were Mr. Robert Treatt, Deacon Ward, Samuel Swaine, Mr. Camfield, Michael Tompkins, Richard Laurance and Joseph Walters, any five of whom shall have full Power to act herein: and for their Direction herein, the Town saw cause to allow and pass upon every Head of a Family, or that takes up Allotment in the Town, to be valued at £50, and for every Child or Servant in the Family besides, Ten Pounds by the Head, which shall be allowed as good Estate; and for all other kinds of Goods and Estates, Real and visible, that Men intend, God willing, to transport on the Place, the Town wholly refers themselves and the sole Determination into their Hands, according to whose Judgment it shall stand—Which being done, the Town saw Cause that One Third Part of every Man's Estate in general thorough the whole Town should be deducted, and according to the Remainder both the Charges and Divisions of Land should be proportionated and borne for this year.

(Note here—the first common Gate next the Great River is disposed of to make and maintain as their

Michael Tompkins

Fencing.

Swamp
Lotts fence
their own
Rears.

Fencing.

Building and
dwelling two
Years and two
Sale of Lands

Thomas
Richards

Division of Fences, to Aaron Blacthly and John Harrison; the Second to Mr. Bruen in like Manner, and the Third Gate in like manner to John John Bauldwin, Junior for their Fence, and the first Division of Fences.)

And the Same, with a Sure List of Every Man's Estate approved by the Sale Men, are Here set down with their Deductions—as Followeth:

John Harrison	208	205
Mr. Abraham Pennington	500	333
Samuel P.	289	192
Nathan	186	124
Thomas	110	81
Thomas	110	75
Thomas	75	380
William	250	131
Robert	260	200
Thomas	120	280
Thomas	150	111
John	315	205
John	100	120
John	240	167
John	100	15
John	100	127
John	147	91
John	180	120
Michael	200	175
Jonathan	150	111
Ephraim	150	104
John	250	167
Edward	100	104
Ser. Richard	100	267
Edward	120	215
Zachariah	100	104
Ephraim	150	100
George	120	80
John	80	33
John	120	80
John	200	200
Mr. John	200	134
Mr. Robert	200	200
Mr. Samuel	274	182
Richard	200	240
John	100	80
John	114	97
Hans	100	67
Samuel	174	116
Samuel	250	167
Samuel	200	133
Mr.	200	133
Mr.	200	133
Robert	167	111
Aaron	150	100
Ser.	440	293
Thomas	150	100
Lieut. Samuel	550	367
Lawrence	310	247
Thomas	210	110
Mr.	570	380
Mr.	444	429
Hugh	446	297
Joshua	210	140
Thomas	200	133
Mr.	600	410
Robert	285	180
Samuel	500	333
Thomas	450	293
Stephen	140	94
Benjamin	120	80
Alexander	160	67
John	250	167
Mr.	380	250
Israel	150	100
Jonathan	150	100
Samuel	150	100

Item—it was again Declared and Agreed upon that all Lands should be disposed of with the Consent of all the freeholders of the Town, or the Major part of them that were the purchasers there—Until it Be orderly Agreed upon Otherwise.

Item—it was by the General Vote and Consent of the Town agreed that they would lay out and Divide the Land in Our Town by Persons, Estates and other Condign Qualifications, if any such should appear in any, With The Before Mentioned Allowance to every

Child and Head of a Family. And Concerning the Divisions of their upland in the Neck, the Town Agreed to divide or Lay a Division of three Acres of Sized Land to Every Hundred Pound Estate; which after the High ways Agreed upon, Viz.: One by the Great River Side and along by the Meadow at Beef Point; and another highway in the Middle of the Little Neck; and another Highway Between The two furthmost Share of Lots in the Little Neck, and from thence to Wheelers Point; and So Another down between the Middle Share of Lots down the Great Neck; and another to the Great Swamp; and the Land fixed, the Town by their most General Vote agreed to divide it by Lot, and To begin at Mr. Bruen's Home Lot in the River Spot; only Mr. Robert Treatt had his division Granted to him according to his desire, Unanimously, to Lye in the first spot of Lots Next the River, Adjoining to the Little Cove of Meadow, which he Motion'd To the Town that he Might have all that Lay on this Side the Creek, Against his Land Near Home, which was Granted fully unto Him.

TOWN MEETING the 6th of February 1667—after due preparation and Solemnization for it, the Town Agreed to draw their Lots, which fell with their Numbers & places as Follows:

Mr. Obadiah Bruen	21	Thomas Huntington	30
John Rogers	9	Thomas Rogers	23
Mr. Robert Kitchel	12	John Bodick	19
Mr. Jer. Peck	16	John Gregory	11
Stephen Freeman	39	Henry Lyon	1
John Curtes	58	Joseph Walters	7
John Baldwin, Senr	6	Robert Inglish	4
Benjamin Peck	29	Francis Linn	34
John Baldwin, Junr	38	Mr. Jasper Crane	49
Benjamin Baldwin	47	Mr. Leet	48
Martin Trichon	29	Mr. Matthew Camfield	50
William Camp	18	Thomas Person	10
Edward Biggs	15	Samuel Plum	39
Nathaniel Wheeler	26	Elias Lott	4
Thomas Johnson	2	John Ward, Turner	51
Robert Denson	17	Rick J. Lawrence	25
Mr. Abraham Person	55	Hans Albers	24
Lawrence Ward	42	Debraunce Crane	40
John Catling	62	Samuel Ross	46
Mr. Samuel Kitchel	45	Thomas Huntington	32
Joseph Ward	3	John Crane	62
Serjt. John Ward	28	Backwell	27
Mr. Morrish	31	Stephen Davis	53
Edward Ball	37	Aaron Blacthly	11
Serjt. Richard Harrison	15	John Harrison	4
Lieut. Samuel Swaine	35	Thomas Richards	13
John Brown, Senr	54	Thomas Lot	36
Stephen Bond	22	Taxlots Lot	37

Thomas Harrison, Mr. Webster, Goodman Cole and Joseph Horton having deserted their Lots Before the Recording of them, so they were not Entered in this Table.

Note Here—that Micah Tompkins, Jonathan Tompkins, Ephraim Penington, Zachariah Burwell, Ephraim Burwell, John Brooks and George Day desired and had Liberty to Take up their first Division of upland, if it be there to be had, in the Little Neck by Goodman Tompkins; and Hugh Roberts his division at the Rear of his Home Lot; and Mr. Person and Mr. Camfield a part of their Divisions in the Neck on this side Goodman Roberts; Viz., Mr. Person for One Hundred, and Mr. Camfield for Two Hundred pound.

These may Certify and Declare that we Whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, being Chosen and Commissioned with full power from

Elizabeth Town, and Newark plantation upon Fresh River, to agree upon and fully issue the Divident Land and Boundaries, the Town named Elizabeth Town and Newark Town, which is to be made by the said Agents to the Land, that the Center place agreed upon by the said Agents to the Land was to be found in the following manner, to wit: At the Top of a Little round hill, named Divident hill: and from Thence to run upon a North West Line into the Country. And from the Intersection of the said Agreement, the said Agents of Elizabeth Town gave marked an Oak Tree with an N next thereon. And the said Agents of Newark Town have marked the same Tree with an N, on that side Next them and Their Town; and to the said Agreement we have this Twentieth day of May in the year 1668, at the on hand's interchangedly.

Truly Copied
out of the
original agree-
ment by Me-
Ralph Treatt

Attest
Jasper Clarke
Rold, Treatt
Marked and sealed
Said Agents
Elizabeth Town
This day

Elizabeth
Town
Agents

John Lyden
John Warner
Ralph Brown
John Rogers

TOWN MEETING, 10 Sept. 68. — The Town truly Consented, by their Jointly Voting, to Give freely to Mr. Parson the Charges off digging and Unishing his well Hitherto; with the Rest of his Transportation Charges. Item—the Town Consented to pay Mr. Parson eighty pounds for the First Year, Which is to Be Laid out in Building his House at Moderate prises for their Labour; which Year began the first of Oct'br. Last in the Year 1667, and To the Last of October 1668, and so to Stand from Year to Year.

And it is Further agreed unanimously that Mr. Parson shall have allowed for the Ministry. Eighty pounds by the Year, for his

Carrying on of the Work of the Ministry, which is to Be paid Yearly at Two Several Times, Viz.: at October and March, in all several kinds of paym'ts to be made at price Current; and they do agree to pay Him Yearly a pound of Butter for every milk's Cow in the Town, in part of his pay.

Item—it is Agreed that Mr. Parson shall be Free From all Com'on Rates, during the Time of his Carrying on the Work of the Ministry in this Place. (Notes his heirs) and Lands After him, The Lords Half Penny, and the Charges of Ways and Drainings in the Meadows is exempted in this Vote.

Item—it is ordered and Agreed to build a Meeting House as soon as May be; of Four or Six and Twenty Foot wide, and thirty four Foot Long, and Ten Foot Between Joists: which for the Better Carrying it an end, the Town hath made Choice of Five Men, Viz.: Deacon Ward, Sarg. Harrison and his Son John, Sarg. Obd'h. [Edw'd] Rigs and Michael Thompkins, Into whose hands the Town Hath referred Full power for the Managing of the Building; and declared Themselves by their Joint Vote to Be Willing to Lend their Best help as they shall be Call'd for, upon any Seasonable Warning, According to Proportions: and no Man If Call'd out But must Worke Two days' Value, . . . he Satisfies Them with his or Their Grounds otherwise. And For the Better Regulating the Same, the Town Hath Agreed to Levie a Rate of Thirty Pounds for the Carrying on of the same; which Meeting House is 26 Feet wide and a Lenter to it, and Thirty Six Feet Long, and 13 foot Between Joists.

Item—the Town Agreed That Thomas Johnson shall have Eight shillings for his Son's beating the drum this Year, and Repairing the remainder of the Year; And in Case his Son's shall Be Appointed to Beat it any time Morning and Evening, after This Time; they shall be allowed after the rate of Five Shillings the Month.

It was agreed that Henry Lyon, Sargaent John Ward, and Jno. Brown shall have the sole Power to hear every man's reason of his or Their Absence, Late Coming, or disorderly departing or withdrawing, from any of our Town Meetings, having Legall Warning thereto; and Thereupon to Acquit them, or Return the names of them that they release not, but are by the order Signed unto the Constable or such other Officer as the Town shall appoint to receive them, for the use of said Town.

Item—the Town hath sold to Henry Lyon that Home Lott that was Formerly John Gregory's by exchange, that Lyeth next his own, Consisting of Seven Acres, for Ten Pounds; Seven Pounds whereof he is to pay by discharging the Town of their Country Rate, and three pound he is to procure shingle Nails for as soon as he can, or to do his True Endeavour to get them.

Item—the Town Agreed for the present that Mr. Pearson's rate and the Town rate should be made according to the Estates Men Gave in for their Lands; and that a Rate of £80 should be made for the Minister Forthwith, for the Year past, by Deacon Ward and Mr. Sam'l Kitchel; And for the Town, a Rate of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds they are to prepare as soon as they Can; and for every Home Lott that is Granted to the Young Men, they are to pay to the Town Rate Twelve Shillings, and for any Stock of Cattle, they are to pay to the Town rate for them besides; and to the Minister's Rate, the Men appointed to make it are to speak with the Young Men in our Town that are for Themselves, and to See what they will Voluntarily pay to the Minister.

Item—the Town hath made choice of Thomas Johnson to Collect and Gather up the Town Rate: the One Half of it that is to Be paid between this and the first of January next, and the other Half Between this and the Last of March Next, in any Current pay that will pass and is Accepted Between Man and Man upon the place: and the Town hath made choice of Henry Lyon to Be their Town Treasurer for the Year Insueing, or until the first of Next January Come Twelve Months.

Item—the Town hath Granted to Seth Thompkins Liberty to Lay downe his Own Home Lott, and take up that which was formerly Granted to Benjamin Baldwin.

Item—the Town hath Chosen Deacon Laurance

Henry
Lyon
Lott Bet of
the Town.

Mr.
Pearson's
Rate.

Town Rate.

Collector.

Treasurer.

Mr. Seth
Thompkins
Exchange.

Agreements
of Deacons
James.

Ward and Mr. Samuel Kitchell to Take and Keep and account what the Charges of our Land are to be by the hundred, or the acre; and Likewise, what the Charges is about the Building of the Meeting House; and to bring it to the Town, that it may be entered on the Records of sd Town.

Purchase
Money brought
in with other
T. R.

Item—the Town hath voted and agreed, that the charges about the purchasing of our Lands of the Indians, settling the Place, with Mr Pearson's Transportation, shall Be all Brought to the rest of our Town Charges and made up, and . . . by the Town Treasurer with other disbursements of our Town.

Surveys.

Item—the Town hath made Choice of Sarjeant Ward and John Curtes, for to be their Surveyors of their Highways, for the Year Insueing or until New be chosen; And full power is put into their hands to Call forth Men to work, when and Where they, in their best discretion, shall Think most Needful.

Agreements
of Deacons
Meeting
House.

Item—the town hath Bargained with Deacon Ward, Sarj. Richard Harrison, and Sarj. Edw'd Rigs, for the sum of seventeen Pounds to Build the Same Meeting House, according to the Dementions agreed upon, with a Lenter to it all the Length which will make it Thirty Six foot Square, with the doors, and Windows, and Flue Boards at the Gable ends; only the Town is to Hew and Bring all the rest of the Timber upon the place, which is Agreed upon to be done as soon as they Conveniently Can: With whom the Town Confided in to have it well done, and Some Abatement in the price if they can afford It.

TOWN MEETING, Jan. 1668, Mr. Crane and Mr. Treatt are Chosen Magistrates for the Year Insueing for our Town of Newark.

Officers
chosen.

Item—Mr. Crane and Mr. Treatt are Chosen deputies or Burgesses for the General Assembly, for the Year Insueing; and Lieut. Sam'l Swain is Chosen a Third man, in Case of either the other Failing.

Item—Lieut. Sam'l Swain and Mr. Camfield are Chosen deputies, to assist the Magistrates in the Town Courts.

Item—Henry Lyon is Chosen Treasurer for the Year Insueing, as above said.

Ordinary keep
of the Court.

Item—the Town hath Chosen the sd Henry Lyon to keep an Ordinary for the Entertainment of Travelers and Strangers, and desired him to prepare for it as soon as he Can.

Constable.

Item—the Town hath Chosen Thomas Johnson to Bear the Office of a Constable in our Town for the Year Insueing.

Recorder
chosen, his
Salary.

Item—Mr. Robert Treatt is Chosen Recorder or Town Clark in our Town, for this Year Insueing; and he is to have Forty Shillings for his Salary.

Stephen
Bond.
Pasado

Item—Stephen Bond is Chosen Common Brander in our Town for all Horses, according to our Law for Branding Settled in our Province; and also to keep the Records of the Same for this Year Insueing.

Item—John Ward is Chosen the Common Brander, and Recorder, of all Neat Cattle in our Town, for this Year Insueing, according to our Country Law.

Item—The Town agreed with Henry Lyon, to Make a Sufficient pound for four Shillings the Rod, unless any will within a Week undertake it of him for Less Money by the Rod; and it is to be Made with Six Good Rails, Six foot High, the Rails Not above Ten foot Long, and the upper Rails to be all Pin'd Together: and for the Bigness of it, it's to be four Lengths in a Side for Two Sides, and Three Lengths and a Gateway of Six foot Long, for Each of the other Two Sides; and the Gate is to Be well Hanged with Iron Hooks and Hinges Below, at the Town Charge: which Pound is to be Set up at the First Opportunity that the Weather will permit; and for the place where it Shall be Set up that is most Convenient by the Frog pond side, is to be as Serj. Rigs, Thomas Johnson, with Henry Lyon shall Judge Best; and the said Edw'd Rigs and Thomas Johnson are to See that it be Sufficiently done.

Michael Tompkins and Serj. Ed'd Rigs are Chosen to be Viewers of Fences in Our Town for this Year Insueing.

Nathaniel Wheeler and Aaron Blatchley are Chosen to Warn the Town Meetings for this Year, as oft as occasion shall Require them Thereto: and it is order'd that every man shall provide a Good Ladder, between this and the First of March next Insueing the date, under the Penalty of Five Shillings, and so maintain the same under the Penalty of 1s. by the Month.

Item—the Town hath Chosen Mr. Camfield and Thomas Johnson to be a Committee for Accounts. mittee Adjoined to the Treasurer, to heare and determine what and how Much shall pass, upon account of Mens demands for this Year past; and its agreed that all accounts before that hath not been allowed already, shall not be admitted to account from hence Forth.

Item—The Town hath Agreed, that there Shall be Two Courts in our Town Yearly, to hear and try all Causes and actions that shall be Necessary and desired within our Compass and according to Our Articles; and that the same shall pass by the Verdict of a Jury of Six men; And one of the Times is to be the Last Fourth day of the week, Commonly Called Wednesday, in the Month of February; and the other, is the Second Wednesday of the Next Following Month of September.

COURT [TOWN-MEETING] the 5th of March, 1668-9, of all the Freeholders of Newark:

John Brown, Junior, was by a full vote of the Town

admitted and received a planter, and hath the Grant of an Accommodations. Both of uplands and Meadows, According to his Estate that he does Give in, and is truly possessed of, he paying his proportion of the Charges Laid out for it, and do Seasonably Come to possess the Same Some Time this Spring.

Eleezer Rogers also, hath his Former Accommodation Center'd and Renewed upon him: provided that he do Confer all the Charges and Come upon the place to Inhabit, some time Between this and the Last of May Next; and Transplant his Family Hither, as soon as he Can be prepared and accomplish the same.

Item—The Court fully Agreed, that the Young Mens Lotts should pay, for each one of them Twelve Shillings, for their Rate this Year to the Towne and for the Ministry.

The motion of Jonathan Sargent and Dani'l Dod, to have an Acre or two of Land a piece of them Exchanged or Given them to Build on, at the end of the Town, near Hauns's, or the Milner's [Millers] Lott, was left to Consideration: and Serg't Ward and Stephen Davis are Chosen by the Town to Take a View of the Land and Make a True Report of the Nature, Quality, and how much may be spared without prejudice to the Highways or Milners Lott, if any be found there . . . upon such an Account.

MEETING adjourned to the 9th of March 68-69.

Mr. Obadiah Bruen's Motion in the Behalf of his Son Jno. Bruen, was taken into Consideration and Granted, that he should have Six Acres of Upland, Somewhere in the Neck adjoining to his Fathers second division; he Taking of his share of Fence, and paying in to The Treasury Sixteen Shillings, for all Charges past To This day.

Item—The Town for the Better Satisfaction of themselves in General, about the sizing and Equalizing of Mens first division of Meadow already Laid out,

with the due care of Making Drains, and Highways into their Meadows; they have again renewed the Choice of Four of the Former Committee, viz: Lieut. Sam'l. Swain, Mr. Samuel Kitchel, Serj. Edw'd Rigs, and Thomas Johnson, and Added Four more to Them, viz: Serj. Rich'd Harrison, Henry Lyon, John Catling, and Mr. Robt. Treatt as their Co'mitte: fully Impowered by them To finish and perfect the first division of Meadow, in the most Just and Equal way they Can in their Best Skill and ability attain unto, as may Tend to the most hopefull Satisfaction of all it may be, and to Relieve and Supply any that want Meadow for their Inheritance; and To do their Indevour to Supply any with Grass for the present, that Have their proportion of Good Meadow, and for the want of drains, or highways, Cannot for the present Come at it; and also, to Take a Thorough and Effectual View of the several places in the s^d Meadow, where

and how many drains, with the Length of them Needful; and also To View and Survey all the Boggy Fresh Meadow that are in Common, Undivided, adjoining to our Meadows.

Item—they have full power to set out the Highways Laid out a Cross any Mans Meadows, and any Four of the Com'ttee have full Power to Act herein, to the Alienating and disposing of any Meadow Lott Lying Vacant; Except the Elders Lott, Seamans and Boatmans Lott, Mr. Websters, Goodman Cole, and The Taylors Lott.

Item—The Town Agreed and Order'd that every Man shall see that Their be sufficient Stakes and Land Marks, both to Their upland and Meadow Lotts for the present; and that every man that hath a division or divisions of Either Meadow or upland, shall be Injoined by Virtue thereof, within One Year after the date hereof, on perfecting their Lotts to set up and Maintain, under the Penalty of Five Shillings for every default, Two, or More if their needs, Sufficient stone Land Marks, to every Parcell of upland and meadow that he or they stand possessed of; with the Two Letters of Men's Names Legally Engraven thereon, about a foot Above the Ground—To be set at each End of Their Lotts.

Item—The Town hath Chosen and deputed Nath'l Wheeler and John Curtis, to Take the Care of Burning the Meadows and upland for this year, and to take pay for it out of the Town Treasury.

Item—Liberty was Granted to Deacon Ward, to Lay downe his own division of Land in the Neck, and to take up that was Formerly Given to John Willford.

Item—Deliver'd Crane hath Granted to him an Acre of Land lying on the Hill, adjoining his Home Lott.

Jonathan Sargent and Dani'l Dod, have Each of them Granted an Acre and Half of Land to Build upon, near Hauns Albers Lott, where Serj. John Ward and Stephen Davis shall appoint; who are impowered by the Town to set out the same.

Item—Hauns Albers hath Granted him, a Little knoll of Land against the middle of his Lott to build upon, about a rod wide to a Black Oak and so to run of to Nothing, the Corner of his Lott.

Item—The Town saw Cause, for the Incouragement of any amongst them that would Build and Maintain a Good Mill for the supply of the Town with Good Grinding, To offer and Tender freely the Timber Prepared for that use, Twenty Pounds Current Pay, and the Accommodations Formerly Granted Belonging to the Mill, viz.,—18 Acres of upland and 6 of meadow, with the only Liberty and privilege of Building a Mill on y^e Brook; which Motion was Left

Land
Marks

Burning
the Woods.

D. Ward's
Exchange.

D. Crane.

Jonathan
Sargent and
D. Dod's
Lott.

Hauns.

Motion
concerning
Mill

Young
Mens Lotts
Rated

John
Bruen.

Viewers
and Sizars
of the
Meadow.

to the Consideration of the Town Betwixt this and the 12th of this M^o Current at Even, and the Meeting is adjourned to the 12th. And in Case any desire sooner or in the mean Time, to have any further Treaty or Discourse, about his or their Undertaking of the Mill, they may repair to Mr. Treat, Deacon Ward and Lieutenant Swain to prepare any Agreement between the Town and them.

TOWN MEETING, 12th March, 1668-69.

None appearing to accept of the Town's Motion and Encouragement to build and maintain the Mill, they agreed to set upon it in a general way, and moving to

Lieut. Swain about the matter, he made some propositions to the Town, and at

Length the Town agreed with him for 20s. by the week, or 6 working days, and three Pounds over for his skill, unless he shall see cause to abate it, which, if he shall see Cause to do the Town will take it thankfully; for the which he engaged to improve his time and skill, for the best advantage, and carrying on to an End the whole Work, with all that shall be implied by him, so far as belongeth to his Art and Trade of a Millwright; as also, to give his best advice about the Dam, or levelling the Ground, as the Town shall need him, and this to be done as soon as conveniently he can: and the Town promiseth to help him with Work in part of his pay as he needs it, so many Days Work as he works at the mill; common Labourers at two shillings by the Day, and Carpenters at 2s. 6d. the Day. And for the carrying on of the rest of the Work about the Mill, for making the Dam, with other Necessarys, the Town hath made Choice of a Committee, to be with Lieut. Swain improved for the carrying on of the Work, viz: Mr. Robert Treat, Henry Lyon, John Brown, Stephen Davis, who are to appoint and oversee the Work, and that as near as they can in an equal and proportionate Way, and to keep a clear and distinct account of every mans work and Layings out about the Work. And the Town hath chose Thomas Pierson and George Day, to call men forth to Labour, as the Committee shall agree upon; and the Town hath agreed with Zachariah Burwell and John Baldwin, to saw about half the Timber that's to be cut, and for the . . . Boards they are to have 6s. p. the Hundred foot, and for the Two inch Plank, they are to have 6d. more in the Hundred. Item, the Town agreed to send some men forth upon the Discovery, to see if they can find any suitable Stones for Milstones.

TOWN MEETING, the 30th March, 1668-69.

At which meeting it was agreed, that the matter of Capt. Bollens Demands in his Letter, should be wholly referred and left with Mr. Camfield, Lieut. Swain, Henry Lyon, and Thomas Johnson, to act and do in it as they shall see cause.

Item, the Town Agreed with Thomas Luddington and Thomas Johnson, to raise the Meeting House for five Pounds; the Town having shewed their willingness to

be helpful upon moderate Terms, and to lend them Things as they needed that was within their Compass, to carry it on: and for the Place where it should stand, it was agreed to be set up in the place where it now lies, and to stand near fronting on a square with the Street; which for the very Place and more direct manner of standing, it was left to the advice of Mr. Pierson, Deacon Ward, and Mr. Treat.

Item—the Motion of John Rockwell was fully consented unto, that upon Consideration that he doth this very Spring Season, come and Settle here in our Town and maintain this or such like sufficient Boat for the use of the Town, or particular Persons in the Town on . . . Considerations for his Boat and Time in going with her as he or they . . . agree, so long as the Lord shall enable him thereto. The Town hath . . . declared their renewed Acceptance and Admittance of him into our Town, with the Gift of his former accommodations to him, upon the Conditions aforesaid; as also that they will forbear him for some Time, the present Rate of his Purchase money.

TOWN MEETING, the 17th April, 1669, when they agreed to provide Nails, for the closing the Meeting House, in a voluntary Way, to see what every man would do in a voluntarily; and they chose Brother Tompkins and Good'n Johnson to . . . and know, what the Rest of the Town would engage upon such Accounts, for such an End; and they are all to be paid out of the Town Treasury—all which Nails are to be paid into Broth. John Brownes, as soon as they can.

Item—the Town agreed, that the common fence that lies down should be mended up speedily, and that the Third Day the next week, the Viewers of the Common Fences should go forth, and view the Fence; and then every man that is found defective is liable to pay his Penalty, and they are to give every man Notice of his or their defective Fences, and return their names to the Next Town Meeting.

Item—they agreed that all Cattle whatsoever that lye in the Neck, should be fetched out between this and the fourth Day of the next week, by the owners of them; and that all Cattle of what Sort or kind soever that shall after that Day be found in any Part of the Neck or Necks, within the common Fence, without a sufficient Keeper, they shall be liable to pay Poundage and Damage; with such Penalty for their leaving the Cattle in the said Neck, according to Order, if any shall prosecute against them for the same.

Item—the Town agreed with John Catling, to hang out and sufficiently fasten some Poles or Young Trees in the River, at the end of or adjoining to our common Fence, and to turn them out and up the River about a Rod or two, and somewhat back again, after the manner of a Pound, to prevent Hogs swimming round the Fence into the Neck; and upon his so doing that

John Rockwell's admittance.

Viewing of Fences.

Clearing of the Necks from cattle.

Bollens Letter.

Meeting rising and standing.

they stand for this summer, he is to be allowed Ten Shillings out of the Treasury for his Pains.

TOWN MEETING the twenty-fourth of May, 1669—The Matter begun the last Meeting, about a voluntary Collection of Nails for the closing the Meeting House was again pronounced, and issued as on the Day Book, the Particulars thereof may appear—and it was agreed that they should be paid for them, out of the Town Treasury.

Item—It was agreed that Mr. Samuel Doud's Letter. Kitchell should send, and answer to the Widow Doud of Guilford, about her demands of fifty Shillings from the Town.

Item, the Town agreed unto and chose five Townsmen, for the Remainder of this Year, or until the first of January next ensuing. And the Men chose were Mr. Camfield, Sarj. John Ward, Sarj. Richard Harrison, Sarj. Edward Riggs, and Robert Denison, who are empowered and entrusted with the Care of finishing of the Meeting House, all the Matters about the common fence or fences in the General Line, ordering or setting out of High ways in the fields or elsewhere expedient, and about the Hearing of Cows, or driving out of the dry Cattle in the Town—and what they shall agree upon herein, the Town will Act accordingly.

Item—The Town agreed, that Their should be a Highway of two rods wide at Least, Quite a Cross the Great Neck from Meadow to Meadow, in the most Convenient place the Town Men shall Agree upon; and what land they make use of for that End which Belongeth to particular men, they are to be allowed for it Again so Much Land else where, as the Town or Town Men and they shall agree upon.

Item—Robert Denison is Chosen pound keeper, and he is to have a penny by the Head for Turning the key, or Reception of any Cattle Trespassing, into The said Pound.

Item—The Town Ordered and Agreed, that for all unruly Cattle, or Horses, Oxen, and Cows that are turned in or voluntarily Left in the Neck, or Com'on Field, they shall pay Five Shillings by the head Poundage; half to the pounder and half to the Town, besides all damages that they shall do to any Man in his Corn, Grass or Hay, or Otherwise: and for all Cattle that are not unruly, Horses, Oxen, or Cows, Four Pence by the Head Poundage. Besides any damage.

Item, its Ordered, that for all Hogs that shall be pounded out of the Com'on Fields, shall pay six pence the Head Poundage, Besides Damages; and Calves four Pence, and Sheep at a penny the Head.

Item—the Town agreed that Azariah Bush [Beech] should be admitted a Planter, as others have been, and to be accommodated

according to his Estate, upon Condition of his maintaining a good sufficient Boat or bigger Vessel, for the Use and Commodity of the Town as they may need, and can agree with him for the Use thereof. And he is granted to have three Acres, or four, for a Home Lott, if the Place will afford it, by the Side of the Miller's Lott.

John Rogers had Liberty granted him, to lay his own Lott in the Meadow, and to take up that which was granted to his Son Eleazer Rogers.

Rogers' Change.

Item—William Camp hath Liberty given him, to Lay down his Upland Lott in the Great Neck, and to take it up in the Point of Goodman Roberts Neck, near Sarj. Riggs his Wolfe Pit, if it be there to be had.

Camp's Change.

TOWN MEETING 10th June, 1669—It is ordered and agreed upon, that the High Way through the Great Swamp shall be mended, and that those that have given in their Names to work at it shall work a Day for a £100. Item, it is further agreed on, that every one shall speedily, either in the said Swamp, or in Ditching the Meadow into the Creek at Maple Island, and on the further side of the Great Swamp where the Surveyor and those . . . begin shall agree upon, shall Work a Day for £200; and that for every two Rod of Ditching that any Man doth according to Order, viz.: 2 foot broad and so much in Depth, and near a foot Wide in the Bottom, he shall be allowed a Days Work, and so in Proportion for half Days or other Quantities, as Men's Estates given in amounts unto: and they are to begin this work at two Places, and carry it so on successively as they shall be warned, or called forth by the Surveyor, or he that is to give Notice; and over Night for the next Day, is looked upon sufficient time of Notice. And in Case any Man or Men shall refuse to go when warned, without satisfying Reasons to the Surveyor, he or they shall have full Power to hire others in their room, though it be for double or treble Wages, if they cannot obtain it other wise; which shall be paid by he, or they, that are the Refusants to work when called. And Sarj. Ed. Riggs is to begin the work at Maple Island Creek, and Sarj. Rich. Harrison at the other Place. The one part of the Town where the said Sarj. Riggs dwells, is to take it by Succession, or . . . to the Captains, and from him to Good. Freemans and so to Good. Tompkins, and so round to the other Side of the Street, where Good. Brown and every Man is to warn his next Neighbor, passing by them that have done their Share at the Swamp; and so in like manner for those or that part of the Town where Sarj. Harrison dwells, from his house round, according to order.

High Way
Mending
Note: Riggs

High Way
Work
or order for
Ditching.

And the High Way across the town, from the Capt. to Mr. Crane's is that way where it's agreed for parting.

So pound-
age for
unruly
Cattle.

Hogs and
Calves—
Poundage.

Azariah Bush
Lott.

And it's further agreed, that every one shall inform himself from the Rates, or any other perfect list of their Estates, what their share of work or Ditching comes to; and every one that ditches is to set up a stake, marked with the two first letters of his Name legally set on, at the End of his Work or Ditch, so that the Surveyor may view whether every Man hath done his Share, according to Order or no; who are to keep a true account of the Work that every one hath done, that every Thing may be reduced to a Rate and Rule of Proportion, in Time convenient when it shall be thought meet.

Item—The men appointed for the Sizing or Resurveying of the Meadow of such complains of the badness of their Meadow, or for Grass for their present supply, gave public Notice; that those that desired Consideration from them in the Premises that would make their case known to them, and attend as they need upon the next Second Day come Seven night, which is the Time appointed by them to set upon that Work; or else, if they attend not, or not be supplied, it will be their own Default.

TOWN MEETING 23rd June 1669.—It was agreed, that in Case any Man shall desire to take his Amends for the first Division of Meadow, out of the boggy Meadow against the front of his own Meadow; the Men deputed for the perfecting the Sizing of the Meadow, (to wit): the Division; they have full Power to lay out to them what they Judge meet of it—they sitting down and resting satisfied in what they do.

Item—the Town by their Vote declared their willingness to receive Eleazer Rogers, and John Bostick; and to possess their accommodation with them in the Town; in case they do come to the actual Possession of them and so remain according to Order; at any time between this and the first of October next—but not afterwards.

Item—It was consented and agreed, that if Need did require and no other way did appear more Likely, that Then the Sizers of Meadow should have full Power, to dispose of all, or any of the Vacant Lotts of Meadow to those that are in want, Either of their division of Meadow, or Amends to that they have; except That which was Mr. Leet's, Mr. Webster's and that set apart for an Elder.

Item—allowance was made that John Brown Jun'r., should without deduction be accommodated, after the Proportion of an Hundred and Fifty Pound Estate. Item, Azariah Beech hath Given His Estate, to Have accommodations for a Hundred Pound Estate.

TOWN MEETING, 28th July 1669—the Town made Choice of Mr. Crane and Mr. Treat, to take the first opportunity to Goe over to York, to advise with Col. Lovelace Concerning our Standing, Whether we are designed to be Part of the Duke's Colony, or Not;

and about the Neck, and Liberty of purchasing Lands up the River, that the Town Wou'd Petition for.

Item—the Town by their unanimous Vote, declared their Freeness to desire and call upon Mr. Abraham Pierson Junior to be helpful to his Father, in the exercising his Gifts in the Ministry for the space of a Year; and for his Encouragement they are willing to allow him Thirty Pounds, for this Year.

Mr. Abraham Pierson desired to help his Father.

Item—the Town declared their Confirmation of what the sizers of the Meadow had done, in laying out of the Bogs; and saw not cause to alter it.

TOWN MEETING the Third of December 1669—The Town assembled, agreed that the Letter prepared should be copied out, and sent to Col. Nicholls in the Town's Behalf—and signed by Mr. Treat in the Name of the Town.

Mr. Jasper Crane hath confirmed and granted to him, all the Land in his Home Lott that is within Fence, to him and his Heirs forever, viz.: his own 8 acres and two acres that he took in of Mr. Leet's Lott, and the addition to the Front, of the same Measure that it was laid out by at the First.

Mr. Crane's consent and Exchange.

Item—Mr. Crane hath granted him, full Liberty to lay down to the Town his Upland Lott in the Neck, and to take it up partly where late Deacon Ward hath laid down, and to be made up of that was formerly laid out for John Gregory, if he had come to our Town. Item, Delivered Crane was willing to take up his Upland Lott of Gregory's, next his father.

D. Crane's Lott.

Item—Liberty is granted to Stephen Freeman, to remove his Lott nearer homeward out of Gregory's, so much of it as is left; provided he lays down of his own to the Town lands, so much as he takes up.

Freeman's Grant.

Item—Henry Lyon had confirmed again, all the Land that was formerly laid to Greg. . . Lott, and that he hath now within Fence.

Item—The whole Meeting jointly agreed, that there should be a Record made in our Town by Mr. Robert Treat, of all the Lands laid out in our Town, of what sort soever; beginning first with the Home Lotts, as soon as may be. And the Treasurer is forthwith ordered to do his best Endeavor, to procure a Book for the Records of the Lands.

Record of Lands

Item—it is agreed upon, that Mr. Pierson's Rate for the Year past, shall be levied and raised as in Manner following—for every Male Person, not freed or disabled to a single

Way of rating for the Minister

Rate 1s. 4d. by the Head, that is 16 years and upwards; for every Acre of Land lying in the Home Lotts under Fence, 3d. by the Acre; and for all other upland and Meadow, lotted out and enclosed, 1d. by the Acre; And for all Horses and Mares of three Years old and upward, 3d. by the Head; and so for all two Year old Horses and Mares 2d. by the Head;

and for all Yearling Horses 1*d.*; And for all Oxen of five Years old and upward at *6*d.** the Head; and for all four Year old Steers at *5*d.** the Head; and for all Three Year old Steers and Hefflers at *3*d.** the Head; and Two Year olds at *2*d.** the Head; and Yearlings at 1*d.*; and for all Cows of four Year old and upward at *3*d.** by the Head; and for all Swine of a Year old and upward at 1*d.*; and for all vacant or deserted Lotts or Lands . . . appropriated to the owners dwell in another Town, they shall pay to Mr. Pierson's Rate one Third as much as they did for the purchase, by their Lands one third . . .

Item—The Court ordered and decided Mr. Robert Treat to write to Mr. Ogden and Mr. Bond about our Bounds, and signify to them that it is the Town's Mind fully to have no farm settled near our Line or Bounds, if their town will do the like—where to our Town consented unto long Since.

TOWN MEETING, the first of January, 1669.—Mr. Jasper Crane, Mr. Robert Treatt and Mr. Matthew Camfield are chosen Magistrates for our Town for the ensuing Year. Item—the said Mr. Crane and Mr. Treat are chosen Deputies for the General Assembly if there shall be any; and Lieut. Sam'l Swain is chosen Deputy to assist the Magistrates in our Town Courts.

Item—Mr. Robert Treat is chosen Recorder in our Town for the Year ensuing, and the Salary is the same as it was last Year.

Item—Thomas Johnson is again chosen Constable in our Town for the Year ensuing. Item—Henry Lyon is also chosen Treasurer for the Year ensuing. Item—Sargeant John Ward, Sarj. Richard Harrison, Lieut. Swain and Stephen Davis are chosen Surveyors of the High Ways for a Year.

William Camp and Nathaniel Wheeler are chosen for to view the fences in our Town for the Year ensuing.

Item—Josiah Ward and George Day are chosen, to warn the Town Meetings appointed by any of our Magistrates in our Town, for the Year ensuing.

Thomas Johnson or one of his Sons for him, is chosen to be Pounder of any Cattle trespassing, according to Order, anywhere within our common Fence, for the Year ensuing.

John Bruen hath given and granted to him upon his Father's Motion, the five acres of Upland next Mr. Bruen's Lott that was formerly laid out as Part of Mr. Leet's Lott, and the other are promised to him; he is to take it up with his Father Bruen's next Division of upland.

Thomas Johnson hath given and granted to him by the Court, for one of his Sons, the Lott and whole accommodations of the Lott.

Upland as well as Meadows, that was formerly granted to John Bostick; he paying all just charges for it.

William Camp hath Liberty granted him to lay down his own Lott of Meadow, and to take up that Lott of Meadow with all the Amends laid to it, for his own Meadow and Propriety, that was formerly given to, and again laid down by John Rogers into the Town's Hand.

Item—Sarj. John Ward hath, upon his Motion, given and fully granted to him by the Court, that Parcel of upland that was formerly granted to the Boatman, which lies adjoining to his own Division of Land in the Great Neck.

Item—they agreed that the Division of Meadow, entered in Part Page the 6th, be by Lott, and Micah Tompkins was to draw the Lott for those absent; and Mr. Bruen, and so on ward, was to draw first. And the Lotts as they fell were as followeth:

The name	Mr. Obadiah Brier	1	Robert Treat	24
Lot	Mr. John Rogers	2	John Rogers	25
Lot	Mr. John Rogers	3	Thomas Swain	26
Lot	Mr. Samuel Watson	4	John Rogers	27
Lot	together	5	John Tompkins	28
Mr. Bond		6	John Tompkins	29
Stephen Freeman		7	Samuel Brier	30
Edmund Freeman		8	Samuel Brier	31
Benjamin Baldwin		9	John Rogers	32
Martin Tichenor		10	John Rogers	33
William Camp		11	John Rogers	34
Edward Riggs		12	John Rogers	35
Thomas Pierson		13	John Rogers	36
Samuel Plum		14	John Rogers	37
Elder's Lott		15	John Rogers	38
John Ward, Treasurer		16	John Rogers	39
Richard Lawrence		17	John Rogers	40
James Adams		18	John Rogers	41
Nath'l Wheeler		19	John Rogers	42
George Day		20	John Rogers	43
Thomas Johnson		21	John Rogers	44
Robert Dennison		22	John Rogers	45
Mr. Ab'm Pierson		23	John Rogers	46
Mr. Robert Treat		24	John Rogers	47
Lawrence Ward		25	John Rogers	48
John Catling		26	John Rogers	49
Josiah Ward		27	John Rogers	50
Sarj. John Ward		28	John Rogers	51
Mr. M. Jones		29	John Rogers	52
Edward Day		30	John Rogers	53
Sarj. John Ward		31	John Rogers	54
Lieut. Sam'l Swain		32	John Rogers	55
John Rogers		33	John Rogers	56
Stephen Bond		34	John Rogers	57
Deliverance Crane		35	John Rogers	58

Note, there are some deserted Lotts that are given to others for Amends, are omitted here.

Robert Dalghesh, hath bought of the Town a little Land in the Front of his Lott, for £1—provided it hinder not the coming of the Brook, watering of Cattle, or High ways. And likewise a little Slip in the Front of Samuel Camfield's was given to him, for that which was wanting to his Lott.

Mr. Robert Treat hath given him, the Meadow on this side of the Creek in the Cove, next Home, all along against his own Land.

Item—Lieut. Samuel Swain hath given him, in Lieu of the Slip he parted with of his Home Lott, to Take up four Acres of his Division of Meadow if it be there to be had for him, in the further side of the Creek in the first Cove of Meadow, commonly called by the Name of the Captain's Cove, according to his own Motion and Desire.

Item—the Town gave Mr. Abraham Pierson four Acres of the Cove of Menck and Samuel Martin Tichenors, with so much Upland on this Side of it as can be spared for the High Ways, to be joined to his own Upland on the other side against it, for a Pasture, according to his Desire.

TOWN MEETING, May the 7th, 1668.
It was then agreed that the Great River and the Bound Creek, shall be accounted in all Respects for a sufficient Fence; and any Hogs or Cattle that takes to swim over it, are liable to be proceeded against as Trespassers.

Item—Samuel Rose engaged to make and maintain a sufficient Cart Way over the Dirty Place near Hauns and by his own Lott, upon the Town's Grant to him to exchange a Little Part of his Lott; which was consented unto.

Item—the Town agreed, that the Common Fence should be proportioned according to Men's Estates and Lands within the same, which was committed to Mr. Samuel Kitchel and Lawrence Ward to be justly shared out—and then the Town agreed to divide the Common Fence by Lott; only that which was casual by Reason of Tide or Floods was to be made and maintained by the Town, and the Lotts are as followeth.

The Common Lifts lye Two for one.

LIFTS

Rods Foot

1	0	John Rodgers	1
12	0	Brk. M. Kitchel	2
1	0	Mr. J. and Paul Peck	12 1/2
7	0	Stephen Freeman	8 1/2
3	0	Thomas Staples	10 1/4
2	3	Is. Baldwin, Junior	10 1/2
4	1	M. and E. Bankes	22 1/2
2	8	Ephraim Bonaguidi	22 1/2
2	12	Martin Tichenor	7
2	14	William Camp	12 1/2
8	0	Jonathan Tompkins	1
6	2	Edwin Raper	10 1/2
2	14	North Wheeler	12 1/2
2	0	George Day	18 1/2
0	12	Thomas Tichenor	40 1/2
4	0	Robert Dimes	16 1/2
10	0	Mr. Robert Pierson	10
10	10	Mr. Robert Treat	14 1/2
8	14	Lawrence Ward	1
5	0	John Catling	36 3/7
11	0	Joseph Ward	22 2/3
6	0	Sarg. John Ward	19 1/2
6	4	Mr. Mearns	36 1/7
6	8	Edward Ball	20 1/2
6	0	Sarg. Rich'd Harrison	24 2/5
5	0	John Samuel Swann	40 1/4
6	0	John Brown, Senior	10 1/2
5	2	Stephen Bond	21 2/2
1	8	Zachariah Burwell	17 1/8
2	7	John Burwell	20 2/3
2	0	Thom. Luddington	11 1/2
1	0	John B. Ball	11 1/2
1	7	Hugh Roberts	16 1/7
2	17	John Kestick	3
9	2	Henry Lynde	20 1/2
2	15	Joseph Walters	31 1/2
13	5	Matthew Campbell & Son	5
11	0	Robert Dimes	16 1/7
2	15	Frederic Lane	37 1/8
2	14	Thomas Dimes	16 1/6
0	0	Joseph Lane	18 1/9
8	1	Schmied Piron	12
4	1	John Ward, Junior	20 1/2
4	7	Frederic Lawrence	27 1/8
1	11	Hugh Roberts	31 1/5
2	11	Jediver Crane	8
4	2	Richard Edmund	11 1/2
4	2	Sam. Rose	18 1/2
4	2	John Crane	33 3/3
4	10	Stephen Davis	28 2/9
1	8	Thomas Richards	23 2/4
		Mr. Lott	30 1/2

Note here, the Common fence is lotted in two Divisions, and the Fences are most . . .

At a General Meeting of the Town upon the Twenty Fifth and Twenty Sixth of January, 1669. Its agreed, that Mr. Crane and Captain Robert Treat should be the Moderators at our Town Meetings for the Year ensuing.

Item—it's by a full consent of all agreed upon, that none of the Common Lands lying within our Town, or High Ways, so far as our Articles will allow of, shall

at any Time be given or disposed of to any Man's Propriety, without the Consent of every Freeholder or received Inhabitant of the Town; as the Land about the Frog Pond or Training Place; the Land before William Camp's toward the End, in the Front of those Lotts; as also that at the Rear of them; together with that which lyeth in the Middle Street towards the Landing Place; and that which lyes against Aaron Blatchley's and John Ward's; and Robert Dalglesh's; which is to be and remain as Town Commons.

Item—Mr. Abraham Pierson hath the Grant of that Home Lott that was formerly Mr. Leet's, upon Condition that he pay for the Purchase Twenty four Shillings, and for the Fence belonging to it as Sarj. John Ward, and John Brown, Sen'r, that are chosen mutually to be Prisers of it according to the State they find it in; and in Case Mr. Abraham Pierson settles not in the Town but shall remove elsewhere, he is to resign it up to them again; they paying him or his Assigns for all his Charges expended upon it, as Indifferent Men shall value or apprise the same, when he leaves it.

Item—it was agreed that the Articles should be copied out, at a Town Charge.

Item—the Meeting in general all agreed to have a Division of Land, viz.: Upland to be laid out as soon as can be, of Six Acres to every Hundred Pound Estate.

And they chose five Men whom they empowered, and would confide in their Faithfulness and Discretion, to make as just a Sizure and measuring out of the said Division as they can; and wholly to order the Manner of the Lying of the Several Ranges and Shots of Lotts in each Place respectively, with all necessary High Ways, and Passages for Carts and Cattle, commodiously as the Places will afford and do call for, every where. And this Division is to be partly in the Neck to begin there, and to accommodate so many as there will be found Land suitable and com'odious for them. And those that by the Allotment are put by their Desires of having their Divisions of Lands there, they are to . . . supplied and fall in their Places upon the Hills, with others of their Neighbours.

And for the order of the Lotts and Places where Men are to have their Land in the Neck to lie, was agreed on as followeth. After the vacant Lotts of the first Division are taken up and orderly disposed off, the first Lott next is to begin next Home in that Range

Lands within the Town not to be given away.

Mr. Abraham Pierson's Lott.

A Division of Upland of 6 Acres to the £100.

Order and Mens Land by the Lott;

of Lotts that lies next Beef Point Meadow, and so to run downward; and the next Tier of Lotts, beginning at the End of the other next the Pond ward, to be second; and so onward successively till all be laid out on this side the great Swamp. And then that which is on the other side, beginning at the End next the River first, and to end with that Part next Wheeler's Point. And for the Land at Wheeler's Point or near adjacent, it's left at the Sizars Discretion where to lay out any there or no. And the Names of the Sizars are Mr. Robert Treat, Mr. Samuel Kitchell, Henry Lyon, Thomas Johnson, and Sarj. John Ward; and any three of them agreeing, have Power to issue any Matter under Hand about the same.

And for the Rest of the Land to make up the Division, it's to lie partly within the Common Fence and the lands on this Side of the Two Mile Brook next the Town, if that will reach it, beginning at the River, and so to come South-westward; and in like Manner it's agreed to begin with Limon's Lott, and so along with that Range of Houses next the River, and so one after another as they lye quite across the Town untill they come to Hugh Roberts, for all such as are not supplied with Land or their whole Division in the Neck, or within the Fence by the Two Mile Brook; for which Land it was agreed it should be decided who should have it by the Lott—and that the order of the Lotts were first to begin next Hugh Roberts, and so onward toward the Two Mile Brook; for which Lands, Ten Persons desiring it—Ten Lotts were drawn—Imprimis, Zachariah Burwell had the Tenth Lott, John Brown Senr. the 1st, John Brown Junr. the 4th, William Camp the 5th, Thomas Johnson the 3d, Ephraim Burwell the 9th, George Day the 8th, Henry Lyon the 6th, Widow Elizabeth Riggs the 7th, and Nathaniel Wheeler the 2d.

And concerning 31 Lotts drawn for Lands in the great neck, either in Part or in whole of their Divisions, to lye there, the Lotts fell as followeth:

The Land of Thomas Johnson, for his whole division	1
That have Lands in the Neck	17
Samuel Platts, for his whole part of his division	29
Richard Lawton, for his half	29
John Rogers, for his half	29
John Harrison, for his division	29
Thomas Richards, for his division	29
Samuel Platts, for his half	29
Sam'l John Ward, for his half	29
John Ward, for his half	29
De. Charles, for his half	29
Thomas Harrison, for his half	29
Alexander Munroe, for his division	1
Joseph Ward, for his division	1
Mr. Samuel Redhead, for his half	1
John Catling, for his half	1
Mr. Robert Kitchell, for his half	26
Edward Ball, for his half division	30
Sarj. Richard Harrison, for his half	31
Widow Ward, for her half	10
John, Samuel, Swann, for his half	10
Jasper Crane, for his half	27
Francis Limb, for his half	8
Robert Baldwin, for his division	19
Robert Treat, for his half	24
Stephen Freeman, for his half	19
John Curtis, for his division	6
Ab'm. Benson, for his third	3
John Brown, for his half	22
John Baldwin, Junr.	12
Ephraim Benington	11

Hans Alberts had liberty granted to him, with his first Division, to take up both his Divisions together in the Lott by it that is vacant, that was formerly Eleazer Roger's.

Item—Jonathan Surgeant had the Grant or Liberty, to change his Home Lott, for that which was formerly granted to Rockwell the Boatman, lying next beyond John Crane.

Item—Accommodations was Granted to him, according to his Estate that he shall Make Appear to any three of the Sizars, if he will Abide in the Town and follow his Trade; Provided he pay his Shear to the purchase of what he hath, as others Have Done.

TOWN MEETING, the 3d February, 1669, the Governors Writing was read, and After some debate upon it they by their Votes agreed as Follows: After all due salutations to be presented by the Constable to Our Worshipfull Governor, we, the Inhabitants or freeholders of the Town of New Ark, do by him make Return to the said Governors Writing, as followeth, Viz. That they do Hold and Possess their Lands and Rights in the said Town, Both By Civil and Divine Right, as by their Legall purchase and Articles doth and May Shew. And as for the payment of the Half Penny per Acre for all our Allotted Lands, According, to our Articles and Interpretations of them, You assuring them to us, We are ready when the Time Comes, to perform our Duty to the Lords or their Assigns.

Item—the Court agreed that all that are excluded from Having their divisions of Land or part of them in the Great Neck, or within the Common fence, or elsewhere—In Case that the Place where their Lotts shall fall to Be, the Sizars doe Not Judge the one half of every Mans Lott to be Good Land, then they shall have Liberty to take up the Half of their Division in some other place, where such Land is to be had, Provided it Be Not in such places as shall be Eminently prejudiciall to the Town: but the other Half is to Be Laid out in its course, as it fall's By The Houses Successively.

Item—the Court agreed to have the remainder of the Meadow, Both of Boggs and Salt Marsh, So much of it as may Be useful to the Town, for to be Divided or Laid out: and that part of it Above and Beneath Maple Island, toward the Mouth of the Bound Creek, is referred to John Brown Junr., George Day, and William Camp, to Be done by the first opportunity; and for the Next part of the Boggs and other Meadows not already Allotted out, Towards Wheelers Point and that way Toward the Bay, is Committed to Ephraim Pennington, John Catling, and Aaron Blacthly; and from the uppermost Great Pond, for all the Meadow Undivided, upward the Bay and River, that is Worth Laying out is to be Surveyed by John Curtis, Stephen Davis and Sam'l Rose, who are Chosen and Impowred respecting to Dispart the Same

Hans Alberts

Jonathan
Surgeants
GrantAnswer to the
Governors
Writing.

and to make as full and Exact Return to the Town, Both of the Quality and Quantity thereof as they Can.

John Crane had Liberty from the Court, to lay down his own Division of Meadow about 2 Acres that was Given him for Amens; and In Lieu thereof to Take up that parcell that was formerly allotted to and Laid down by *Wm. Crane*, provided that for So Much as is More than his proportion, He will set it of on his Second Division.

Item—*Dan'l Dod* had Given him that Acre and Half of upland above *Hauns Albers' Lott*, that *Jonathan Sergeant* Laid Down, he paying for it. Item—Liberty was Granted him to Bring in his Estate, and to have some Meadow in his Second Division accordingly, But Not in the first.

Item—*Rob't Denison* had the Liberty Granted to Take up that piece or Parcell of Land in the Little Neck that *Edw'd Riggs*, Dec'd, Laid Down to the Town, upon Account of his Second Division, so far as it will reach Therein.

Item—*Martin Tichenor* had Liberty Granted him, to Lay Down his first division of upland in the Neck, and to Take it up in the Little Neck as it's their Sized, at the Rear of *Dan'l Dod's Home Lott*.

Item—the Court saw Cause to order and agree, that no Timber shall be Sold or made use of for pipe Staves or Heading but what shall be for the use of the Town, under the Penalty of Loosing all their Labour for any Timber so Sold in the Town after this day, Within four Miles of the Town any where.

Mr. Abr'm Pierson hath the Grant for accommodations of £250, without any deduction; to be Laid out to his Home Lott, as a planter in the town.

Item—the Town hath made Choice of *Stephen Davis* and *Nath. Wheeler*, to take the Care of Burning the Woods and Common Meadows Belonging to the Town Needfull of Fireing.

TOWN MEETING, 24th March, 1669, it was by their Joint vote agreed, that *Henry Lyon* and *Ths. Johnson* should Take and receive every Mans Just Share and Proportion of Wheat for his Land; the Summer Wheat at 4s. pr Bus'l and Winter Wheat at 4s. according to the order and Time prefixed to them to Bring it to *Johnson's House* Before the day be over, or else if they fail they are to Double the quantity; which Corn the said *Lyons & Johnson* is to Morrow to Carry to *Elizabeth Town*, and Make a Tender thereof to the Gouverneur upon the account of the Lords Proprietors rent for the Land we make use of, according to Articles 25th March 1670.

Pioneer Grist Mill.—TOWN MEETING, the 24th Aug. 1670, the motion of setting upon the Building of a Mill in our Town of Newark: the Town at length

Made a full agreement with *Mr. Robt. Treat* and *Ser't Rich'd Harrison*, about the Building and Maintaining of a Sufficient Corn Mill, to be set upon the Little Brook Called the Mill Brook, with suitable Necessary's, and Making the Damns, and all other Provisions Needfull for and Belonging to the sd Mill, and furnishing the same with a Good Miller, and to keep it in Good repair; to Grind all the Town Grist's into Good Meal, Giving Such due Attendance thereto as the Town being the one Party and the owners of sd Mill the other Party shall from Time to Time and at all Times Agree upon, for the Twelfth Part of Indian Corn and the Sixteenth of all other Grain. And for their Encouragement to set upon the Work with as Speed as they Can, and upon their Effecting and Maintaining thereof, the sd Town doth promise and agree to and with the sd *Treat* and *Harrison*, that they shall have the sole privilege of the sd Brook, Not prejudicing Common Highways; with all the Town Grist's from Time to Time, all Stones Capable of Millstones in the Town's utmost Limits and Bounds, with all the Timber that was prepared for it by *Jos. Horton*, with 2 days work of every Man and Woman that Holds an Allotment in the Town; with all the Lands formerly Granted to *Jos. Horton*, Entailed to the Mill in all respects as their own Lands During the Time and Term of their Having and Upholding the sd Mill; they being Not to be Alienated or disposed from the Mill without the Consent of the Town; and also Thirty Pounds to be Paid to the sd *Crane & Harrison*, their Heirs or Assigns at or before the 1st of March Next, in Good Wheat, Pork, Beef, or one Fourth in Good Indian Corn, at such Prices as may be Like to procure Iron, Millstones, or the Workmens Wages, viz.: Winter Wheat at 5s. pr Bus'l, Summer do. at 4s. 5d., Pork 3d pr lb, Beef a 2d, and Indian Corn a 2s. 6d. Bus'l: and upon these Conditions the said Town with their Two Inhabitants aforesaid, have Mutually Bargained and agreed for the Carrying on this Work.

Town Meeting, 5th Dec'r 1670, it was Agreed that *Stephen Bond* should have the remainder of p's of Land that is Near or Adjoining to his own, which *Hauns Albers* Leaves of his Piece, that he hath by Exchange with the Town, in the Neck; for and Consideration of his Home Lott, to Make it as Good as his Neighbours.

Item—it was Voted, that the Present Sizars of the Second Division of Land should take a view of *Robt. Denison's* first Division of upland in the Neck, and of *Mr. Peck's*, *John Brown's* and *Stephen Davis* propounded, and it Appeared his Case was one and the Same; and they are to Give such Allowance and Amendment to any of them in Their Divisions as they find to be Just and Equal.

Jonathan Sergeant for his Encouragement to settle in the Town, follow his Trade and to help Mend his Home Lott,

Robt. Denison, John Brown, Mr. Peck, and Stephen Davis.

Jonathan Sergeant.

they Gave Him that piece of Meadow that Lies at Boat Point, which was formerly Granted to John Rockwell the Boat Man.

Item—it was declared that John Brown, Sen'r, was to have But Half's Division of Land in the Neck on this Side the Two Mile Brook, and Henry Lyon one third; But the Rest Stood for their Whole Shares of their Division Their.

Item—it was Agreed at our Meeting, to raise the Ministers Maintenance for the Year past in the same way that they did the Last Year, and it's their desire they would Accept the same Allowance as was then Agreed upon and Goe on this Year also, and for the more Speedy Effecting of the rate Granted for the Aforesaid Ends, they Agreed that every Man should Bring a List of his Estate, Between this day Sen'-night at farthest, to the Deacon's, as they were Ordered formerly; and Mr. Sam'l Kitchell and Mr. Obadiah Bruen are Appointed to Join with Them, and to be Helpfull therein for to Make the Rate.

TOWN MEETING, 12th Decem'r, 1670, it was Agreed, that the Land that is Left unlaied out, shall Be Laid out to them to whome it falls By Lott; and the first Lott fell to John Baldwin, Sen'r, to have His whole Second Division of Upland, and One Acre for his staying on the place the first Summer; Second Lott fell to John Brown on this Side the Great Swamp; and the Third Lott fell to Mr. Abr'm Pierson, for his first division.

Item—Micah Thompkins had the Grant of a Little piece of Land, on the Account of his Second division of Land, at his Point.

Item—it was agreed by Vote, that Mr. Robt. Treat should Record and Enter Both the First and Second of Land, into the Book of records.

Item—It was Agreed that Serj't John Ward should be Allowed to Have Fifty Pounds to his Estate added, and to Take up Land for it; and that piece of Land in the Neck of the Bontmans is to Goe on upon the Account which was Before Given Him.

TOWN MEETING, 29th Dec'r, 1670, Mr. Jasper Crane Had Given Him a Little piece of Land Adjacent to his Home Lott, upon the Acc't of His Second Division of Land.

Item—Liberty was Granted to any that will Now Enter their Minds, to Goe out of the Range and turn for Either a part, or the whole of Their Second division of Land, according as it falls by the Order of House rowe. They have all Liberty for Either the Part or the Whole, Besides the one Half of their Division yt by Lott were Excluded out of the Neck, which Abides the same as in the Former Grant.

Item—the Town at this Meeting took the Matter of Laying out the Land at Wheelers Point into further Consideration, and Gave their full Consent that these Six Men Annexed, shall have it in Equal Parts unless they shall Agree otherwise; and the Men Are Mr. Abr'm Pierson, Henry Lyon, Mr. Camfield, Serj't Harrison, Stephen Freeman, Widow Rugges.

Land at
Wheelers
Point.

And Those that Entered their Names to take up the remainder or a part of their division of Lands as they do Make an Entry of in some other place where they shall pitch upon, according as it shall be Sized; and in Case they agree Not upon their places, it's Agreed that they issue it by Lott. Inprimis, Mr. Crane, Jos. Walters, Henry Lyon, Francis Linle, Mr. Robt. Treat a part.

Item—Francis Linle had Granted him the Little Corner of Land for his Yard on the side the Brook Next his Lott, by Estimation About Twelve Rod of Ground, Provided he makes the High Way and Passage for Cattle as Good as it was in the other place.

Frank
Linle.

Item—Henry Lyon hath the Grant of that piece of Land at the rear of Georges Lott (that was), to range even with the Rear of his other Lott, Next Linle's Lott, upon the Acc't of his division, so far as the rear of Frank Linle's Line unless the Sizars see Good Cause to the Contrary; but he is not to come over or Worse the Highways.

Hen. Lyon.

Item—Lieut. Sam'l Swain hath the Grant of a Little Corner of Island that lies within his Meadow or the most of it, at the Hither Corner to Make it Straight from one Corner to the other.

Lieut. Sam'l
Swain.

Item—Jno Baldwin, Jun'r, had Granted him a little Slip of Land at the front of his Home Lott in Lieu of Fifty Pole of Ground that He wanted of his Second Division in his piece in the Neck; and it's to range with Deacon Tompkins his Front at one End and Come of to Nothing at the other End.

Baldwin
Jun'r.

Item—Wm. Camp hath the Grant of a Little piece of Land about Twelve Pole that lies at the Front of his Home Lott at the Hither Corner for a Yard, upon Conditions his Two Neighbours Give their Consent, and he does not Hurt the Highway.

Camp.

TOWN MEETING, 2nd Jan'y, 1670, the renewall of our former Agreement to submit to Law and Authority among our Selves till it Be settled in the Province, its record fol. 3rd.

submit

Mr. Jasper Crane is chosen Magistrate in our Town for the Year Insuing. Mr. Camfield and Lieut. Swain are Chosen Deputies, to assist the Magistrate in our Town for the Year Insuing. Mr. Crane and Mr. Treat are Chosen

Officers
Chosen

deputies for the General Assembly, and Lieut. Swain is the Third Man.

Item—Henry Lyon is Chosen Treasurer Again this Year, Mr. Treat, Secretary, and Thos. Johnson, Constable, and Robt. Denison and Jno. Catling are Chosen Haywards for the Town. Jno. Crane and Sam'l Rose are Chosen Viewers of the Fences. Ths. Richards and the Widow Riggs Her Son, are Chosen To Warn the Town Meetings, each of them his Part as they did the Last Year. Serj't Ward and Wm. Camp are Chosen Surveyors for the Ways of Meadows and Upland, Towards Maple Island and the Two Mile Brook; and Deacon Lawrence and Step'n Davis the Highways towards Beef Point and that way; Mr. Kitchell and Josiah Ward for the Highways Down Middle of the Neck, Towards the Great Swamp and that Way.

Item—the Town Choose Jos. Johnson for Drummer as before, upon Condition that he Beats the first Drum at Least up as far as the Saw Pitt, or the Corner of Serj't Harrison's Lott.

Item—the Town Choose Thomas Johnson to keep an Ordinary in the Town for the Entertainment of Strangers; and Prohibited all others from Selling any Strong Liquors by Retail under a Gallon, unless in Case of Necessity, and that by Licence from the Magistrate.

Item—the Town Agreed to Allow Mr. Leete, towards his Disbursements on his place the Sum of Three Pounds, besides what his fence shall Be Apprised At.

Item—it was Agreed upon, that the Charge of the Highways and the Surveying the Land shall be Levied by a Rate, According to Lands only.

Item—the Town Agreed with Thos. Johnson About his Floaring Half the Meeting House for Four Pounds, of Good Chestnut or Oak, of 2 Inches and a Half Plank, and they are to find and do all, to Edge and Lay down the floor on Seven Good Sleepers; and in like Manner they Have Bargain'd with Jno. Brown, Mr. Burwell, Jno. Baldwin, and Jos. Riggs to do the other Half.

TOWN MEETING, 20th March, 1670.
Mr. Abr'm Peirson hath the Liberty Granted Him, to Take up the Remainder of His First division of Land, in the Little Neck that Jonathan Sergeant Laid down Lying on the other side of the Highway, Against His Pasture, According as the Sizars shall Determine.

Item—it was Agreed that Henry Lyon and Thos. Johnson shall Go to our Governor, in Behalf of the Town make a Tender to Him in Good Wheat for the Payment of their Half Penny pr Acre to Him for the Lords Proprietors, in Like Manner as they did the Last Year at the Day Appointed; in Case that he will Accept of the Same, That then they are fully Im-

powered to Give Notice by the Warners of the Town, for every one to Bring in his Proportion of Corn to the Constable's House, the Morning of the day appointed, by 7 or 8 O'Clk, that they may send it to their Governor, and take a Discharge of Him for the same; and they are at Least to bring as Much as they did the Last Year, and More if they see Cause.

Item—its Agreed that the fence in the Common Line shall be again Proportioned and Laid out a New to every in his Just Share, According to the Number of his Acres within the same; Beginning at or near the First Common Gate Next the Fence, and so to run on Successively According to the Order of Men's Lotts in their First division of fence, until they Come to the fence at Bound Creek, and thence to Come to the side of Seaman's Lott, Running up by the side thereof until they Come to the River at or Near the Middle Landing Place: and for the Whole Enter Thereof, to be Order'd, Appris'd, and set out to Each Man his Just Proportion, it's Wholly Left to the Judgment of Robert Denison, Mr. Stephen Davis, Jno. Catling, Jno. Curtis, and Jno. Brown Junior, to regulate, Value and Lay out every Man his Just Proportion of fence.

And every Man hath Engaged to set down, According to Their Determination.

Item—its Agreed that a rate of £30 shall be made for the Mill Forthwith; to be raised According to Estates and Lands, in like Manner as the Rate for Mr. Abr'm Peirson the Last Year.

At a TOWN MEETING, 20th Feby, 1670, it was Agreed by Vote, that Thos. Johnson and Nath'l Wheeler shall Give Notice when to Burn About the Fences, by the Beating of a Drum Early in the Morning, from His House as far as Serj't Jno. Wards.

Item—that Henry Lyon and Thos. Johnson shall in the Town's Name, request the Governor to Confirm Mr. Jasper Crane and Mr. Robt. Treat Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, Which Were Again Chosen the 2nd Jan'y, 1670.

Item—that Jno. Brown, Jun'r, shall Have first Division of Meadow, or as much of it as the Place will afford as it shall Be Sized, Lying on Both sides of the 2 Mile Brook.

Item—that the Middle of the Town shall have the Bogs or Boggie Meadow, to divide among Themselves without Charge to the Town, from the Widow Ward's Meadow to Jno. Curtes's Creek Meadow.

Item—those whose Names are under Written, Shall Have Liberty to Take up their divisions of Bogs, from Hugh Roberts stakes to the Widow Wards Meadow; and Agree among themselves to Lay them out, and Make their Highways without any Charge to the Town.

Half Penny.

Dividing
Common
fence.

Mill Rate.

Commissions.

Jno Brown's
Meadow.

Boggie
Meadow.

Hugh Roberts	Epaphras Burwell
John Brown, Jr.	Thomas Staines
William Camp	Elizabeth Peirson
Widow Rice	St. John's River
Nathaniel Wheeler	Robert Harrison
Ephtamm Huntington	Mr. Catling
Robert Bangish	Daniel Thompson
George Day	Jonathan Thompson
Thomas Johnson	Ab'm Peirson, Sr.
Zachariah Burwell	

Item—Those Whose Names are Here under Written, shall Have Liberty to take their division of Bogs, Each one Against His Lott the Breadth of his Lott, and Agree Among Themselves, without any Charge of their Highways or to Lay them out to the Town, Beginning at Joseph Walters and Ending at John Curtes's Lott, and the names are as followeth:

Joseph Walters	John Baldwin, Jr.
Edward Ray	Benjamin Bowen
Joseph Ward	Thomas Huntington
Stephen Freeman	Mr. Bock
Wm. Ward	Mr. Morris
John Harrison	Martin Tichenor
John Wood, Turner	Thomas Richards
Sam'l John Ward	John Rogers
John Brown, Sr.	Thomas Johnson
John Catling	Richard Harrison
John Brooks	John Crane

TOWN MEETING, 21st Feb'y, 1670, it was Agreed, That Jonathan Sargent shall have Liberty to Take up his first division of Land, in the Neck, Where he Can find It.

Sargents
Lott.

Item—that the fence Next the River, shall Be made upon the Top of the hill Till it Comes Near the Landing Place; and then down to the River in the most Convenient Place, as far into the River as Low Water Mark.

Item—that Mr. Abr'm Peirson shall Have his first division of Meadow, in that which was Mr. Webster's Lott.

Item—Mr. Abr'm Peirson, Sen'r, Hath the Grant, to have his Second division of Meadow at the rear of his own Lott, the East Side of the Creek.

Item—that a Division of Salt Meadow shall be Laid out, three Acres to a Hundred Pound.

Item—that the Layers out of this Meadow shall begin at the Bound Creek for their Front, and flank upon the rear of Mr. Kitchell, Jno. Catling, and Mr. Morris's Lotts, and end where the Small Hay Cocks Where When the Viewers Viewed; and so to return by Maple Island Creek Till they Come at Mr. Canfields Lott; and so over the Creek at Mr. Canfields Lott; and so Goe down the Creek Till they Come round to Mr. Person's Lott; and so Take in Mr. Leete's Lott with a Little which Lyeth by it; and So over the Creek Betwixt the Creek and the Pond, till the Pond Comes to the Creek or the Creek to It; and so by Sam'l Rose's Lott, and By the rear of the Lotts; and so round by the Bay to the other Creek. And this Second division of Meadow is to Be Ordered according to Mens Lotts, or the place where they shall Lye.

Fence to
the River

The order, Number, and Places of Mens Lotts, for the Second division of Salt Meadow, are as followeth:

Joseph Brown	40	Robert Harrison	45
Edw. Ray	41	Sam'l Brown	46
Joseph Ward	42	John Brown, Sr.	47
Stephen Freeman	43	Stephen Burt	48
Wm. Ward	44	Zachary Burwell	49
John Harrison	50	Epaphras Burwell	51
John Wood, Turner	52	Thos. Luddington	53
Sam'l John Ward	54	John Brooks	55
John Brown, Sr.	56	Hugh B. Smith	57
John Catling	58	Robert Lyth	59
John Brooks	60	Joseph Walters	61
		John Lane	62
		Robert Catling	63
		Mr. Catling	64
		Martin Tichenor	65
		Wm. Camp	66
		Widow Rice	67
		Nathaniel Wheeler	68
		George Day	69
		Thos. Johnson	70
		Robert Lyth	71
		Benjamin Bowen	72
		Thomas Huntington	73
		Mr. Bock	74
		Mr. Morris	75
		Martin Tichenor	76
		Thomas Richards	77
		John Rogers	78
		Thomas Johnson	79
		Richard Harrison	80
		John Crane	81

Item—it was Agreed, that any Man may have Liberty to Change His Meadow Lott with his Neighbour, Before it Be Laid out; Provided they Exchange not Above £30 in Estate, one More than the other.

Item—its Agreed that Ser't Jno. Ward, Henry Lyon, Ths. Johnson, Stephen Davis, Jno. Catling, Jno. Curtes, Jno. Brown, Jun'r, and Wm. Camp, are Chosen to Lay out this Second division of Salt Meadows. Any Two of these, with one of the Old Ones shall have Power to act.

TOWN MEETING, 2d April, 1671, the return of the Men Appointed for the Laying out of the Fence in the Common Line, was Published and declared to the Meeting; and notwithstanding some Difficulties and Intricacies Alledged, they saw Cause to pass a full Vote, ordering every Man to make up his share of Fence, According as it is Given In and Awarded by the Men formerly Chosen and Recorded for that Work; only Stephen Freeman was Promist Full Consideration Afterwards, if he would do up his in the 2 Mile Brook, of Abat'mt; and Agreed that it should be done by the 10th April Next, under the Penalty of 4d. the Rod for every Days Defect, in Not Sufficiently Making, or Maintaining the Same Afterwards, and All the damages that may Come Thereby.

TOWN MEETING, 23rd May, 1671, it was fully agreed and Order'd, that Twenty Four Hours Time of Notice to the Warners or freeholders in Our Town, to Them or the People of Houses Where they dwell, shall be accounted upon any Ordinary Occasion of a Town Meeting Legal Warning; not with standing, they do Leave as formerly, full Power in the Magistrates to Call a Town Meeting at any Shorter Time of Warning, upon Extraordinary Business when the Case Re-

Legal
Warning

Legal
Warning

for Town
Meetings

quires it and Cannot admit of a Further Delay Therein.

Item—at a meeting of About 40 freeholders being Legally Warned, it was by their Vote fully Ordered and Agreed, that from Henceforth or Untill further Order, any Twenty of the freeholders, the Clerk and one the Magistrates being Present; Provided the said Twenty having Legall Notice Given them; which said Twenty Freeholders of our Town shall have full power, to Order, Act and doe, or Cause to be done, all or any business belonging to the whole Town or any particular Therein, as fully and Legally as if they were all Present, Might, or Could doe: excepting the admission of Inhabitants, and the Alteration of our Fundamental Agreement; Whereupon we all Came Hither and have subscribed unto and all shall Be obliged to Submit to what shall Be in such wise Agreed upon.

Item—its Agreed upon, that the 5th June Next shall Be forthwith Published, for every Soldier that day to appear at the beat of the drum, to shew his Arms and Ammunition, and to spend that day in the Exercising their Arms, as they shall Agree among Themselves; under the Penalty of 2s. 6d. for Absence, and all former Penalty's Agreed upon for being defective in their Arms—and they so met shall have full power to Appoint an other day of Meeting—and to order the Matter of the Squadrons for the Carrying of Arms to Meeting, and Warding on the Lords days During the Time of Publick exercise; which is the Town's mind and order, that it should be Strikly Observ'd and Attended.

Item—it's agreed, that every Man that's Land in any fields Butting on any Highway, wherein he Hath Laid or Cause to be fell or Laid any Wood or Trees, he or they shall remove the same again, between this and the Sixteenth of June Next, and Clear the said way or ways, under the penalty of 1s. for every Days Neglect after the Day aforesaid; and under the same Penalty, to keep Clear the One Half of the Highways that Butts upon his Land. And also it's ordered, that every Man shall Clear away the wind falls and wood, that he found in the one Half of the Highway next his Land, and so keep it Clear; under the same penalty for Neglect, upon Complaint; and for his Clearing the under falls, he shall be paid for his Pains out of Treasury.

Item—it's Agreed that the 2d day of the week and the fourth day of the same week and the Next Days if the Town Need and the Work Cannot be well done on those days that are appointed and agreed upon by The Town Meeting and the Owners of the Mill to be their Grinding days, upon which days the Miller is to attend his Grinding, and the Town are to bring their Grist, and the Miller Promiseth to do his . . . as

for Himself secure the same until it Be enclosed, and under Lock and Key.

Richard . . . is admitted a freeholder, upon Condition of his setting his Name to our Agreements, and Hath the Privilege of Commonage for Fifty Pounds Estate, without Deduction; and He Hath Promised to set About Learning to read—which was an Encouragement unto Them Herein.

Ths. Huntington hath Granted to him and them, their Shares of the Highway formerly taken out of their Lotts which Hath Been Laid Down Again; and the remainder undisposed of the Land Lying At his and their Rears of their Home Lotts, which was formerly appointed to Them in lieu of the Land Taken out of their Lotts for the said Highways is Confirmed upon them.

Aaron Blacthly, Promising to uphold his Common Fence without Charge to the Town, untill they Can Dispose of the Land and fence without Loss in the Neck; they Granted him liberty to Lay down some Part of his said division of Land, viz.: that Part lying by Mr. Crane's Flank; and to Take up so much Sized Land for it in the Woods, as upon a Due View of Sizure it Being not prejudiciall to the Town; which so Appearing, they are willing to Accommodate him With.

Ephraim Burwell, with his Neighbours having their Lands Lying Together, desiring liberty to have a Highway Exchanged or removed, that leads to their lands in the Little Neck by Deacon Tompkens's, from the outside of his Lott one way that Now is, to Almost the out side of his Own Lott, on the other side of his Lott; and he would Be Content to take up some Amens for his Land and Charges in Subduing it, at the End of his own land; as also the Remainder of His Amens due to him for his Home Lott, which was Granted to him for Amens, if it be there to Be had: and free and full Liberty was Granted Them to place the Highways anew for their Best Convenience Among Themselves, as they shall Agree, they Not annoying any other Mans Land by their alterations: and Likewise liberty was Granted to all them that have their lands on that side of the Highway, to have their Lotts run to the Swamp for their Preservation of the Corn by Fencing or otherwise; the additions of Land Being Inconsiderable as it's presented to the Town which is Given to them, and. they have sustained Great loss for want of such Liberty of Fencing, as they say—which moved the Town to Comply with Them.

TOWN MEETING, 29th Sept'r, 1671. Mr. Jasper Crane and Robt. Treat are Again Chosen Deputies in our Town, for the Service of the Assembly in 3d Oct'r Insuing the date, According to the Governors Warrant.

Item—free Liberty was by a full Vote Given to any

Amongst us, of Freeholders of our Town, to enter on Treaty of Sale, and to Buy the Neck of Capt. Wm. Sandford, or his Uncle, or Both if they Could Agree for it, and pay what they shall engage; and the sd Town would expect Nothing of them, But to pay their Shares to the Minister in New ark, unless they would freely of Themselves Give and Grant some further Privilege to The Town, where to

Attest this
the
Neck.

Desire It; and that he shall have and Enjoy his Share and Proportion of what he Purchaseth, according to his adventures and Monies Expended About the same: and there presently appeared so many Volunteers, as to make Tender to Capt. Sandford or such as had the Right of Dispose, the sum of Eight Hundred Pounds In Cattle and Provision, pay hear, with some Pipe Staves, within Four Year Next Inseuing; and they referred the Matter to Mr. Pierson, Sen'r, to draw up the Letter, with the Names and Shares that they Propounded to Expend for the Procuring of the same; and to keep a Copy of Mens Names and Shares Adventuring, and what is Committed to the sd Sandford under their hands, for the Buying the sd Neck Aforesaid.

TOWN MEETING, 14th Nov'r, 1671, which Meeting adjourned to the 26th Inst. to finish what they Cou'd Not due this day; and Concerning rates it was agreed that all rates that shall be levied this Present Year, (Except the Lord rent and Surveying of Land,) should be made and Levied by Persons Valued at 1s. 4d. pr Head by Lands the Home

Rates. Lotts rateable at three half Pence pr Acre, and for the First division of Upland and Meadow to Goe at 1d. pr Acre, and for the Second of land Not to be rated this Year; also Cattle to be rated as they were last year; and Concerning the Lords rent and Surveying of Land, the Charges thereof to be levied by Lands only, which rates was Ordered as follows, viz.: a Rate of £50 was Granted to be Levied forthwith, to answer the Occasions of the Town . . . and where to any unto whom they are Indebted. Item—a rate of £20 was ordered to be made, to pay the Charges of Surveying Lands; which Monies are to be paid into the Treasurer's Hand.

Item—it's agreed, that a List of every Mans Estate Shall be Brought in to the men apointed, Between this and the 2nd Decem'r Next, and Every one that dwells in the North End of the Town to Serj't Jno. Ward, and those of the South End to Thos. Johnson, under the Penalty of 6d., to be charged to the rates of any that are defective, having Had Notice

Rates.

of this order; which 6d. Shall be Taken out of the Rates of Those Men that are put upon The Trouble to Get it: and the Men Apointed to make the rates are, Mr. Obadiah Bruen, Serj't Jno. Ward, Thos. Johnson, Jno. Curtes, and Jno. Brown, Jun'r, who are desired to attend the work

and Issu: It is soon as they Can. The Prizes of Corn, and flesh, are the same as it's Expressed in the Country Laws.

Item—the Motion of Mr. Abr'm Pierson's to the Town, that he might have his first division of upland According to the Proportion of his Estate, laid out in the Hither side Next the Lott reserv'd for the Elders Lott in the Neck; which was Granted him on Condition that he settles and Abides with us a Considerable Time, Carrying on the work of the Ministry: which if he should not do, but in a few years remove away, then he is to leave the land to the

Abr'm
Pierson.

Town use the said A's'd, he shall be paid for Layings out About it, if the Improvements of the land hath not done it before. Item—on the same Conditions a's'd, they are willing to and agree to add Ten Pounds Yearly More for his Maintenance, for the Time to Come—he shall Also be free from all Rates, Except the Charge of Purchasing and Setting the Place, as others have done.

Item—the Town again Choose Robt. Treat to Record all their Lands and Meadows which are Laid out in our Town, for 2d. a parcell; and every Man is to bring in his parcells of Land to him—with The Number of Acres; and if any Allowance for Sizure they was to make It known how much, and how its Bounded on Each side Thereof; and if this they Agreed to do, as soon as they could.

TOWN MEETING, 1st Dec'r, 1671—Mr. J. Curtes and Mr. Robt. Treatt, are again Chosen to the place of Magistrates for the Year Insewing.

Item—they are Chosen Deputies for the General Assembly, for the Year, and Sam'l Swann is Chosen the Third Mr. Mr. Treatt is chosen Secretary for Next Year.

Henry Lyon, Treasurer. Ths. Johnson, Constable. Jno. Harrison and Wm. Camp are to Warn the Town Meetings in their part of the Town; the old Surveyors to Stand Again. Wm. Camp and Jabez Rogers, Haywards for this Year; George Day and Zachariah Burwell Viewers of Fences, who are to Attend it once a Month: they are to Mark the defective Places and Give the Owners Notice Thereof, and allow them 16 Hours to amend it; and then they are again to view it, and for every defect after, He or they shall pay to the Viewers 1s. a Day for every day it lies defective, Besides all damages in the Mean Time, and in Case the owners of the Defective Fences will not pay their penalties, the said Viewers shall have full Power, by Warrant to Distrain.

Penalty on
defective
Fences.

Serj't Rich'd Harrison and Stephen Davis are Chosen, to range the Middle Highway in the Neck, Ag't Francis Linle's and Jno. Catlings Lott.

Item—Mr. Pierson hath the Consent of the Town Given Him, to Buy the House, and any Part of the Lott that Belongs to Widow Elizabeth Ward.

The Rates made for the Town were read and Published, and its agreed that every Man should pay in his proportion to the Treasurer, between this and the 10th Feb'y Next, or else the Constable by order Must destrain for it.

Item—it's Order'd, that No Goats at any Time of the Year shall be kept any where in the Neck, or Common Fence.

Item, Wm. Camp hath Granted him, upon Acc't of That Acre of Land, that the Townsmen in the Time that Home Lott he now dwells on was Vagant in a Common, disposed of to Edw'd Riggs, Deac'd, a Point of Up Land Beyond Martin Tichenor's Land Towards the Point, on the left Hand of the Highway as they Goe to Maple Island—deemed About 3 Acres.

Item—it was declar'd by Many, that in Case those that Would have their right in the Colours to Themselves, they should have It, rather than to make any Trouble About It.

TOWN MEETING, 22d Jan'y, 1671. Mr. Treat and Lieut. Swain are deputed to Take the first opportunity to Advise with Mr. Ogden, or any other they see Cause, what may be the Safest and Best Course to be taken for the Town about our Lands and Settlements here.

Item—it's ordered and Agreed that every Man Shall bring in his or their Half Bush'l to Henry Lyon and Joseph Waters to have them Tryed and sealed when made fit with Mr. Crane's, which for the present is the Standard—they shall have 2d. pr. piece for Sealing with the small Town Brand, or N.

TOWN MEETING, 4th March, 1671, it's Order'd for the Church to Call Mr. Abr'm Pierson, Jun'r, to be Joined with his Father in Time Convenient for the orderly effecting It; and they have agreed upon his Taking Office he shall have and enjoy his Accommodations Granted him upon the same Tenor and Terms that other Men In our Town Generally hold the Same.

Item—its agreed that after the 10th Inst., March, every Man shall secure his Wood, Timber, Corne and Hay which is Abroad, or Beare the loss of them with his fences also.

Item—its Order'd that Mr. Crane, Good'n Davis and Nath'l Wheeler shall Take Care for to Burn the Woods this present Year.

TOWN MEETING, 22 March, 1671-2. John Brown, Jun'r, is Chosen Recorder for the Town, and to have in Custody all the Town's Writings After Mr. Treats leaving the Town 'Till Jan'y, 1772.

Widow Denison hath Granted to her 1 Acre of land and Meadow Adjoining her other land and Meadow—for her staying on the place so Long when the Town was first settled.

Wm. Camp had Granted to him of his piece of

Land in the Point Lately Given him of Four Acres and Half, he shall have 2 Acres of it free from all Charges in lieu of what was wanting in his Home Lott; the rest on account of his Division.

Martin Tichenor hath 1½ Acre of Land Granted Him, Adjoining his own division in the point, partly for the accommodations of the highway that he made of his Land, and for his Staying so much on his place when the Town was first Settled.

Jonathan Tompkens hath Granted him, a piece of land Lying before the front of his Home Lott, on Consideration of his Home Lotts Being so poor and Scanty.

John Curtis Also hath a Grant of an Acre of Land, for his Staying on the place at the first settling Thereof.

Item—Sam'l Plum and Stephen Davis are Added to the rest, to Finish the Laying out of Lands in that Division Already Begun.

TOWN MEETING, 10th April, 1672, Francis Linly is Chosen to Sweep the Meeting House this year, for doing which he is to Have 20s.

Item—it's order'd that No Cows, Calves, Goats, or Sheep, shall Be kept within the Com'on fence, under the penalty of 6d. pr. head; Working Oxen and Horses hath Liberty, with a sufficient keeper.

Order'd, that the Treasurer shall pay Mrs. Kitchel 27s. upon Mr. Leet's Acc't—she Giveing a Rec't for the same.

TOWN MEETING, 13th May, 1672. Jno. Catlin and Edw'd Ball have undertaken to Make the Common fence by Thos. Richards's, to keep out all Cattle and Sheep this Year, for 12s.

Mr. Crane and Lieut. Swain that were Chosen representatives for the Town, are desir'd by the Town to Consult with the rest of the representatives of the Country, to order Matters for the safety of the Country.

Jno. Curtes and Jno. Brown, Jun'r, are to have 4s ap's, for making the rates the Year Past.

Stephen Freeman is Chosen in Thos. Johnson's room, to lay out the Second Division of Meadow, Till Thos. Johnson is fit to Goe.

It's order'd, that those which want of their first division of Meadow, shall have it made up in their Second.

Henry Lyon hath the Grant, to lay down his first division of Meadow, only that as was for his amends; and to take up as much as his amends wants of his first division where he Can find It, when the Second division is Lay'd out.

The Tailor's Lott is to be Lay'd out by a Hundred and fifty Pound Estate.

Dan'l Dod is to have his Meadow Lay'd out, by a £100 Estate.

Martin Tichenor and Thos. Ludinton hath Each allow'd them; 1½ Acres in their Second division, for Staying on their place the first Summer.

TOWN MEETING, 17th June, 1672.—Mr. Crane, Mr. Canfield, and Lieut. Swain, are Chosen Magistrates for the Year ensuing. Thos. Johnson, Constable.

Item—there is to be a Quarterly Court hold in this Town, Beginning the First Tuesday in September Next.

Item—Mr. Crane is Chosen President of said Court. Jno. Browne, Jun'r, is Chosen Recorder of said Court.

Item—the Court is to have for Every Action 1s. 6d. Recorder, entering for do. - 6d. Constable, for serving every Warrant 6d. Serving an Attachment - 8d. Jury Men - 6d. Every Action.

Serj't Ward, Sam'l Kitchel, Henry Lyon, and Thos. Johnson, are Chosen to end the Differences Between Deacon Lawrence and Robt. Dalglish, about their Second Division.

Sam'l Plum and Aaron Blachly are Chosen to Goe over to Mr. Sandfords about Swine, the Town to Pay Them.

There was a full vote Past Aug. 10th, 1672, that is Not Here Recorded—But is Recorded Folio 36.—[Ordered obliterated, Feb. 25, 1675-6.]

TOWN MEETING, 14th Nov'r, 1672, it was Agreed to have a Rate made, for Defraying the Ministry, and other Publick Charge.

It's Agreed that all lands shall be a Like Rated Now and Hereafter, upon Condition there be no more disturbance in Town about the way of Rating; Lands at 1/ per Acre, Cattle of all kinds as formerly.

Item—all Swine and Cattle that are Rateable which are now a Live, or hath been killed since August, shall Be Rated.

Item it's Agreed that every Man shall Bring in a List of their Estates, to Jno. Curtis, and Jno. Brown Jun'r, Next day after this Meeting; and if it's known they Leave out any of their Estates, they shall forfeit 5s. in the pound; and if any Do not Bring in their Estates Timely, the said John's shall have 1s. for every one they Fetch.

Jno. Curtis and Jno. Browne are to have 5s. each, for Making the rates this Year.

Sam'l Lyon is admitted a Planter in our Town, and hath the Taylor's Allotment Granted him.

TOWN MEETING, 28 Nov'r, 1672, it was agreed, that the former order that Twenty men should carry on Town Business shall now be repealed; and if any Man doth not Come Timely (After 24 Hours Warning) he shall be fined 6d. Half a day's Absence 15d. and Whole day's Absence 2s 6d. Except he Give a Sufficient Reason of his Absence; if any Goe away Before the Meeting Brake up without leave, 2s; these fines shall be carried into Treasurer and Pay'd as a Due

Debt. If the Defect be in the Warner's, they Shall pay these fines.

TOWN MEETING, 9th Dec'r, 1672. Mr. Treat, Deacon Tompkins, Serj't Ward, and Henry Lyon, are Desired to return an answer to Mr. Peck's Letter, Either in Writing or By Word of Mouth.

Item—Mr. Kitchel and Jno. Brown, Jun'r, is to Dictate the Acc'ts of the Town.

Item—the Town agreed to have a Rate of £20 made for the Town.

Its agreed, that the fence upon the Hill by the River, shall Be Removed to Stephen Freeman's Corner, and so to the Brow of the Hill at the Town's Charge: the owners of the Fence is to Maintain it there, and Thos. Huntington is to Make the fence from the Hill to Low Water Mark, to secure the Neck; and he is to have No other fence In the Common fence, and for Maintaining that fence, He Hath Granted to Him that Marsh under the Hill.

Stephen Davis and Jos. Walters are Chosen, to look after Clearing of our Highways within the Common Fence, as in folio 26 [39]; and every Man is to have that as Lieth by his Land Cleared by the 12th of this Month; and they Two are to set a Prise upon the Windfalls; and if it be not done by the Time appointed they are to Hire Men to do It, and those that should have done it shall pay them for it.

Item—Mr. Kitchel and Josiah Ward are Impowred, to Call out Men to Work at the Highways.

TOWN MEETING, 1st Jan'y, 1672 Mr Jasper Crane is Magistrate for the Year Insewing. Mr. Bond and Mr. Canfield, is Chosen Assistants. Lieut. Swain is Chosen the Third Man.

Item—Crane and Mr. Bond are chosen Deputies for the General Assembly, for the Year ensuing, and Lieut. Swain the Third Man.

Thomas Johnson is chosen Constable, for the Year ensuing.

Henry Lyon is chosen Treasurer, for the year ensuing.

Item—John Brown, Jun'r, is chosen Recorder for the Year ensuing.

Item—Stephen Davis and Martin Tichenor are chosen, in their Parts of the Town, to warn our Town Meetings, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Brown, Sen'r, and Stephen Davis, are chosen fence viewers for the Year ensuing. Item—Joseph Walters hath Liberty to make a Bridge over Maple Island Creek, provided he wrong not his Neighbors by it.

TOWN MEETING, the 31st of January, 1672. It was agreed and voted, that the Rate for the half penny an Acre, shall be brought into the Constable's House by the Third day of February next; and in Case it be not brought in by or on that Day, the Constable shall

All Lands
Alloke rated.

Every Man
to Bring in
his List

Sam'l Lyon.

Order About
Town Meet-
ings.

Magistrate
Jurat Assist-
ants

Constable
chosen.

Warners of
Town Meetings

The Half
penny Rate

have Liberty to distrain for it; and those that are the occasion of it shall bear all the Charges about it.

Item, it is voted that Mr. Peck shall have his Rates that are behind upon the Town's Account, given him.

Item—Francis Lindly hath his Rate that is behind on the Town's account, given him.

Town Meeting, February 15th, 1672. Stephen Freeman and Stephen Davis are chosen, to measure the fence upon the Hill by Thomas Richards's, and after the Convenientest Place from Stephen Freeman's Corner to the Hill; also Sarjt Ward and Henry Lyon are joined with them, and they were to bring the Report of it to the Town; and they were also appointed to settle the Places for the Gates—which accordingly they did.

Item—it was agreed by Vote that those that set up their Fence in the Swamp shall have Six Pence for each Rod; and those that set it upon Dry Ground, should have five Pence for each Rod.

Item—it is agreed by Vote, that every Man shall have at both Ends of his Fence one Stake, with the Two first Letters of his Name upon them, by the Twelfth Day of this Instant February, upon the Penalty of Two Shillings for every such Defect; the one half thereof the Viewers are to have, and the other half is to be carried in to the Treasurer.

Town Meeting, February 28th, 1672. Sarjt Ward and Stephen Davis for their end of the Town—Lieut. Swain and Stephen Freeman for the Middle of the Town—Henry Lyon and Thomas Johnson for their End of the Town, are chosen to appoint a fit Season to burn the Woods. Also it is agreed that every Male from Sixty Years to Sixteen, shall go out one Day to burn Woods. Also it is agreed that whosoever doth not attend that day (which is to be in May) if they do not go before, he or they shall forfeit his or their Day's work upon the Proof thereof, and pay it to the Treasurer.

Item—if any Man shall set fire on the Meadow before the Tenth of March, by Gunning or any other ways, he shall be fined Ten Shillings; Half to the Inferior and Half to the Town.

Item—Mr. Crane hath Granted to him upon his Request, that Piece of Meadow containing about 3 or 4 acres, between his first division of Meadow and the Pond, which was laid for a Highway—and he doth promise to drain it, and to let the Highway go through his Meadow any where as they can.

Item—the Town hath left the Matter in Controversy about the Highway at the front of Goodman Johnson's Lott in the Range, to the Judgment of the Men that are

appointed to lay out Land; to lay out that in the convenientest place for the Good of the Town.

Item—Mr. Crane, having Liquors for Six Shillings a Gallon, and One Shilling and Six Pence a Quart, they paying Wheat for it, hath Liberty to sell Liquors in the Town, till the Country Order alter it.

Item—John Harrison and Edward Ball hath all their Fine about the Resque released, only they are to pay the Court Charges.

Town Meeting, April the 18th, 1673. Mr. Swain and Goodman Freeman have promised to find Iron for the Stakes.

Item—it is agreed that the Dry Cattle shall be kept beyond the Mountain . . . and every one that hath dry Cattle shall put them to that Herd.

TOWN MEETING, May the 26th, 1673. It was agreed upon that the Young Men which have Home Lotts in the Town, shall have Liberty to take up Land in this Division that is now to be laid out, according to an Hundred Pounds Estate, provided they pay to the Purchase as other Planters have Done, according to their Proportions.

Item—that the Young Men shall have Liberty to take half their Division, next after those as have their Second Division (in Part or in whole) yet to lay out.

Item—it is agreed that the Highest Estate in our Town is to patten but one Hundred Acres, within that Compass as is already purchased; and so every one accordingly, proportionable to his Estate. And if any desire, he may have his Lott in two Parts.

Item—it is agreed that we should all draw a Lott, and that the first Lot shall chuse and so to proceed successively according to the Number of their Lotts; and those as will have half or Part of their Proportion but in one Place, they shall stay for the other Part till all the Lotts are out, and then to begin again and proceed as formerly.

Item—it is agreed that the Want of a Lott, or if any Mistake happen about the drawing of the Lotts any way, that it shall not breed any Confusion nor alter any Thing.

Item—after due Preparation and Solemnization for it, the Town agreed to draw their Lotts, which fell with their Numbers and Places as followeth,—

Jasper Crane	10	William Camp	19
Abraham Pierson, Sr.	16	Joseph Riggs	33
Matthew Campbell	18	Nath. Wheeler	36
Robert Bond	15	George Day	48
Levi Woodswain	35	Heze Johnson	16
Obadiah Brown	37	Robert Pierson	38
John Rogers	4	Mr. Robert Treat	62
Stephen Freeman	13	Mr. Abraham Pierson, Jr.	50
John Currier	11	John Carter	39
John Kitchell, Sr.	9	Saml. Kitchell	33
John Baitman, Jr.	9	Mrs. Kitchell	23
Deacon Humphreys	60	Mr. Post	30
Jonathan Tompkins	61	Josiah Ward	7
Ephraim Beaman	45	Saml. John Ward	49
Martin Pickens	45	John Morris	26

Mr. Crane's Grant

John Harrison's Release

The Young Men's Grant of Lands.

How much land shall be patented.

The Manner of taking this Division of Land.

Penalty of not Stakeing the Fence.

Burning Woods

Penalty for setting the Meadows on Fire.

Mr. Crane's Grant

Altering the Highways.

Edward Ball	2	Sam'l Ross	37
Sam'l DeBil Harrison	3	Leah Davis	38
John Brown, Senior	4	John Brown	39
Stephen Bond	5	Sam'l Brown	40
Zachariah Russell	6	Stephen Davis	41
Epiphanius Russell	7	Acacia Davis	42
Thomas Livingston	8	John Harrison	43
John Brown, Jr.	9	Thomas Harrison	44
Henry Laver	10	Acacia Davis	45
Joseph Wooten	11	Robert Harrison	46
Robert Davidson	12	John Brown	47
Francis Peck	13	Sam'l Brown	48
Thomas Peck	14	John Brown	49
Thomas Peck, Sr.	15	John Brown	50
Benjamin Peck	16	John Brown	51
Thomas Davidson	17	John Brown	52
John A. Davidson	18	Sam'l Brown	53
John A. Davidson	19	Sam'l Brown	54
Richard Davidson	20	Sam'l Brown	55
James Adams	21	Sam'l Brown	56
Deborah Adams	22	Sam'l Brown	57

At a TOWN MEETING, July 1st 1673, It was Voted, and agreed by the General and universal Consent and Vote of all our People, that there should be an Address by way of Petition, sent to the Lords Proprietors of this Province, for the removing of the Grievances incumbent, and obtaining of what may be necessary for the Good of the Province, and of this Plantation—in testimony of our Consent hereto, and of our agreement; what necessary Charge shall arise hereupon we will defray by way of rate, proportionably to the number of those who join in the sd. Petition.

Mr. Crane, Mr. Bond, Mr. Swain, Mr. Kitchell, and Henry Lyon, are Chosen a Committee, to consider with the messengers from the other Towns, about sending a Petition to England.

TOWN MEETING, July the 5th 1673. Mr. Crane, Mr. Bond, Mr. Kitchell, Henry Lyon, and John Ward, Turner, are chosen to agree with Mr. Delevall about Money to send a Messenger to England; and as they did agree with him, it should be paid by the Town.

TOWN MEETING, August 4th 1673. It was agreed that we should join with the rest of the Province, to agree with the Generals at N. Orange, to have a privileged County between the

Two Rivers Passaic and Amantine, or with as many as will join with us; and if none will join with us upon that account, then to desire what may be necessary for us in our Town. Mr. Crane, Mr. Bond, Lieut. Swain, and Sargent John Ward, are Chosen Deputies to treat with the Generals about this Business.

TOWN MEETING August 12, 1673.—Mr. Crane, Mr. Bond, Sarj't. John Ward, Mr. Bruen, Stephen Freeman, & John Curtis, are nominated for Magistrates.

Item—Deacon Lawrence, and Sarj't. Harrison, are chosen Deputies to go to Woodbridge.

TOWN MEETING, August 30, 1673.—Lieut. Samuel Swain and Thomas Johnson, are nominated for Captains, Sarj't. John Ward and Josiah Ward are nominated for Lieutenants, Sarj't. Richard Harrison and Mr. Samuel Harrison are nominated for Ensigns.

TOWN MEETING, Sept. 6, 1673.—It was thought fit and agreed upon, that a Petition should be sent to the Generals at Orange, that if it might be, We might have the Neck.

Item—Mr. Crane and Mr. Johnson are chosen to carry this Petition, and treat with the Generals about the Neck.

TOWN MEETING, September 16, 1673.—It was agreed by Vote, that what necessary change is laid out at Orange by the Town's Messengers in the Town's Business, shall be discharged by the Town.

Item—Mr. Crane, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ward, are chosen to treat with the Generals about Terms for the Neck, and if they can to buy it.

TOWN MEETING, September 24, 1673.—It is Voted, that if we are desired to join with other Towns to send Men to the Indians to demand the Robbers, that we should send Men with them.

Item—It was also by the Magistrates, order published, that in consideration of the present Danger, and fear of what may further ensue, We do therefore require that every Man in our Town under Sixty and above Sixteen Years of age, shall meet together with their arms well fixed, upon Eight of the Clock on the first day of October which is this day Senight, upon the Penalty of five Shillings. The Ammunition for each Man to bring with him being half a Pound of Powder, and Twelve Bullets fit for his gun, or Two Pounds of Pistol Bullets, and upon that Day the Soldiers shall chuse the rest of their Officers.

TOWN MEETING, October the 1st, 1673.—It was agreed that a Rate of Thirty Pounds should be levied, to defray publick Charges; and the way of rating should be as formerly, and as it was last year.

Item—if any Man loose any of his Cattle betwixt this and Winter, they have Liberty to deduct or keep so much Estate the next Year from being rated.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown Junior, are chosen to make the Rates this year; and every Man is to bring a List of his Estate to them, by the next fourth day.

Item Thomas Johnson is chosen Treasurer for the Year ensuing.

TOWN MEETING, October 13, 1673.—Stephen Davis and Martin Tichenor, are chosen Heywards in our Town, for this Year.

Item—John Ward, Turner, and John Catlin, are chosen to go to New Orange to buy Kingsland's Part of the Neck, as Cheap as they can.

TOWN MEETING, October 25, 1673.—It is unanimously voted and agreed by the Town that every Individual Man or Planter in the Town shall by Way of Proportion in a Rate be engaged for the Purchase of that Part of the Neck which formerly belonged to Major Kingsland.

Item—Mr. Crane, Mr. Molyns and Mr. Hopkins are chosen to see after Confirmation of the Neck and to sue for further Easement in Respect of Pay.

Item—Mr. John Ogden, Mr. Jasper Crane, Mr. Jacob Molyns, Mr. Samuel Hopkins, Mr. John Ward, Mr. Abraham Pierson, Senior, and Stephen Freeman

are chosen to take the Patent in their Names in the Town's Behalf, and to give Security for the Payment of the Purchase.

Item—Stephen Freeman, Thomas Johnson, Stephen Davis, John Ward, Turner, and John Catlin are empowered to Order every Thing to the best Advantage they can as belongs to our Part of the Neck as is purchased.

TOWN MEETING, *November 17th, 1673.*—It is voted and agreed that this Day Fortnight every Man shall bring a List of their Estate to the Meeting as is then appointed for that End and there be read.

Item—Captain Swain is chosen to be joined with Mr. Crane to sue for Easment in Respect of Payment for the Neck and what is else needful concerning that Matter.

TOWN MEETING, *December 1, 1673.*—John Curtis is chosen to gather up and carry in to the Treasurer all the fines about being defective in not attending Town Meetings, according as it is written in Folio 31, and for his Pains he is to have half the Fines.

TOWN MEETING, *January 7th, 1663.*—
Witnessed at Town Meetings and Times Viewers chosen.
 Thomas Ludinton is chosen to warn the Town Meetings for this Year, at his End of the Town.

Item—Samuel Plum is chosen to warn the Town Meetings for this Year, at his End of the Town. Item, Joseph Walters and Jonathan Sargeant are chosen for Fence Viewers, for the Year ensuing.

TOWN MEETING, *January 8.* It is Voted, that the Highways that stand upon Record to the Upland, shall be carried on as men are most concerned; and they shall be called out by the Surveyors to do this Work; and according to the Judgment of the Surveyors, it shall be let out by the great, or done by Day's Work's; and the Surveyors shall keep an exact account of every Man's Work and bring it to a Rate, which rate is to be made according to the Proportion of Lands as Men possess: those ways are to be done by next October, or sooner if the Surveyors shall see cause.

Item—the Surveyors for these Highways shall have power to call out Men when they see occasion; and every Man is to attend their Call at two days Warning, upon the Penalty of Two Shillings a Day for neglecting coming to attend the Work.

Item—Richard Lawrence and Stephen Davis are chosen for the River Highway;

Mr. Kitchell and Edward Ball for the Great Swamp; these four are to join together, to see after the mending of the Middle Highway that goes down the Great Neck.

Item—Thomas Johnson and George Day are chosen, to be Surveyors of the Highways as belong to that End of the Town as they live at.

Item—all particular Ways in the Meadow anywhere, every Man as is concerned shall be compelled to bear his Proportion according to the Benefit or Use he makes of it; and to agree amongst themselves for the doing of it without Trouble to the Town.

Item—it is voted that two Days Work is to be bestowed in stubbing the Highways in the Town; one of the Two is to be bestowed about the Frog Pond and thereabouts.

Item.—Stephen Davis and John Catlin for their End of the Town, and John Brown Sen'r, and John Baldwin Jun'r, for their End of the Town, are to call out Men to do this Work; and all are to do this Work from Sixteen Years of age to Sixty, upon the Forfeit of two Shillings and six Pence a Day for neglecting.

Item—Ebenezer Dod hath granted to him the Seaman's Lot, lying over the way against Thomas Richards.

Item—It is voted that every Man is to fall all the Old Trees that stand on his Land within forty Rods of any House or Barn within Two Years Time, upon the Penalty of five Shillings a Tree.

Item—Robert Dalglish hath Liberty to lay down his Second Division of Meadow, and take up that Piece of Meadow which was formerly John Crane's first Diviston.

Item—John Bruen hath Granted to him that Piece of Meadow which was formerly Robert Dalglish's Second Division.

Item—Stephen Davis hath Granted to him a little Piece of Land, lying between the Mill Brook and the Mill Lot.

TOWN MEETING, *January 31, 1673*—It is voted that by this day Senight every man shall recon with the Treasurer.

Item—It is voted, that according to the list as Men took up Land by at the first, shall this Rate be made by, to pay for the purchasing of the Neck.

Item—The Magistrates appoint this pay to be made, within three weeks from this meeting.

Item—Mr. Crane, Mr. Ward, Captain Swain, Stephen Davis, and Thomas Richards, are chosen to compleat this Business about the Neck, with John Catlin and Edw'd Ball.

Item—Mr. Ward, Stephen Davis, and John Treat, are chosen to go over with these Men to see the Neck, and bring Information about the same.

TOWN MEETING, *February 4, 1673.*—It is ordered by the Magistrates, that every Man shall recon with the Treasurer by or before the Seventh Day of this Instant Month, and bring in their pay by or before that Day, upon the Forfeiture of five Shillings.

Ways in the Meadow are to be made by those they most concern.

Stubbing the Highways.

Ebenezer Dod.

Old Trees to be fallen & When.

Robert Dalglish's Grant.

John Bruen's Grant.

The Rate to Buy the Neck.

The Magistrates Order.

TOWN MEETING, February 24, 1663.

The Town sold
to John Catlin
and Edward
Ball

It is voted, that the Bargain is confirmed
between the Town and John Catlin and
Edward . . . according as is expressed
in the Writing of Agreement made be-
tween them.

Item—It is voted, that the Town is willing that
Nathaniel Wheeler and John Baldwin shall be their
associates.

Item—John Catlin and Edward Ball have also
accepted the Bargain from the Town, according as is
expressed in the writing of agreements made between
them (to this all of them set to their Hands) Viz.
John Catlin, Edward Ball, Nathaniel Wheeler, and
John Baldwin.

Item—It is voted that John Catlin and Edward
Ball shall pay at three equal Payments.

TOWN MEETING, March 19, 1673-74.—

Town Men
demonstrated
their Power

It is voted and agreed that there shall
be Towns Men chosen, to carry on such
work for the Good of the Town as the

Town shall think fit to betrust them with, for the Year
ensuing.

Item—the Men that are chosen by vote to be
Towns Men, are Capt. Swain, Sarj't Harrison, Ste-
phen Freeman, Stephen Davis, Thomas Johnson,
John Brown Sen'r. and John Curtis.

Item—It is voted, that these seven Towns Men are
to carry all Town Business, according to the best of
their Judgments for the Good of the Town, for the
Year ensuing; except disposing of Land, admitting
Inhabitants, and the way of levying Rates.

Ebenezer Dod,
his consent

Item—Ebenzer Dod hath liberty by
vote, to buy Edward Ball's accommoda-
tions, provided he subscribe to the

fundamental agreements as other Inhabitants have
done.

Item—Upon a motion of Richard Fletcher to . . .
his Land laid together—it is voted that
Mr. Ward, Joseph Walters, and Thomas
Ludenton, shall view whether it be con-
venient or not, and according as they
find it is left to them to lay out if not prejudicial to
the Town; provided he make a way over the Swamp,
where they appoint him.

Item—it is noted, that upon the View of Stephen
Davis and Samuel Rose, Sarjant Harrison shall have
liberty to change two acres of land in the Mill Home
Lott (by Samuel Rose's Flanck) for two acres of his
own Land on the other side of the Mill Brook, near
the Mill.

Item—it is also agreed that the Weavers Thomas
Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin, shall be considered
by the Surveyors, (Mr. Crane, Capt. Swain, and
Robert Dalglish being joined with them) to make
their out lotts on the Hill shorter.

TOWN MEETING, June 29, 1674—It is voted, that
there shall be a Petition sent to the Governor (and
Council) for the obtaining a Confirmation of our

bought and paid for Lands, according to the General's
promise.

Item—Mr. Crane and Mr. Pierson Jun'r is chosen
to carry this Petition, and present it to the Governor
and Council at N. Orange, in order to the obtaining
a Confirmation as above said.

TOWN MEETING, July the 3, 1674—John Brown
Jun'r is chosen, to present this Petition to the Court
again at New Orange.

TOWN MEETING, August 19, 1674—Mr. Crane,
Mr. Ward, Mr. Bond, Captain Swain, Stephen Free-
man, and Mr. Kitchell, are nominated for Magis-
trates.

Item—it is voted, that there shall be a Treaty with
the Indians, in reference to the purchasing of That
Tract of Land as lieth above our Town, by the
River.

Item—Sarjant Harrison, Stephen Freeman, Stephen
Davis, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Richards, Samuel
Harrison, and Hance Albers, are chosen to treat with
the Indians about it, and if they find them reasonable
in their price to buy it, and make Return of their
Answer to the Town.

TOWN MEETING, October 31, 1674—Mr. Ward, Mr.
Kitchell, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Pierson, Deacon Tomp-
kins, Deacon Lawrence, Sarjeant Harrison, Stephen
Davis, and Thomas Richards, are chosen a Committee
to consider of such Things as may tend for the Good
of the Town; also they have Liberty to debate of
such Things with any they shall see Occasion so to
do, without calling a Town Meeting.

TOWN MEETING, December 11, 1674—Mr. Ward,
Mr. Kitchell, Mr. Freeman, Captain Swain, Serj't.
Harrison, Thomas Richards, Deacon Lawrence, and
Thomas Johnson, are chosen to go down to Elizabeth
Town to treat with the Governor upon the particulars
written, and if they can agree without, not to deliver
that writing; but in Case he will not hear them, then
they are to present this Writing to him and leave it
with him. Item—John Brown, Junior, is chosen to
subscribe this Writing in the Inhabitants' Name.

TOWN MEETING, November 7, 1674—Mr. Ward and
Mr. Kitchell, is chosen as Deputies to go over to Ber-
gen, to hear what the Governor hath to read,
according to his Warrant.

TOWN MEETING, January 16, 1674—That the way
of rating shall be as it was last Year, only some
abatement of Heads, Oxen, and Cows.

Item—Heads shall be voted at 14 c a Piece, and
Oxen at 5 c a Piece, and Cows at 3 c a Piece; all other
Cattle and Lands as they were before.

Item—It is voted, that the Estates shall again be
brought in to make the Rates by, as is now living.

Item—the Estates is to be brought in, between this
and the fourth Day at Night.

Item—John Crane, for that End of the
Town, and Ephraim Burvell for the other
End of the Town, are chosen to wait
Town Meetings for the Year ensuing.

Wardens
Chosen

TOWN MEETING, *February 20, 1674*.—It is voted that Edward Ball and his Associates shall have the Bill of Sale which is prepared—drawn out and delivered to them.

Item—John Brown, Jun'r, is chosen to transcribe this Bill and sign it in the Town's Name, and deliver it to them.

Item—it is voted, that the Town will be obliged to buy Salt of Mr. Windor from Time to Time; provided he be also obliged to supply them at all times from Time to Time, for half a Crown a Bushel.

Item—Thomas Johnson and Thomas Richards are chosen, to go to the Governor to declare the Minds of the Town about patentting; that they see it not their way for the present, to patent upon the Terms proposed.

TOWN MEETING, *February 28, 1674*.—Mr. Ward is chosen to carry on Town Meetings, till a new one be chosen.

Item—the Town is Agreed, to take some effectual Course to free Mr. Crane from that £5, which was due to Domine Luke, at New York.

Item—Mr. Wilson is admitted to be a Planter with us if Mr. Peck and he Agree; in Case he subscribe as others have done.

Item—Stephen Freeman, John Ward, and John Catlin, are chosen to go over to New York; and the Town doth empower these Men, upon good Advice to lay an Arrest upon Person and Estate of Nicholas Bayard.

CONDITIONS AND ARTICLES of the Bargain between the Town of Newark and John Catlin and Edward Ball with whom by the Town's Consent were joined Nathaniel Wheeler and John Baldwin, senior, about Part of the Neck that formerly belonged to Major Kingsland, Agreed upon and concluded the Twenty fourth Day of February, one Thousand Six Hundred Seventy and Three.

That in Case their Part shall be lost by any claim of Kingsland or any in his Right, within the space of Two Years, the Town shall be liable to return them a sum for the Money (shall be that Time beyond by them; they themselves bearing their Part together with the Town, unless those who receive it shall repay it to them.

That their Part shall be appertaining to this Town of Newark, as a part of a Neck that they shall be liable to bear their Part of the Rates to the Ministers and Courts according to Proportion, together with the rest of the Town, paying for their Heads, Stocks, and improved Lands such as they till and mow.

That there shall be a sufficient and free Passage, from the wading place by the Mouth of the Second River to the Town's Land.

That there shall be a sufficient and free Passage, from the Town's Land to the Meadow and the Great Creek which is before the Buildings.

That they shall neither for the present or hereafter, they or their Heirs or Assigns, admit of any to be Inhabitants in their Part of the Neck, but such as this Town shall approve and allow of.

That they have no right to put any of their Creatures into the Town's Land.

That for and in Consideration of their Part of the Neck, they shall pay Three Hundred and Ten Pounds, in such Pay and such Kind, and at such Time and such Prices, to the Vendue Master at York or to whom the Towns shall appoint as the Town was engaged free from all Charge, viz. at three equal Payments—And that they shall be liable to bear whatsoever Damages may fall out, by their failing in the Condition of Payment.

That in Case the Town shall improve their Land, they shall be obliged to make good the said improvement Neck, upon the upland.

That they and their Associates, Heirs and Assigns, or any that shall come to have anything to do in that Part of the Neck by any Right from them shall be bound to the true and real Performance of the Conditions

before expressed, according to the true Intent of them, in each Particular thereof.

That their further Bound or Line on the Upland should be by the Fence, beginning near the Meadow on the further Side of the broken upland, and so to run in the directest Line, from thence unto the old Fence which, crosseth the s'd Neck.

Item—Their Line in the Meadow, beginning at the upland, runneth with the Fence on the further side of the broken upland, and runneth to the Midst of a smaller Clump of Cedars—there being two greater Swamps or Clumps of Cedars, one on each side of it, and so is bounded by the first Cedar Swamp, and then by a Point of Brushy Ground unto a Tall Tree standing alone on the said Point, and from thence upon a Square Line to the Creek that but against the Buildings; only in Case that it prove so as that they have not a Sufficiency of Meadow, for their use to mow within their Bounds, they then are to extend their Line on the further side Creek unto the Midst, between the afore mentioned brushy Point and Tree, and the next Parallel Point that also but near the Creek, which Creek is their Bound through from thence unto Hackinsack River.

It is also further Agreed upon, that there shall be a Highway from the Town's Land for the Town's Use, by the Meadow Side, of Eight Rods wide, on firm Land unto the Head of the Creek, with Room convenient for the Town's Cattle; which said Highway they have liberty to improve, so long as their Land and the Town's be then Common, but whenever they with the Town shall agree to fence so as to part their Cattle, they are then forthwith to remove their Fence, and lay open the Highway for the Town's use as above said.

JOHN CATLIN.

Hereto hath John Catlin subscribed in the Presence of us,

JOHN WARD,
JOSEPH HARRISON.

TOWN MEETING, *March 8, 1674-5*.—It is voted that that writing which is prepared to desire Mr. Jacob Melyne to produce the Bill of Sale or any other Writing that may be helpful to John Catlin and Edward Ball, shall be signed and delivered to them by John Brown, Junior.

Item—Being it is thought fit we should send in Writing our Minds about patentting to the Governor, Mr. Ward, Deacon Lawrence and Thomas Johnson are chosen to go down to Elizabeth Town and present it, and also to debate with him about that Matter. Both Mr. Pierson's are desired, together with Mr. Kitchell, to draw up Matters in Short for that End.

TOWN MEETING, *March the 19, 1674-5*.—It is agreed that is done in Reference to the arresting of Mr. Bayard the Town doth consent to.

Item—Thomas Richards and Edward Ball are chosen to go over to York to carry some writings upon that account.

TOWN MEETING, *March 30, 1674-5*.—Samuel Plum, Sen'r, and John Baldwin, Junior, are chosen for Fence Viewers for the Year ensuing.

Fence Viewers chosen.

TOWN MEETING, *April 28, 1675*.—Thomas Johnson, Stephen Freeman, John Curtis, Mr. Samuel Kitchell, Thomas Huntington, John Ward, Turner, and Samuel Plum are chosen Town's Men for the Year ensuing.

Town's Men chosen.

Item—These Town's Men have committed to them the same Power as the Town's Men had the last year.

TOWN MEETING, *May the 10, 1675*.—It was voted that those as have not yet taken up their Second Division of Land shall have Liberty to go out of the

Range and take it up on the other Side of the Two Mile Brook.

John Brown, Junior hath Liberty to lay down his first Division of Upland in the Great Neck, by the Great Swamp, and take it up with his Second Division.

TOWN MEETING, May the 18, 1675. The Town, after much Debate about the Third Division of Land, thought it not fit to lay out an Humored Acres to the Highest Estate, have now agreed by Vote that the highest Estate shall not exceed above forty Acres, and the lowest not above Twenty, and the others not to exceed above thirty, and that this Land shall all lie common, for Pasture, Timber and Stone, till it be inclosed by Fence.

Item—It is voted that all shall proceed in laying out the Division as they have drawn Lotts, and if any shall neglect his Place by not attending the Surveyor the next Lott shall have his Place.

Item—William Camp is appointed to speak to Mr. Bond, about his taking up more Land than his Proportion for his Second Division, before the Second Division be perfected, contrary to a Town Order; and also to declare to him, that if it fall out that any Man shall take it up for his Proportion, he hath Liberty from the Town (he paying the Surveyor) so to do.

TOWN MEETING, June 7, 1675. Thomas Johnson and Richard Harrison are appointed to go down to Elizabeth Town's Men, to desire that our Bounds may be enlarged towards them.

Item—It is also agreed, that a Petition should be drawn up, and presented to the Governor and Council (by our Town's Men) about that Matter; and John Brown, Junior, is appointed to sign it.

TOWN MEETING, August 28, 1675. It is agreed, that the Meeting House shall be lathed and filled up with thin Stone and Mortar below the Girts, and the Charge hereof shall be levied as the Town shall Agree.

Item—It is also agreed, for the better Security of the Town, all the Men above Sixteen Years of Age, shall from Day to Day as their Turns come, attend this Work about the Meeting House till it be finished, and bring their Arms with them. Twelve Men is appointed to appear in a Day.

Item—It is agreed, that two Flanckers shall be made at two Corners of the Meeting House with Palisades or Stockades; and the charge of all this Work to be borne by the Persons and Estates as belongs to the Town.

Item—it is agreed that all the Home Lotts as belongs to this Town shall watch according to their Turn, as well those as are not Inhabited as those that are.

TOWN MEETING, September 10, 1675. It is agreed that two Men of these Twelve which are to come according to their Turns, are chosen to be Overseers to appoint the Work, and to take Notice who is wanting.

The Town's Men agreed, October 9, 1675, That the Necks where any Corn is, shall be cleared from all Cattle on the 11th Day of this Instant October, and the former Town Order to stand in force again.

Item—Two Men shall be sent down to Elizabeth Town, according as is expressed in the Writing now come from the Governor.

Item—Mr. Bond, Deacon Lawrence and Thomas Richards are chosen, and any two of them to go down.

TOWN MEETING, October 26, 1675. Lieut. Ward and Sargent Johnson are chosen Deputies, to go down to Elizabeth Town to meet the Governor and Council.

TOWN MEETING, November the 22, 1675. Mr. Samuel Kitchell, Sam'l Plum, John Curtis, and John Brown, Junior, are chosen by Vote, to go from House to House, to take an account how much Land and Meadow every Man hath already, or will take up in this Tract of Land already purchased: as also how much every Man will take of that Land which lieth up the River, which is yet unpurchased.

Item—John Baldwin, Junior, and Ephraim Peninton, may change a Piece of Land in the Neck if they please, each with other.

Item—It is voted, that Thomas Staples' Home Lott Shall be cleared, between this and next Spring.

TOWN MEETING, January the first, 1675. It is voted, that the Deputies for the General Assembly in April, shall be chosen by Vote with Hands.

Item—Lieut. Ward and Thomas Johnson are chosen, to attend that Business. Capt. Samuel Swain is chosen for the Third Man, in case any of those fail.

Item—Mr. Samuel Kitchell, John Baldwin, Junior, and Stephen Davis are chosen Grand Jury Men for the Year ensuing.

It being ordered by the General Assembly, that a Monthly Court shall be, to decide small Matters: it is voted, that the Members of this Monthly Court shall be chosen by Papers.

Item—Mr. Bond, Lieut. Ward and Thomas Johnson are chosen Members thereof, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Brown, Junior, is chosen Clerk—and Edward Ball is chosen to be Messenger for this Court, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Curtis is chosen Constable, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Brown, Junior, is chosen to be Clerk for the Town, for the Year ensuing.

Item—Thomas Johnson is chosen to be Treasurer for the Town, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Brown, Sen'r, is chosen, to warn Town Meetings for that end of the Town where he lives, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Ward, Turner, is chosen to warn Town Meetings for that End where he lives, for this Year.

TOWN MEETING, January 10, 1675. Captain Swain, Sargent Johnson and Sarg't Huntinton are chosen by Vote, to join with the Commission'd Military officers,

to consider about and contrive for the Fortifications belonging to our Town.

TOWN MEETING, *January 21, 1675*.—The Town did Voluntarily by Vote, oblige themselves to pay that money demanded upon account of the Neck, in a Rate made according to Proportion, as they put in their Estates at the first to take up Land by.

TOWN MEETING, *February the 7th, 1675*.—The Town by Vote hath agreed, that Mr. Bayard should be sued in Respect of recovering the Money which was paid upon Account of ye Neck—Sarjant Thomas Johnson and John Ward, Turner, are chosen to prosecute this Suit upon Mr. Bayard.

Item—In case of Thomas Johnson's absence, Sam'l Kitchell is chosen in his stead.

Item—Thomas Johnson is chosen to go to Wood-bridge, to desire Mr. Moore to come to treat about this matter.

Item—It is agreed by vote, that the way of Rating for the Ministers this Year, shall be upon that rateable Estate which is now visible, as it was the last Year, (to wit.) on Heads, Lands, and Cattle, the Prices as they was before, only the Swine as be now fattening shall not be rated—but for the Time to come the Town hath agreed, that the List of Estate to rate by shall be given in the last Second day of September, in every Year.

Item—Michael Tompkins is chosen, to present the Names of the Members of the Town Court to the Governor, to Establish and impower them to that Work.

TOWN MEETING, *March the 21st, 1675-6*.—Having had much trouble about disorderly coming to Town Meetings—the Town doth now agree, that Twenty four Hours shall be accorded legal Warning, and if any Man doth not come to the Place of Meeting to answer to his Name at the Second Beat of the Drum, shall be fined 6c. The Drum is to be beaten twice, in fair weather the first Drum is to be beat as far as Sarj't. Harrison's Gate, and the Second at the Meeting House about half an Hour after, at which Time every Planter shall be at the Place of Meeting to answer to his Name, or else to be under the Penalty afo'd., if he give not a satisfying Reason to the Town of his late coming, And for a whole Day's Absence he is to be fined half a Crown, and for half a Day's Absence fifteen Pence, and for going away before the Meeting is dismissed without leave two Shillings, except he give a satisfying reason as afo'd. Also, if any Man be absent Part of the Day, he shall besides his fine loose his Vote, and stand to what the Town hath done or shall do in his Absence.

Item—Lieut. Sam'l Swain is chosen, to assist the Justice of Peace in our Town Courts.

Item—It is also agreed, that the Clerk shall take Notice of these fines, and demand them of those as are defective, and keep them on the file to be disposed of as the Town shall see cause.

Item—Mr. Ward gives Notice to all that are Planters that they have their Names listed, and attend Town Meetings.

Item—John Ward, Turner, is chosen to procure a Barrel of Powder, and Lead answerable to it, as reasonably as he can, for the Town's use; provided that the Town pay him once within this week in Corn, Fowls, and Eggs, or any Way to satisfy him.

Item—This Money to be raised by the Ordinary Way of rating, by Heads, Flocks, and Lands; Mr. Pierson's Estate paying to this Rate also. Item—the Rate of this Ammunition is to be the sum of Ten Pounds.

Item—John Brown, Junior, is chosen to make this Rate.

Item—It is agreed by vote that those Estates which are not yet brought in, shall be brought to the Deacons or the Clerks, within Two Days from this Meeting.

TOWN MEETING, *April 17, 1676*.—Seth Tompkins and Daniel Dod are chosen Fence Viewers, for the Year ensuing, or till new ones are chosen.

Item—It is Voted, that John Catlin and Edward Ball shall have the Rate as is made to pay for the Money as was borrowed upon the Neck Account, provided that the Widow Freeman may have the Benefit of it, according to her Proportion. Item—John Brown, Jun'r, is chosen by Vote to deliver this Rate to John Catlin and Edward Ball.

Item—It is voted that a Committee be chosen, to lay out the Highway and the Landing Place by the River, near Thomas Richards.

Item—Lieut. Samuel Swaine, Sarj't Thomas Johnson, Sarj't Richard Harrison, and Mr. Samuel Kitchel are chosen a Committee for this purpose, or any three of them.

TOWN MEETING, *June the 5, 1676*.—Joseph Walters is chosen the Packer of Meat for the Town, according to the order of the Gen'l Assembly.

Item—Deacon Lawrence is chosen to be the Sealer of Leather for this Town, according to the order of the General Assembly.

Item—John Brown, Senior, and Joseph Walters are chosen, to Seal all Measures of all Sorts for the Year ensuing, according to the Order of the General Assembly.

Item—The Grand Jury Men are chosen, to take care that the Governors Arrears of those that have not subscribed be gathered up, according to the Order of the General Assembly.

Item—upon the Request of Richard Fletcher to lay his Land together, and lay the Highway on the South Side of it, it is granted to him; provided that he

The Way of rating for the Ministers the last Second day of September in every Year.

A Rate to be made for Powder.

Fence Viewers chosen.

A Committee to lay out the Highway & Landing Place.

Packer chosen.

Sealer of Leather chosen.

Richard Fletcher's Grant.

make and maintain a good sufficient Highway, for Carts or other use over the Swamp.

Item—Thomas Ludington hath granted for amends of his Second Division of Meadow, that sixteen Meadow together with Part of the Pond between the Homeward Stake of John Brown's back Stake Meadow, and so straight to the Homeward End of the Pond; also, John Brown is to have half the Pond, and from thence to His further Stake by Maple Island Creek.

Item—John Brown, Junior, hath Granted to him, a small Parcel of Land to set his House on, over the Way, partly against his own Lott and partly against the next Lott, not exceeding above half an Acre.

TOWN MEETING, *June 12, 1676*—It is Voted that those Men last chosen for Town's Men shall be in that Place till the first of January, namely: Sam'l Kitchel, John Ward, Turner, Samuel Plum, Thomas Huntington, Joseph Walters, Azariah Crane and William Camp.

Item.—It is voted that every Male Inhabitant in the Town, aged above fourteen Years of Age, hath Liberty to pound any Cattle being found in trespassing, and if the Matter prove actionable afterwards in our Town Courts, his Oath shall be counted legal Testimony. But if any Persons under fourteen Years of Age find any Cattle so trespassing, and bring them to pound, he or they shall produce Testimony where he or they found the Cattle, before it be accounted legal Testimony. But for unruly Cattle, and such Cattle as are voluntarily left in the Neck, as the Law and Town Order provides.

Item—John Brown, Sen'r, is chosen Pound Keeper, his Fees as specified.

Item—For Cows, Oxen, Horses and Swine, six pence by the Head Poundage; besides all Damages.

TOWN MEETING, *September 25, 1676*—Mr. Bruen hath a Grant, to be rate free.

Item—It is voted that those as are behind of their Third Division which should have been laid out before this time, shall now have Liberty of a Week's Time to perfect the same, (provided they take not up any Land as is sequestered in the Town Book,) before any shall proceed to take up according to Concession.

Item—John Curtis and John Baldwin, Sen'r, are chosen Sealers of Leather, for this Year.

TOWN MEETING, *November 21, 1676*—William Meeker's Petition to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, was publicly read and upon this Condition following the Inhabitants of Newark have voluntarily contributed to answer his desire therein, (Viz.):

That he, nor none of his nor any Person or Persons his wife, nor his Heirs shall at any Time in Future Place a Place for a Horse after attempt to receive or molest any person or persons belonging to our Town of Newark upon the Account of the Tax sustained by Reason of the Charge of Government, unto this Condition, as the Town upon which I Chosen William Meeker do accept this Condition, and therefore I do set to my Hand this 20th Day of January 1676—

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

THOMAS JOHNSON,

CLERK OF THE TOWN

WILLIAM MECKER, for MARK

At the same MEETING, *November 21*, Thomas Johnson and Deacon Tompkins are chosen to acquaint those as are absent what is done for William Meeker, and to compleat the Business with them and with William Meeker, according to the Town's Act.

Item—every Man shall reckon with the Treasurer between this and the last Day of this week; otherwise he shall not be paid this Year.

Item—Thomas Richards is to make, and maintain, a sufficient Cart Gate to the Landing Place.

Item—Edward Ball hath Liberty to take the Elder's Lott, beyond Mr. Ward's Pasture on the Hill, in Lieu of Part of his Land beyond the Second River, Acre for Acre.

Item—the Town's Men have Liberty to see if they can find a competent Number of Schollars, and accommodations for a School Master, within this Town.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st 1676*—Thomas Johnson and Thomas Richards are chosen Deputies for the General Assembly, for the Year ensuing. John Curtis the Third Man, in Case either of these fail.

Item—Lieut. Swain and Thomas Johnson are chosen Assistants, to sit in Town Courts with the Justice, for the Year ensuing. Item—John Brown, Junior, is chosen Clerk for the Town Courts, for the Year ensuing. Item—Edward Ball is chosen Messenger for the Town Courts, for the Year ensuing. Item—Joseph Walters, John Ward, Turner and Ephraim Peninton are chosen for Grand Jury Men for the Year Ensuing. Item—John Catlin is chosen for an Attorney for the Town Courts, for the Year ensuing. Item—John Brown Junior is chosen Clerk for the Town, for the Year ensuing. Item—Mr. Samuel Kitchell is chosen Constable for the Year ensuing. Item—John Curtis is chosen Treasurer for the Year ensuing.

Item—Stephen Bond and Samuel Rose are chosen for Warners for the Town Meetings for the Year ensuing. Item—Ephraim Penninton and Hans Albers are chosen Fence Viewers for the Year ensuing. Item—Richard Fletcher is chosen Pounder and to keep the Key of the Pound for the Year ensuing. Item—John Baldwin, Junior, Thomas Pierson, Junior, Thomas Pierson, Sen'r, John Catlin, William Camp, Azariah Crane and George Day, are chosen Towns Men for the Year ensuing—these Towns Men are appointed to meet every Lecture Day in the afternoon.

Item—it is voted that the Country Rate shall be made by the List as Men put in to make the other Rates by.

Order Concerning
pounding
Cattle and
giving no
Testimony.

Sealers of
Leather
chosen.

Concerning a
School Master

TOWN MEETING, February 6, 1676.—The Town seeing some Trees spoiled in the streets by barking, or otherwise; The Town hath agreed, that no green Tree within the Town as is marked with N. shall be barked, or felled, or any otherwise killed, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings so killed.

Item—The Town's Men are chosen, to mark such Trees as are convenient for Shade in the Town Streets.

Item—Stephen Bond is chosen for Brander of Horses and Mares, according as the Law provides.

Item—John Ward, Turner, is chosen Brander of Cattle, according as the Law provides.

Whereas, at a Town Meeting, January 1st, 1676, there was a Complaint made by the Ministers, for the abatement of Twenty Pounds of Rate, and the Consideration of the Condition and many other things, touching the Town, to which, Ministers of the Town, the Ministers complied with, upon Condition that We the Inhabitants of Newark, do oblige ourselves each of us severally for our Part, and as a Town jointly for the whole, to pay or caused to be paid, the full and just sum of Twenty Pounds by the Year in the Town's Ministers, in Wheat, Pence, Pork, Beef, Indian Corn, Rye, and other possible convenient Things, as Prices should be set, touching the Town, the 1st of February; and also we do, each of us that we are behind, engage to pay the Rates, and to be paid, We the Inhabitants do consent that the said present Ministers shall be free from all Common and Ordinary Rates, Taxes, and other such Country, till we have a Town Meeting, to be an Agreement between the Town and the Town's Ministers, this 1st of February 1676.

TOWN MEETING, February 7th, 1676.—Mr. Ward and Johnson are chosen to go to Woodbridge, and inquire whether Mr. Delephary hath surveyed what he hath done in Respect to what he surveyed for our Town Bounds, to be recorded in the Secretary's Office; and if not, to go to him, and use Means to have it recorded in the Secretary's Office Speedily.

Item—they are also to have the Bill of Sale from the Indians recorded there.

Item—it is agreed that there shall be a Commission procured, for our Justice to keep Town Courts.

Item—Joseph Walters is chosen Packer of Meat, for the Year ensuing.

Item—the Town hath consented that the Town's Men should perfect the Bargain with the School Master for this Year, upon Condition that he will come for this Year, and do his faithful, honest, and true Endeavor, to teach the Children or Servants of those as have subscribed, the reading and writing of English, and also Arithmetick if they desire it; as much as they are capable to learn and be capable to teach them, within the Compass of this Year—nowise hindring but that he may make what bargain he please, with those as have not subscribed. It is voted, that the Town's Men have Liberty to complete the Bargain with the School Master, they knowing the Town's Mind.

TOWN MEETING, February 26, 1676.—It is voted, that Thomas Huntington shall have the Boggs against his Meadow to the Upland, and he doth take it as

Satisfaction for what he thinks he is wronged in his Meadow, provided he may have it, without Trouble from any in the Town, upon account of what was granted against the Lotts.

Item—Richard Fletcher hath Granted to him, One Acre and a half of Meadow for what is wanting in his Second Division.

TOWN MEETING, June 18, 1677.—The Town's Men are chosen by the Town, to go to John Johnson in the Town's Name, and testify their Dislike of his taking up that Lott by the Frog Pond. And also to see if he will lay it down (or a Considerable Part of it) and take a Lott in some other Place.

TOWN MEETING, October 1, 1677.—It is voted, that so much of the Third Division as lieth within Fence, shall pay to all Rates this Year, as the first and Second doth.

Item—It is voted, that the first and Second Divisions shall pay Rates this Year, as formerly.

Item—Heads and Cattle as it was the last Year, (viz.): Lands penny for Acre, heads 14d., Oxen 5d., Cows above three Year Old 3d., Steers of four Year Old 4d., Steers of year old 3d., Steers and Heifers of two Year Old 2d., Yearling Steers and Heifers 1d., Horses and Mares of three Year Old and upwards 3d., Horses and Mares of Two Year old 2d., Yearlings 1d., All Swine of a Year old and upwards 1d.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Junior, is chosen, to make the Rates for this Year.

TOWN MEETING, October 5, 1677.—It is voted, for the perfecting of the List of Estates to make the Rates by this Year, that those as have not brought in their Estates already, a List of them shall be drawn up, they having a Week's time before to perfect the same and bring it to John Curtis or John Brown, Junior; and upon the Failure hereof there shall be a Warrant given to Edward Ball, to go to every one and take their List, and for his so doing he shall have four Pence a Piece; and those Lists brought to the next Meeting and read there, as others have been.

Item—it is voted, that this Money due upon the Neck Account, shall be made into a Rate.

TOWN MEETING, January 1st, 1677.—Mr. Thomas Johnson and Captain Samuel Swain are chosen Deputies for the General Assembly, for the Year ensuing. Mr. Ward is chosen to be the Third Man.

Item—John Crane, William Camp, and Sarj't Richard Harrison, are chosen Grand Jury Men, for the Year ensuing.

Item—John Brown, Junior, and William Camp, are chosen to see after the procuring the Laws of the Province, or that Part of them as is between our Town and Elizabeth Town.

Item—Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Swain, are

Hunting-
ton's Grant

John
Brown's
Grant.

John John-
son.

The way of
rating for
this year.

To See if our
Town Bounds
be recorded.

School
Master.

Planters do, and be liable to any Fine as others are in Case of their absence at the Call, or a whole Day, or going away before the Meeting break up—and also that the Clerk do set their Names in a List, and Call them as others are called.

Item—there having been much Debate about buying the Land to the Top of the Mountain, parallel with the Two Lines—Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Samuel Harrison, and . . . Richards, are chosen to treat with the Indians about the same, and to agree with them as well as they can.

TOWN MEETING, *March 30, 1677*—It was thought needful and agreed upon by Vote, to send a Petition to the Governor and Council for a Charter, with as good Privileges as our Neighbors at Woodbridge have, or all the Lands which is surveyed to us by the Surveyor as our Town Bounds; and those Lands as are not yet purchased, to have Liberty with convenient Time to purchase it, or till the Indians will sell it.

Item—Deacon Tompkins, Mr. Kitchell, and Stephen Davis, are chosen (with Mr. Pierson's help) to draw up a Petition to the Governor and Council.

Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Deacon Tompkins, and Stephen Davis, or some of them, are chosen to present the Petition to the Governor and Council.

John Curtis and John Treat are chosen to run the West Line with the Indians, and to meet with Edward Ball and Daniel Dod, who are also chosen to run the North Line with the Indians, and meet with the others on the Mountain.

AFTER LECTURE, the 1st of *May, 1678*—It was thought meet to send two Letters to Holland, one to Anthony Colve and the other to the Court of Admiralty, to seek for Reparation for our Expence about the Neck; which Letters being prepared were then read—and John Brown Jun'r was chosen to sign them in the Town's Name.

TOWN MEETING, *June 17, 1678*—It is voted, that the Country Rate should be made by Head and Estate, as other Rates were. John Curtis and John Brown Jun'r are chosen, to make this Rate.

TOWN MEETING, *September 30, 1678*—It is voted, that all Meadow as first and Second Division which is allotted and laid out according to Town Order, and all Upland as lieth within any Fence, as first Second or Third Divisions, and laid out according to Town Order, shall pay Rates this Year.

All Lands and Meadow shall pay penny for acres, as it was sized by the Town, Heads and Cattle as they was the last Year.

John Curtis and John Brown Jun'r, are chosen to make the Rates this Year.

It is fully and unanimously consented to, and agreed upon by every Planter now Present, all being called by Name, that they will from Time to

Time pay or cause to be payed Yearly, in their full Proportions Equally in a Rate that may be agreed on by the Major Part of the Town, to the Maintenance and allowance now agreed upon for the Upholding and preaching of the Word in our Town; and Eighty Pounds by the Year is agreed upon to be allowed to the present Minister with his Fire wood—and to be Rate free.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st, 1678*—Mr. Thomas Johnson and John Curtis are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing, and Sam'l Swain the Third Man. Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Swain are chosen for the Town Courts, for the year ensuing. John Brown Jun'r, Clerk for the Town Court. David Ogden, Messenger for the Town Court. John Brown Jun'r, Town Clerk. John Curtis, Treasurer.

The Town's Men have Power to agree with the Town Treasurer for his Salary, for the time past and for this Year. The Town's Men have Power to agree, and indent, with all Officers as are to have salaries in the Town.

Ephraim Burwell, Samuel Rose, Edward Ball, John Baldwin Sen'r, John Catlin, Stephen Bond, and Joseph Johnson, are chosen Town's Men for the Year ensuing, having the same Power as other Town's Men have had before.

Samuel Plum, George Day, and Azariah Crane, are chosen Grand Jury Men for the Year ensuing. Edward Ball, Town Attorney. David Ogden, Pounder. Nathaniel Wheeler and Thomas Pierson Jun'r, fence Viewers.

Item—it is voted, that the Warners of Town Meetings, when their Year is out, shall each of them from Time to Time nominate two or three to the Town, to serve in warning Town Meetings for that year; and the Town to chuse one of them as they think most fit, provided they nominate not any Man that hath served in that Place already, till every Inhabitant hath served once.

Hance Albers and Samuel Lyon are chosen Warners of Town Meetings in their respective Places, for the Year ensuing. John Curtis and John Baldwin Sen'r, Sealers of Leather. Joseph Walters, Packer of Meat. Joseph Walters and John Brown Sen'r, Sealer of Weights and Measures. Richard Fletcher and Edward Ball, Grave Diggers. Thomas Pierson Sen'r, Constable.

TOWN MEETING, *February 12, 1678-9*—The Town consented by Vote, not to sow any Pease white or gray this Year, on the Penalty of Five Shillings a Rod, or for the smallest Quantity, as any Person or Persons shall or may sow.

Item—upon a Report that many are sick of the Pox at New York—It is thought fit to prohibit persons from frequent going thither upon every small occasion, as formerly. The Town hath therefore chosen as a Committee, Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Swain, Deacon Lawrence, and Sarj't Harrison, to whom Per-

Voluntary
Proportions
to Mr. 1678
800, Jun r

Buying Land
at the Meeting

Running
the Lines.

Letters to
Holland.

Country
Rate.

sons shall repair for Liberty; and this Committee or any Three of them to consider whether Persons occasions are of urgent Necessity, and as they find, to give Liberty or Prohibit.

Item—Many Person or Persons shall presume to go without approbation from some of these Three, shall forfeit the sum of 20s., to be distrained by the Constable.

Item—it is agreed that the Meeting House shall be seated in Convenient Time, for our Conveniency in Meeting together for God's Worship.

Item—the Town's Men, Thomas Ludington, Capt. Swain, and John Brown Jun'r, are chosen to contrive for the most descent and convenient Way (as they think) to seat it; also, as near as they can give Report what it will Cost.

Item—it is agreed that the last Purchase Rate shall be made in a Town Rate, in the Ordinary way of rating, by Heads and Estates.

TOWN MEETING, *February 13, 1678-9*—Samuel Dod, doth freely resign and lay down to the Town's Disposal, his Right to any Land, Meadow, or Boggs, which he hath illegally taken up contrary to a Town agreement.

Item—it is Agreed, that Samuel Dod is admitted a planter in our Town, and hath Liberty to possess Lands by Gift or Purchase, according to Town Rights as other Planters do.

Item—Samuel Dod hath Granted to him, that Twenty-five Acres laid out already on Watseon; and that Part of Swamp laid out to him by the Surveyor, Containing about Twenty Acres; provided it shall lie Common for Stone and Timber as the Third Division Doth; and that Part of Land belonging to the Town (if any) lying near Hane's; provided it prejudiceth not the Highway. Samuel Plum and Stephen Davis are chosen to lay out a convenient Highway by Hane's.

Stephen Davis, acknowledging he had taken up some land contrary to a Town agreement, doth freely resign it to the Town's Disposal; doth request it for his Son John Davis.

Item—John Davis hath granted to him, about Twenty Acres of Land up the River; provided he leave a convenient Highway by the River, of four Rods wide.

John Tichenor doth freely lay down and resign to the Town's dispose, his Right to any Land which he hath illegally taken up, contrary to a Town Agreement.

Item—the Town granted that he may have that land before William Camp's, provided he prejudice not the Highway; also, he doth freely leave himself with a Committee to lay it out, and also to lay out the Highway. John Brown, Jun'r, William Camp and Thomas Ludington are chosen to lay it out, and also a convenient Highway.

Item—Anthony Oleff doth confess his Fault, in taking up land and Meadow, contrary to the Town

Order; and doth freely submit it the Town's Dispose. And upon his Desire he is admitted a Planter.

Item—Anthony Oleff hath granted to him forty Acres of Land at the Mountain, which was laid out to him by the Surveyor.

TOWN MEETING, *February 19, 1678-9*—Edward Ball doth acknowledge he hath taken fifty acres of land, which is contrary to Town Agreement; and doth freely resign what is more than his Proportion, to the Town's Dispose.

Mr. Crane saith he will lay down what Land he hath taken up contrary to a Town Agreement, if others will Lay down all they have taken up, contrary to a Town Order.

Item—the Town agreed by Vote, that the Town Rate for this Year should be paid at Winter Wheat 5s. p. Bus'l, Summer Wheat 4s. 6d. p. Bus'l, Rye 4s. p. Bus'l, Indian Corn 3s. p. Bus'l.

Item—John Johnson proposed to the Town to lay down that Lott he hath surveyed by the Frog Pond for the Town's use; provided he may have so much of the Pond as is already laid out to him, and an Acre of Land about his House, in such form as Sarj't Richard Harrison and John Ward, Turner, have brought Report of the Town (viz.): so far as the first Row of Apple Trees are now from his House, and so by the Pond till the Acre be made up; and also Six Acres of that Lott laid out for an Elder's Lott, on that Side of the Lott next to John Ward, Turner's Lott; likewise he desires to enjoy for his Use, the whole Lott by the Frog Pond for the Space of Three Years, if the Town need it not before an Elder; and also he desireth Liberty to drain the Pond thro this land. This was agreed on by Vote, to be an Agreement between the Town and John Johnson.

Item—the Town doth empower the Com'ttee already chosen, to carry on the Seating of the Meeting House, with as good Prudence for the Town as they can.

TOWN MEETING, March 10th, 1678-9—It is agreed, that no Person whatsoever, shall at any Time sett or make fire in the Woods or Meadow, to burn the Woods or Meadow, on the Penalty of paying all Damages they do by the Fire so sett, untill after the Town's Men who are appointed by the Town to appoint a Day for that Purpose, when they see the fittest Season, and to give Notice by the Beat of the Drum; at which Time every Planter is to make their Appearance at the Common Place of Meeting, upon the Penalty of 2s. 6d.—and then and there to agree in the Manner how to proceed, for the best security of y^e Town.

Item—Mr. Crane, Robert Dalglish and Jasper Crane are chosen to lay out Samuel Potter's Lott again.

TOWN MEETING, April 17th, 1679.—It it thought necessary and agreed by Vote, upon the News concerning the Indians rising, that we for our Parts send to desire the Governor to call the General Assembly, to consider what may be meet to secure ourselves, in

Case of such Danger.—Mr. Ward is chosen to carry the Town's Message to the Governor.

John Ward, Turner, hath the Grant of the remainder of the Elder's Lott, which is more than John Johnson is to have, for one of his Son's to build on.

TOWN MEETING, June 10, 1679.—for the better Security of the Town, it is agreed to have a

Watch kept in the Town, Three in a Night, at some House appointed by the Sargjents, and one of the Three to stand Centry, one at one Time and another at another; and at the break of Day or thereabouts all Three of them to be walking, that if there be Danger it may be timely discovered and prevented, and about half an hour after Daybreak to call the Drummer, and he is to beat the Drum. It

is also agreed that one fourth Part of the Carrying Town at a time, and so taking their Turns, shall carry arms to Meeting on the Lord's Days—and two to Ward, and one to stand Centry.

TOWN MEETING, September 29, 1679.—It is voted, that all Persons which have taken up Land or Meadow within the limits of our Town of Newark, and still keeps it in their Possession, shall pay Rates for it this Year, together with all other ratable Estate, as Heads, and Cattle—by lands, we mean all Land and Meadow laid out by the Town's Order, or by Mr. Deleplary, not depriving any Man of his particular Right given him before by the Town. Also it is Agreed, that if any Person have taken up any Land or Meadow infringing upon any Town Priviledge, as Highways, or Waterings, shall be exempted from this Rate so much of it as is for his Use.

Item—It is voted, that the first and Second Division shall be given in as the Town laid it out, and other land and Meadow as Mr. Deleplary laid them out.

Item—It is voted that all Lands shall pay alike to this Rate, and that all Land shall pay Penny p. acre. And all Heads and Cattle as before, viz: Heads 1*d.*, Oxen 5*d.*, Cows 4*d.*, Steers and Hieffers of Two Years old 2*d.*, Steers of four Years Old 4*d.*, Steers of three Years Old 3*d.*, Steers and Hieffers of One Year Old 1*d.*, Horses and Mares of three Years Old and upwards 3*d.*, Horses and Mares of two Years Old 2*d.*, Horses and Mares of one Year Old 1*d.*, and Swine of One Year old and upwards 1*d.* p. Head.

Item—George Day hath the Grant, to have his Proportion of Meadow which is wanting in his Second Division, lay out to him at Wheeler's Point in that Meadow which was Henry Lyon's.

TOWN MEETING, October 13, 1679—
Mrs. Morris's Grant. Mrs. Morris hath Granted Twenty Shillings in the Town Rate, upon account of what she did for Mr. Bruen.

Item—It is voted that if any Person shall kill any Wolves, and bring the Heads to the Constable, shall have allowed by the Town Ten Shillings per Head.

TOWN MEETING, November 24, 1679—It is agreed

that two in each Quarter shall be appointed, to look after the carrying in Mr. Pierson's Wood for this Year, and take Care that it be done seasonably.

And also to see that every one as is yet behind for the last Year, do first carry their Load; and for their Pains and Care shall be exempted from their Load of Wood. Mr. Johnson and George Day for their Quarter, Mr. Kitchel and David Ogden for their Quarter, Deacon Lawrence and John Ward, Turner, for their Quarter, and Joseph Walters and Thomas Pierson, Junior, for their Quarter are chosen—every Quarter to go out when the Men see cause to call.

Item—There being Complaint that many as are grown Persons, as well as boys, do misbehave themselves on the Lord's Day in the time of Public Service, both in the Meeting House and without by the House Sides; also by sleeping, Whispering, or the like. Wherefore, the Town hath chosen Thomas Pierson, Junior, and Samuel Potter, to use their best Care and Endeavors to restrain like Disorder in Time of public Worship, by rebuking such Persons as behave themselves irreverently, within or without the House; and if they are such grown Persons as will not be restrained by their Rebukes, then they are to present them to the Authority.

TOWN MEETING, January 1, 1679—Mr. Johnson and John Curtis, are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Mr. Ward the Third Man.

John Ward, Turner, Constable.

Mr. Ward as President. Mr. Johnson and Lieut. Swain, for Town Courts. John Brown, Junior, Clerk for this Court. Joseph Harrison, Messenger for this Court. Joseph Johnson, Edward Ball, Stephen Davis, David Ogden, and Thomas Ludington, are chosen Town's Men for this Year, having the same Power as others formerly.

John Curtis, Treasurer. John Brown, Junior, Town Clerk. Jonathan Sargeant and Thomas Pierson, Jun'r, Warners of Town Meetings. Thomas Huntington and Benjamin Baldwin, fence Viewers.

William Camp and Edward Riggs are chosen to see if Elizabeth Town will Agree to meet with us in making a Fence in Order to secure our Field; being the Bound Creek is thought to be no sufficient Fence.

Item—The Town saw Cause to choose a Committee to survey the Highways belonging to the Town tending to the Meadow, both for Quantity and Quality; and also to divide the same equally to several Persons, according to their proportions of land and Meadow within the Neck. Sarj't Richard Harrison, Thomas Huntington, John Curtis, Samuel Plum and William Camp, are chosen a Committee for this purpose.

Thomas Pierson, Sen'r, Thomas Pierson, Jun'r, and Stephen Bond, are chosen Grand Jury Men. John Curtis and John Baldwin, Sen'r, Sealers of Leather. Joseph Walters, Packer of Meat. Richard Fletcher, Grave Digger—and is to have 3*s.* for a Man's Grave,

Order about carrying Mr. Pierson's Wood.

2s. for a Middle Person and 1s. 6d. for a Child. Edward Ball, Town Attorney.

TOWN MEETING, *February 18th, 1679*.—Concerning seating Persons in the Meeting House, it was agreed that Persons should be placed according to Office, Age Estate, Indignity and Descent or Parentage: by Estate is meant that Estate as Persons purchased and took up Land by, together with the present Estate—comparing all these together. Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Deacon Tompkins, Richard Harrison, Stephen Davis, Thomas Huntington and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen a Committee to this Work.

TOWN MEETING, *March 22, 1679* 80.—It is agreed, that the Drum being begun to be beaten at Joseph Rigg's Gate, and so all the Way up the Street as far as Sam'l Harrison's Gate, and at the Ceasing of the beating of the Drum three Guns being distinctly fired off—it shall be sufficient Warning for all as are in the Military List, forthwith to meet at the Meeting House in their Arms.

The Towns being met together the 29th of *March, 1679*—80, and give their positive Answer to the Governor of York's Writ, (viz.): That they have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King and Fidelity to the present Government, and untill they have sufficient Order from his Majesty we will stand by the same.

TOWN MEETING, *May 3, 1680*—It is agreed that there shall be a Committee chosen, to petition the Deputy Governor and Council to enlarge and settle our Town Bounds. And by Reason we have been hindered and deprived of the Neck, and Hockquekanning also; we desire to have it made up in that Land and Meadow called Poquanuck, and to have a Charter for the whole.

Item—the Committee chosen for this purpose are John Ward, Thomas Johnson, Richard Harrison, Thomas Richards, and John Catlin.

Item—it is agreed, that if any Man shall put out any of Land or Swamp to pasture, within the Common Fence; the Fence about any such Land or Swamp so made Use of with the afo'd Fence shall be liable to a Survey by two Men chosen for that Purpose, and none but such Fence shall be allowed to be sufficient: and if any Man shall put any of his Cattle into such Pasture and the Cattle break out, the Owner shall pay Double Damage, and Poundage also. And if any such Fence or Fences need Surveying, the Owner of such Fence or Fences shall pay for the Surveying.

Joseph Walters and Robert Dalglish are chosen Surveyors for such Fences.

John Catlin, Ephraim Burwell, and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to do what they can to see who is behind about the Neck Money, and also to gess as near as they can how it will rise in another Rate.

TOWN MEETING, *June 23, 1680*—It is agreed, that one Man in every House shall go out one Day to mend the Highways in the Neck.

Highways to be mended.

Item—It is agreed that Surveyors shall be chosen to appoint when Men shall go out, and have Power to call a Team or Teams if need require. Richard Harrison and Samuel Plum are chosen Surveyors.

TOWN MEETING, *June 30th, 1680*—Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Swain, are chosen to carry on Town Courts. Item—It is Agreed to petition to have another Justice—it is also desired that Mr. Johnson should be the Man for this Year.

Item—It is agreed that we should desire the Governor and Council to grant, that our Town Courts may have Liberty to try Actions of Five Pounds, without Appeal; and if need require to have a Jury.

Item—It is Agreed, that the Town is willing Samuel Whitehead should come and Inhabit among us, provided he will supply the Town with Shoes, tho' for the present we know not of any Place of Land convenient.

TOWN MEETING, *July 24, 1680*—It is agreed by Vote, that that Middle Part of the Meeting House which is yet to be sented, shall have Three Sents of a Side.

Meeting House Seated.

Item—It is Voted that Henry Lyon hath a Right to, and shall have a Seat in the Meeting House—paying proportionally with his Neighbours.

TOWN MEETING, *September 3d, 1680*.—The Town hath engaged by Vote, to stand by Goodman Porter [Potter] and keep him harmless from what shall come to him from Peter Jacobs, by Reason of Stephen Freeman's Bond of forty Pounds.

Item—John Curtis, Thomas Richards, and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen, to do what they can to see what is paid to Peter Jacobs, on acco't of this Bond of Stephen Freeman's.

TOWN MEETING, *September 27, 1680*—It is agreed by Vote, that those Persons as have been admitted Planters in the Town, and have according to a Town Grant taken up Land, and have not paid the Purchase at all, or only to the Home Lotts; shall pay the Purchase for what Land and Meadow they have legally taken up, to the Town Treasurer, some Time between this Day and the Twenty-fifth Day of March next ensuing.

Item—The Town's Men, John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen, to find as near as they can what of Right doth belong to each Person to pay, according to his Land taken up as afo'd.

Item—It is agreed that all improved Lands, that is, such Land as is plowed and used for Pasture in particular by fencing, shall pay One Penny p. Acre. And all other Lands, as Out Lands and other Lands in the Neck not plowed, nor used for Pasture and Meadow, one-half Penny p. Acre. All Lands is to be brought in to Rate by, as they was the last Year: that is, the first and Second Division as the Town

laid it out, and all other Land and Meadow as Mr. Deleplary laid them out. Note, all Lands and Meadow as afs'd, together with Heads and Cattle, to be as they were the last Year.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make Rates for this Year.

At the same Meeting, 27th of September, 1680. It is voted, that those as will set themselves to kill Wolves and Bears, shall have for every grown Wolf's Head Twenty Shillings, and for every grown Bear Ten Shillings, and for Bear Cub five Shillings.

Item—John Curtis, Thomas Richards and John Catlin are chosen to go to New York; to make up all Accounts about the Neck, and do what they can to satisfy Peter Jacobs by borrowing Money to pay him, if they judge it the prudentist Way for the Town—and the Town doth engage to stand by them, and repay it again between this and the Twenty-fifth Day of March next.

Item—Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward Riggs, and Joseph Riggs, have a Grant to take up Land upon the upper Chesnut hill by Raway River near the Stone House; provided they exceed not above fifty Acres a piece.

TOWN MEETING, the 29th of November, 1680—It is agreed upon by Vote, that a Man should be chosen to look after and see that the Boys and Youth do carry themselves reverently in the time of public Worship upon the Lord's Day, and other Days and Times of Worship. And if any grown Persons shall carry themselves irreverently, he is to make Complaint to the Authority and present their Names; and his Word shall be accounted Evidence against him or them offending, whether the offence be committed within or without the House. Joseph Walters is chosen to be the Man for the purpose above said.

Item—John Johnson, Thomas Lyon, Matthew Williams and John Mekeny are admitted Planters; provided they pay the Purchase for what land they have, as other Planters have done.

Item—It is voted, that those as have not now given in a List of their Estate, shall have one Week's time allowed them to bring them to the Clerk; and if any Person do neglect, the Constable is to fetch it and have six Pence a piece for his pains.

Item—There having been a Town Meeting legally warned this 29th of November, 1680, and many being absent—It is agreed by those Planters present to remit all those Fines that are already past, and for Time to Come, if any Person or Persons that are Planters shall be remiss in coming, according to the Act made the 21st of March, 1675-6, then those Fines then exprest (according to the offence) are strictly to be gathered up by the Constable, for the Town's Use:

or if any come not, being warned by the Constable by special Warrant, at a shorter Time, then the Penalty to be exacted as before said.

TOWN MEETING, January 4th, 1680—Whereas, there was a vote past the 29th of November, 1680, concerning the Constables gathering up the Fines for remissness in attending Town Meetings; the Town doth now think it more convenient that the Clerk give their Names to the Treasurer, and the Fine be placed to their Rate.

Item—It is voted, that this Money due to Peter Jacobs upon account of Goodman Porter, [Potter] shall be raised by the Estate as is now given in to make Rates by this Year.

Azariah Crane is chosen Constable for the Year ensuing.

John Curtis, Treasurer.

Stephen Davis, David Ogden, Jasper Crane, William Camp and John Catlin, Town's Men.

Joseph Brown for that end of Town, and Daniel Dod for that End of the Town where they live, Warners of Town Meetings.

Nathaniel Wheeler and Thomas Lyon, fence Viewers.

Item—It is agreed that these fence Viewers shall view the fence as often as there is Occasion for it, and having viewed them, if they find any Defects, they are to give Notice thereof to the Owners of it, who is to repair the Defects within Twenty-four Hours or sooner if they can, upon the Penalty of One Shilling for each Defect; which fine is to be given in to the Treasurer and plac'd to their Rates; half of it is for the viewers, the other half to the Town.

It is also agreed, that every man shall from Time to Time set up and keep up two stakes, at each end of his Fence one, with the two first Letters of his Name on them; upon the Penalty of One Shilling for every Stake's Want or Defect, which is to be given in to the Treasurer, half for the Viewers and half to the Town. It is also agreed, that the Height of the Fence is to be four feet four Inches.

Item—It is agreed that the Common Fence shall be again proportioned, to every Man his just Proportion according to the Number of Acres of Land and Meadow within the same; beginning at the River, and so to go successively as the Lotts lie now as near as they can, until they come to the Bound Creek. It is also agreed, that each Man shall agree with his Neighbour concerning making his fence as before, or if they cannot agree, then they have Liberty to take it away if he please.

Item—The Town hath chosen George Day and William Camp to take a view of that Land Daniel Tichenor asked for; and if they consent and it be not prejudicial to the Town, then he is to have it.

To make up
the Neck
Account.

A Man chosen
to look after
the Boys

Planters ad-
mitted.

To bring in a
List of their
Estate.

Expenses about
coming to
Town Meet-
ings.

How to dis-
pose of Fines.

The way to
raise Money
to pay Peter
Jacobs.

Penalty of
Defective
Fence.

Item—At the said Town Meeting, January 4th, 1680. The Town's Men and John Brown Junior are chosen to Proportion to each Man his Proportion of Fence, according to his Number of Acres of Land and Meadow in the same.

Item—The Town doth give their free consent to any Person or Persons amongst us, to set up a Com. Mark upon the Bound Creek, near the Two Mile Brook.

Item—The Clerk is chosen to send to Elizabeth Town in the Town's Name, to desire of them the like Liberty also.

Item—It is voted the Minister's Rate and the Town Rates shall be made in one this Year.

Town's Meeting, January 21, 1680—It is voted that this Business of Difference about the Land and Swamp, shall be ended by the Committee already Chosen to lay out the Fence, who are to size such Land and Swamp as hath been taken up in the Neck since the fence was laid out.

Item—John Ward, Turner, and Thomas Ludington are chosen to join with the Committee for the sizing of the Land and Swamp.

Item—Jabez Rogers hath granted to him, that he may have the Town's Right of so much of the Swamp at the Rear of his Second Division of land in the Neck as was surveyed to him, to make his Lott square and he accepts it for the amends of his first Division.

Item—it is agreed that there shall be Two Town's Men to the other five.

Item—John Treat and Thomas Ludington are chosen to be Town's Men to join with the other.

It is agreed by the Committee chosen by the Town for that Purpose, that any Person or Persons which hath taken up Land within the Town for a House Lott, and hath not yet paid the Purchase, shall by the Time the Town appointed pay Two Shillings for each Acre, be it more or less; and for other Lands lying more remote Three Pence for each Acre, and for Meadow four Pence for each Acre, or else let it lie to the Town's Dispose.

Town's Meeting, February 25, 1680—To prevent sundry Inconveniences which may grow to this Town of Newark, by the inconsiderate receiving and entertaining of Strangers amongst us—It is Voted, That henceforward, no Planter belonging to us or within our Bounds or Limits, receive or entertain any Man or Woman of what Age or Quality soever, coming or resorting to us, to settle upon their Land: nor shall any person that hath been or shall be received as a Planter among us, by Right of Inheritance or otherwise, sell, give nor any way alienate, or pass over, Lease or Lett, any House or House Lott, or any Part or Parcell of any of them, or any Land of what Kind

or Quality soever, to any such Person: nor shall any Planter or Inheritor permit any such Person or Persons so coming and resorting to stay or abide above one Month, without Licence from those the Town shall appoint for that Purpose, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every such Defect; besides all Damages that may grow by such Entertainments.

Town's Meeting, June 8, 1681—It is agreed by vote in a full Town Meeting that what the Major part of the Town shall conceive and act upon any Account for the Good and Safety of the Town shall stand good and valid to bind every Individual Planter and Inhabitant to the attendance thereof, upon such Penalty as the Town, or a Committee chosen by the Town, shall see Cause to inflict.

Item—it is voted that forthwith a Watch in the Night and a Ward on Sabbath Days be observed. **Item**—Stephen Davis and Joseph Rigs is appointed to give a Charge to the Watch every Night. **Item**—it is agreed that every Soldier do bring his Arms every Day of Public Worship, well fixed, and also Ammunition. Captain Swain and Lieut. Curtis are chosen to give the Charge for the Watch and Warders.

Town's Meeting, July 28, 1681—Thomas Johnson and John Curtis are chosen Deputies according to the Writ. John Ward the Third Man.

Town's Meeting, October 12th, 1681—It is agreed by vote that the way for rating this Year shall be that all Home Lotts and all improved Lands lying within the Common fence shall pay a Penny p. Acre. All Lands that are unimproved lying within the Com'on fence, be it first, Second or Third Divisions, Meadow, and the Second Division without the Common fence a half penny p. Acre, and all other out Lands one farthing p. Acre. All Heads and Cattle to be rated as they were the Last Year.

To prevent disorderly Meeting of Young People at unseasonable Times, it is voted as a Town Act, that no Housekeeper or Master of a Family, shall harbour or entertain any Person or Persons in the Night after Nine o'clock, or at other unseasonable Times, (extraordinary occasions excepted); nor shall they suffer them disorderly to meet at any Place within their Power, to spend their Time, Money, or Provisions inordinately, in drinking, gaming, or such like; nor shall they suffer any Carriage, Conference, or Council, which tends to corrupt one another. All such Persons so transgressing, shall be liable to such fines the Authority shall think fit.

The Town having agreed the 4th January 1680, that the Com'n Fence should be again divided, and for that Purpose appointed the Town's Men and John Brown, Jun'r, to proportion the same, which according to the best of their Judgments they have performed; and do find that four Acres of Land and Meadow requireth one Rod of Fence, and have accordingly proceeded, as near as they can to the lay-

Town's Men
To proportion
the Fence.

Home
Creek
Men

Minister's
Rate.

Sizing the
Swamp

Jabez Rogers
Grant

To set for the
Purchase of
House Lotts &
other Lands

The Way of
rating this
Year's Tax.

This was voted
the 25th Feby
in 1680, though
omitted being
recolled till
now.

ing it out as the Lotts was drawn at first, leaving out the Gates and Barrs which are disposed of as followeth, (viz.): The first Gate next the River to Aaron Blawly and Samuel Harrison, to be sufficiently made and maintained from Time to Time, instead of Seven Rods of fence. The Second Gate is disposed of to David Ogden, in Stead of his Proportion of fence in the Common Line, to be sufficiently made and maintained from Time to Time. The Third Gate to John Curtis and John Baldwin, Senior, to be sufficiently made and maintained from Time to Time, in Stead of Seven Rods of Fence. The fourth Gate together with the Fence on both sides, the Breadth of the Highway, to Deacon Michael Tompkins for his Proportion of fence, to be sufficiently made & maintained from Time to Time. The fifth Gate to William Camp, to be sufficiently made and maintained from Time to Time, instead of Seven Rods of fence.

The Sixth Gate to John Ward, Jun'r, and Matthew Canfield, to be made and maintained sufficiently from Time to Time, instead of Six Rods of Fence: the Mile Brook hath One Rod of Fence allowed for it.

The Barrs called Wheeler's Barrs to Joseph Riggs, to be sufficiently made and maintained, handly to be put up and down from Time to Time, instead of Three Rods of Fence—there is two Rods of Fence allowed for the Two Mile Brook. The Seventh Gate to Mr. Thomas Johnson, to be sufficiently made and maintained from Time to Time, instead of Seven Rods of Fence. It is always to be understood, that the Rod Pole this Fence was laid out by, was 16 feet and 9 inches in Length. Thomas Huntington hath his Proportion of Fence, according to his Agreement with the Town—beginning at Low Water Mark, and reacheth until it meets with Jabez Rogers's fence, which is the first Lott in Order.

	Rods	Rods
Jabez Rogers	1	7 1/2
Being Adjacent to Aaron Blawly and Samuel Harrison's Gate and Fence		
M. Samuel Johnson	2	1 1/2
Jonathan Canfield	3	2 1/2
Jonathan Tompkins	4	3 1/2
Ebenezer and Jonathan Canfield	5	4 1/2
Samuel Johnson	6	5 1/2
Thomas Canfield	7	6 1/2
Thomas Canfield	8	7 1/2
Thomas Canfield	9	8 1/2
Being in Two Places, one in the Swamp against Mr. Rogers's and other Part next Thomas Barrs		
Thomas Huntington	10	9 1/2
William Camp	11	10 1/2
John Baldwin, Jun'r	12	11 1/2
John Baldwin, Jun'r	13	12 1/2
Thomas Canfield	14	13 1/2
Thomas Canfield	15	14 1/2
Thomas Canfield	16	15 1/2
John Baldwin, Sen'r	17	16 1/2
Thomas Canfield	18	17 1/2
Thomas Canfield	19	18 1/2
Thomas Canfield	20	19 1/2
Thomas Canfield	21	20 1/2
Thomas Canfield	22	21 1/2
Thomas Canfield	23	22 1/2
Thomas Canfield	24	23 1/2
Thomas Canfield	25	24 1/2
Thomas Canfield	26	25 1/2
Thomas Canfield	27	26 1/2
Thomas Canfield	28	27 1/2
Thomas Canfield	29	28 1/2
Thomas Canfield	30	29 1/2

	Lotts	Rods
Hannah Adams	32	41 1/2
John Davidson	33	42 1/2
John Davidson	34	43 1/2
Thomas Canfield	35	44 1/2
Being Adjacent to Aaron Blawly and Samuel Harrison's Gate and Fence		
Joseph Riggs	36	45 1/2
Thomas Canfield	37	46 1/2
Thomas Canfield	38	47 1/2
Thomas Canfield	39	48 1/2
Thomas Canfield	40	49 1/2
Thomas Canfield	41	50 1/2
Thomas Canfield	42	51 1/2
Thomas Canfield	43	52 1/2
Thomas Canfield	44	53 1/2
John Brown, Jun'r	45	54 1/2
Mr. Aaron Peterson	46	55 1/2
Jonathan Canfield	47	56 1/2
John Canfield	48	57 1/2
Being Adjacent to Aaron Blawly and Samuel Harrison's Gate and Fence		
John Canfield	49	58 1/2
John Canfield	50	59 1/2
John Canfield	51	60 1/2
John Canfield	52	61 1/2
John Canfield	53	62 1/2
Being Adjacent to Aaron Blawly and Samuel Harrison's Gate and Fence		
John Canfield	54	63 1/2
John Canfield	55	64 1/2
John Canfield	56	65 1/2
John Canfield	57	66 1/2
John Canfield	58	67 1/2
John Canfield	59	68 1/2
John Canfield	60	69 1/2
John Canfield	61	70 1/2
John Canfield	62	71 1/2
John Canfield	63	72 1/2
John Canfield	64	73 1/2
John Canfield	65	74 1/2
John Canfield	66	75 1/2
John Canfield	67	76 1/2
John Canfield	68	77 1/2
John Canfield	69	78 1/2
John Canfield	70	79 1/2
John Canfield	71	80 1/2
John Canfield	72	81 1/2
John Canfield	73	82 1/2
John Canfield	74	83 1/2
John Canfield	75	84 1/2
John Canfield	76	85 1/2
John Canfield	77	86 1/2
John Canfield	78	87 1/2
John Canfield	79	88 1/2
John Canfield	80	89 1/2
John Canfield	81	90 1/2

Item—it is ordered by the Town's Men, that if any Person or Persons shall (at any Time) open any Gate, or pull down any approved or allowed Barrs leading into the Common Fields, and leave them so, shall forfeit the sum of 5s. for every Time he or they so transgress; to be paid into the Town Treasurer, half for the Informer and half for the Town's Use, besides all Damages that may be done upon such Neglects; excepting in sliding Times at the Appointment of Two or Three Town's Men, when Frost and Snow lieth upon the Ground. Also it is ordered as aforesaid, that any Person or Persons that have their Lands lying adjacent to the Common Fence, and do see Cause to make Barrs or Gates, (though not allowed to be such by the Town) yet the same Penalty shall be to them as to the other, in Case they are left down or open and not carefully shut or put up again.

TOWN MEETING, December 12, 1681—It is voted, that there shall be Surveyors chosen to lay out Highways as far as the Mountain if need be, and to lay out the Third Division to all who have a Desire to have it laid out, and Passages to all Lands.

Item—William Camp, John Treat, Thomas Huntington, Jasper Crane, Mr. John Catlin, Richard Har-

Surveyors
for High-
ways
chosen.

rison, and Stephen Davis, are Chosen for that Purpose; and any Three of them at each end of the Town have Power to act.

John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make the Rates for this Year.

Item—it is voted, that Mr. Pierson's and the Town Rate shall be made in one this Year.

Item—it is voted, that Epitaph Barnwell shall be Rate free this Year.

TOWN MEETING, December 19th, 1681—

It is agreed, there shall be a Committee of four Men freeman among ourselves chosen to join with the four Farmers, both joining together as a Committee, to end the

long Difference between the Town and them concerning the Neck Money; which eight Men shall have Liberty finally to end that Difference if they can; and if they cannot agree themselves they have Liberty mutually to choose an Umpire to be the casting Voice; and both the Town and the Farmers are engaged together, to stand to what they shall do. The Umpire agreed upon both by the Town and the Farmers, is one of these three Men, (viz): Benjn Price, Sen'r, Isaac Whitehead, Sen'r, or Benjamin Parkas: the Committee's work which is chosen, is to see whether the Town be indebted to the Farmers or not, and whose Right it is to pay it if any be due.

Item—Mr. Thomas Johnson, John Curtis, William Camp and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen for the Committee.

TOWN MEETING, January the 1st or 2d, 1681-2—Thomas Johnson and John Curtis are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing.

Samuel Plum, Constable. John Brown, Jun'r, Clerk for the Town. Samuel Lyon and Samuel Harrison, Pounders.

Stephen Davis, John Catling, William Camp, Joseph Waiters, Samuel Harrison, Joseph Riggs, and John Brown, Jun'r, Town's Men.

Item—it is agreed by Vote, that the Difference between the Town and the Farmers shall be ended by the Committee already chosen.

Item—it is voted, that the Treasurer shall have no Salary.

TOWN MEETING, January 6, 1681-2—It is agreed, that what the Town's Men shall act and do according to the best of their Judgment for the Town's Good as they apprehend in making any act, provided it infringe not on any of the three things prohibited in the Town Book, shall be as binding as any Act made by the whole Town, for the year ensuing.

Item—Edward Riggs is chosen Warner of Town Meetings for that end of the Town, where he lives, for the Year ensuing.

TOWN MEETING, January 11th, 1681-2—Mr. Thomas Johnson is chosen Town Treasurer for the Year ensuing.

Item—Benjamin Baldwin is chosen to Warn Town

Meetings, at that end of the Town where he lives, for the Year ensuing.

Izariah Crane is chosen to look to the Young People, that they carry themselves civilly in the Meeting House in time of Divine Worship, for half this Year ensuing.

Joseph Riggs and Thomas Lyon are chosen Fence Viewers for the Year ensuing; and the Town doth allow them half the Fines, as they did before.

Item—there having been some uncomfortable Debate, about the Town's Men chosen the 1st or 2nd of January, 1681-2—The Town doth now again confirm their Choice.

TOWN MEETING, February the 24th,

1681-2—It is agreed, that all and every Person or Persons shall reckon with the Treasurer, and agree with him for the Payment of their Rates, within a Week's Time.

Item—it is agreed, that the foremost Seats in the Meeting House shall be filled with Men and Women, so far forth as Conveniency will permit.

Item—it is agreed that a new Committee shall be chosen, to appoint in which Seats Persons shall sit.

Item—it is agreed that the Town's Men shall be a Committee to seat the Meeting House, and they shall have Liberty to chuse two Men to join with them, which Town's Men together with those two shall have Power from Time to Time to supply this Work.

Item—Samuel Plum and Thomas Ludington are made choice of to join with the Town's Men in this Work.

Item—It is agreed that if any Person or Persons kill any Wolves or Beers, which they require pay for from the Town: they shall be only such Wolves and Beers that are killed within our Town Bounds that they shall be allowed pay for.

TOWN MEETING, April 19th, 1682—There having been much Damage done by Rats at a much defective Fence, and in special by a Piece of Fence against a House last formerly given to Daniel Dod upon account of his making and maintaining a Fence at the Front of his Lot, the Board of his land so given. And yet this Grant (or Patent) is not found upon the Record, yet several Persons that was then Present do now declare that they do fully remember that that Lot was given to Daniel Dod upon the said Condition, as namely: That one Michael Tompkins, Deacon Richard Lawrence, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Stephen Davis, and William Camp, and also several others. Yet now Daniel Dod

refuseth to make or maintain the same, only as his Proportion in Common with other, tho' made and maintained by him at first. Upon these Person's Testimony and the Complaint of Damages done by the Insufficiency of this fence—The Town doth by Vote

declare their Minds concerning the same (viz.): that Dan'l Dow is to make and maintain, from Time to Time, that Fence at the front of his Lott, according to the Conditions he took the Lott by as is before expressed.

Item—the Town doth agree to stand by the Fence Viewers and see that they shall be paid for the making or repairing any defective Fences which the owners refuse to make or repair, according as the former Country Order provides.

Item—Mr. Johnson, Joseph Walter, Mr. Ward and Samuel Plum are chosen to appoint the Time for the carrying Mr. Pierson's Wood, each Man in that Quarter where he liveth; and all Persons concerned in each Quarter is to attend the work upon one Day, when the Overseer doth Appoint it, he giving two or three Days Warning before Hand.

Item—Zachariah Burwell, Ephraim Burwell and George Day have the Grant to take so much Land at the Front of their Lotts toward the Two Mile Brook as William Camp, Thomas Ludington and John Treat, who are appointed to lay it out shall lay to their Lotts; provided it prejudice not the Highway.

TOWN MEETING, September the 24, 1682—It is agreed by Vote, that all Home Lotts and improved Lands shall pay a Penny p. Acre—that all Lands unimproved lying within Fence and Meadow a half Penny p. Acre. That the Second Division without the Common Fence and not Fenced in particular, shall be rated according to the Third Division without Fence, (viz.): a farthing p. Acre. That all Heads and Cattle, as they were the last Year.

Item—it is agreed, that two Men at each end of the Town shall go to each Inhabitant that is concerned to pay Rates, and demand a List of their Estate, within a Fortnight after this Day, and if any Person do refuse to give in a List of their Estate to them, then these Men now chosen shall give in a List, according to their best knowledge and best Information they can come at.

The Men now chosen for this purpose, are Samuel Harrison and Edward Ball for that End of the Town where they live. William Camp and Ephraim Burwell for that End where they live.

Item—it is agreed that the Minister's and the Town Rate shall be made in one this Year.

John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make the Rates this Year.

TOWN MEETING, December 4, 1682—Joseph Walters and David Ogden are chosen, to go to each Man that stands indebted to the Town in the Treasurer's Book, and make Demand thereof, or desire them to reckon with the Treasurer within a Week's Time; and if they have neither Meat nor Corn, to pay the Treasurer doth engage to putt them in a Way to pay their Debt with Timber; but if they will not pay nor reckon,

then the Constable shall come with a Warrant and distrain for it.

TOWN MEETING, the 1st January, 1682-3—Mr. Thomas Johnson and John Curtis are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Edward Ball, Constable. Thomas Huntington, Joseph Walters, Joseph Riggs, Samuel Harrison, Samuel Lyon, John Baldwin, Jun'r, and John Crane, Town's Men.

Mr. Johnson, Treasurer.

John Brown Jun'r, Clerk for the Town, also Warner of Town Meetings at that End of the Town where he lives.

Item—John Davis, Warner of Town Meetings at that end of the Town where he lives.

Jasper Crane and Samuel Potter, Fence Viewers. Azariah Crane and Anthony Oliff, Pounders.

William Camp and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to gather up a List as near as they can, of those that are behind in paying the Purchase for such Lands they have taken up and not paid for; also as near as they can, how many Acres such have taken up.

Item—John Baldwin, Sen'r, is chosen to look that the Young People carry themselves orderly in Times of Divine Worship.

TOWN MEETING, February 5th, 1682-3.—It is voted that the Town's Men's Work for this year, shall be as it was in March the 19, 1673-4.

Item—it is agreed that there shall be a Committee chosen to consider of some Things as they think may be for the Town's Good, in Order that our Deputies should promote the same at the General Assembly.

Item—Mr. John Ward, Stephen Davis, Richard Harrison, Thomas Richards, William Camp, Joseph Walters, Ephraim Burwell, and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen a Committee for this End.

Committee to instruct the Deputies if they need.

TOWN MEETING, March 22, 1682-3—Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lyon, John Curtis, Edward Ball, and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen Agents to endeavor in the Town's Behalf the obtaining a legal Settlement, with such Privileges from the Proprietors as they, the said Agents, shall think fit to be proposed for. As also, the obtaining a Charter for the whole Town Bounds, with as much Privilege and Ease as they can. And any three of these have Power and may Act in the Town's Behalf, and what they shall act and do, the Town shall and will own as their Act and Deed.

A Committee to seek settlement.

TOWN MEETING, May 11th, 1683—It is agreed by Vote, that for the two next Years one End of the Town from the cross Street shall find Mr. Pierson with wood one Year, and the other End of the Town the next Year. The North End of the Town is to begin.

Item—Upon Mr. John Wilkins' Motion. The Town admitted him to be a Planter, he submitting to our Town Orders. The Town hath also given him Liberty to purchase an Accommodation in our Town, or take

Carrying Mr. Pierson's wood.

John Wilkins Admission to be a Planter.

The way of rating in the Year of 1682.

up a Tract of Land, provided it be no Ways preclud-
ed to Highways, or that other Men have not already
surveyed, he paying the Purchase as others have done.

TOWN MEETING, *May 16, 1681*. Whereas, there was
a Covenant made with Mr. Robert Treat and Sarj't
Richard Harrison, to make and maintain a sufficient
Corn Mill, upon such Conditions as is in a Covenant
expressed, made between them, the said Mr. Treat and
Richard Harrison, and the Town, recorded in the
Town Book, fol. 29. It is known, that T. Richard
Harrison, having bought Mr. Treat's Part of the Mill,
and am obliged according to the Covenant and Con-
ditions thereof afs'd, have formerly, and do now again
make over, all my Right to the Mill unto my Sons
Sam'l, Joseph, and George Harrison; they being be-
come obliged unto the Town in all particulars men-
tioned in the said Covenant, to observe and keep the
same, in all Respects as fully as I the said Richard
Harrison was obliged to. And the said Samuel,
Joseph, and George Harrison, have and do declare in
the Town Meeting, their acceptance of the Mill, upon
the same Conditions as is in the said Covenant exprest.
Also the Town doth declare their Acceptance of the
said Samuel, Joseph, and George Harrison, in their
Father's stead—this was voted in the Meeting above
said.

Item—Sarj't Richard Harrison hath Granted to him
as his proper Right, half of the Mill Home Lott, on
that side of the Lott next to Samuel Rose; by Ex-
change for a Parcel of Land laid out to himself and
Mr. Treat, joining to the Mill Land, on the other side
of the Mill River.

Item—the Millers do own, that the Six Acres of
Meadow belonging to the Mill, lieth next to, and on
that end of their Meadow next to Jasper Crane.

TOWN MEETING, *2nd October, 1683*. It is agreed by
vote, that all and every Person possessed of Lands in
the Town of Newark, shall have their Names put
into the List, to be called at Town Meetings from
Time to Time.

Item—it is agreed by vote, that this second Day of
October shall be the Day for this Year, to bring in
the List of their Estates, instead of the last Second
Day of September.

Item—it is agreed by Vote, that the way of rating
this Year shall be on Lands, Heads, and Cattle, as it
was the last Year, viz.: on Heads 14d. p. Head, Oxen
5d. p. Ox, Cows above 3 Years old 3d. p. Cow,
Steers of 4 Years old 4d. each, Steers and Hieffers of
3 Years old 3d. each, Steers and Hieffers of 2
Years old 2d. each, Steers and Hieffers of one Year
old 1d. each, Horses and Mares of three Years old
and upwards 3d. each, Horses and Mares of 2 Years
old 2d. each, Horses and Mares of one Year old 1d.
each, all Swine of one Year old and upwards 1d. each,
all Home Lotts and improved Lands shall pay 1d. p.
Acre. All Lands unimproved lying within Fence,
and Meadow, half penny p. Acre. The Second
Division without the Common Fence and not Fenced

in particular, shall be rated according to the Third
Division without Fence, viz.: a farthing p. Acre.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are
chosen to make the Rates for this Year.

Item—it is agreed by vote, that those Persons as
have not yet brought in a List of their Estates on this
Second day of October, according to the Town Order,
shall within seven days (from this 2nd of October
above said) bring in a true List of their rateable Es-
tate, to the Men chosen to make the Rates; and if
any neglect so to do, William Camp and Ephraim
Burwell are chosen for that end of the Town where,
they live, Edward Ball and Samuel Harrison are
chosen for that end of the Town where they live, to
go to the Houses of those as neglect and demand a
List, and for their Pains shall have Six Pence a piece,
for each List so fetched: which money is to be taken
(by the Rate Makers) from their Rates as fetch any
such List, and added to their Rates as are found
Neglectors. And if any shall refuse to give in a List
of their Estates, those as are thereunto appointed
shall give in a List, according to the best of their
Knowledge and others Information.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st, 1683*. Mr. Thomas
Johnson and John Curtis are chosen Deputies for the
Year ensuing. William Camp, Constable. John
Tichenor, Warner of Town Meetings at that End of
the Town where he lives. John Ward, Turner. War-
ner of Town Meetings at that End of the Town where
he lives.

Thomas Huntington, John Crane, John Baldwin,
Jun'r, Samuel Lyon, Azariah Crane, Joseph Harrison,
and Nathaniel Wheeler, Town's Men.

John Brown, Jun'r, Town Clerk.

John Curtis, Town Treasurer.

Stephen Davis, John Baldwin, Sen'r, Azariah Crane,
John Treat, Thomas Ludington, Jasper Crane, and
Anthony Oliff, to lay out Highways.

WHEREAS, there is an Order made by Vote the 21
of March, 1675-6, for our Orderly attendance at Town
Meetings, and for Want of due Execution many are
remiss in their Attendance, by which means Town
Business is much hindered, and some as do attend are
much damnified by loosing their Time. We that are
now present do assent that all past offences upon this
account be past by to this Day. And do now sub-
scribe our names (provided that Three-fourths of the
Planters do subscribe) to submit to all and every
Penalty in that Order before mentioned upon our
late Coming, total Absence or irregular going away
before the Meeting be dismissed. And Whereas, the
said Order directs every Delinquent to give their
Reasons to the Town. We do now agree and think
it most fit that Three Men in each End of the Town
be Chosen for each Person that is remiss to repair to
within two or three Days at the most after the Meet-
ing, and if their Reasons are satisfying to them why
they were absent they shall be remitted their Fine;
otherwise within three Days after such Town Meet-

without the Neck, and Meadow, half penny p. Acre. All Hinds, and Stock, as they use to be of late Years.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make the Rates this Year.

Item—all Persons are appointed to carry a List of their rateable Estate to one of the Rate Makers, by the 6th of October next after this Date; and in Case any fail of so doing the Constable is appointed to fetch a List, and to have Six Pence of each Person he fetched a List from.

TOWN MEETING, *December 22nd, 1684*—It is voted that there shall be a Committee chosen to treat with the Governor.

Item—it is voted, that twelve Men shall be of this Committee. Item—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Kitchell, John Curtis, Deacon Lawrence, Thomas Huntington, John Brown, Jun'r, Joseph Walters, Thomas Ludington, Ephraim Burwell, Robert Dalglish, and Joseph Johnson, are chosen for this Committee.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st, 1685*—Thomas Huntington and John Curtis, are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Benjamin Baldwin and Seth Tompkins, Warners of Town Meetings. Azariah Crane, Joseph Harrison, John Treat, Joseph Johnson, Thomas Pierson, Jabez Rogers, and Edward Ball, Town's Men. Nathaniel Wheeler, Constable.

TOWN MEETING, *January 7th, 1685*—Jasper Crane, Joseph Riggs, and Jabez Rogers, are chosen Surveyors to see the Highways mended, for the Year ensuing. John Curtis, Treasurer. John Brown, Jun'r, Town Clerk.

Thomas Richards, John Curtis, and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make Inquiry into the old Treasurer's Accounts, and what they find amiss to rectify if they can.

Azariah Crane, Joseph Walters, and John Baldwin, Sen'r, are chosen to lay out Highways.

TOWN MEETING, *February the 6th, 1684*—Daniel Tichenor hath Liberty, according as Thomas Ludington, Samuel Lyon and Nathaniel Wheeler shall appoint, to take up a piece of Land in the Common against the Rear of Samuel Lyon's Lott, he leaving a Rod or more in Breadth from the Corner of his own Lott, if these Three Men see cause for it.

TOWN MEETING, *March 2nd, 1684*—It is agreed to encourage those as will kill Wolves, that [they] shall have allowed them five shillings a Head of each grown Wolf killed within our Town bounds, besides what the Country allows.

Item—Mr. Johnson is chosen Surveyor, to join with Jasper Crane, Joseph Riggs and Jabez Rogers, to see to mend the Highways for this Year.

Item—these four Surveyors have Power to agree among themselves and divide the Town Highways into four Parts if they see Cause. And also they have Power to call out Men as are concerned by their

Agreement, to make and mend those Highways they are betruusted with.

Item—it is agreed that those Surveyors chosen to lay out Highways, if they take away land for Highways out of any Man's lotted Land, they have Power to repair them again with other Land. Also, those that were Surveyors formerly and have taken Land away from any Person or Persons for Highways, shall join with the now Surveyors to make their Land good to them again.

Item—it is agreed that those Persons as want their Third Division of Land laid out, shall have it now laid out by the Town Surveyors, before any other Land be taken up, provided it be done between this Day and the first of April next ensuing.

Item—John Curtis and William Camp are chosen for the Surveyors to perfect the Third Division.

Item—Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty to take up Sixty Acres of land between them, when the Third Division is completed and they are willing to pay the Purchase—this Land is to be laid out by the above'd Surveyors, John Curtis and William Camp.

Item—Mr. Johnson, John Curtis, William Camp, Stephen Davis, and Edward Ball, are chosen as a Committee to treat with Elizabeth Town about the Bounds, and to issue it with them if they can.

TOWN MEETING, *June 3, 1685*—It is agreed that there shall be a Committee to treat with the Proprietors, about our Settlement—it is also agreed, that the Committee formerly chosen to that Purpose, shall still continue.

TOWN MEETING, *August 13th, 1685*—It is agreed, there shall be a Committee chosen to join with those sum'oned, to be assistant what they can in defending their and our just Rights and Titles to our Land.

Item—John Curtis, Edward Ball, Thomas Richards and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen for that Purpose.

TOWN MEETING, *November 7th, 1685*—It is agreed, that the way of rating for this year, shall be as it was the last Year, 1684.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make the Rates for this Year.

Item—Samuel Harrison, Edward Ball, Samuel Lyon, and John Treat, are chosen to go to each Man concerned in the Town Rates, and demand and take a List of their Estates; and if any Person refuse to give a List, then they are to take a List according to the best of their knowledge and others Information.

Item—William Camp and John Baldwin, Jun'r, are chosen to go from House to House of those as have not subscribed to our fundamental Covenant, and return their answer to the Town.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1, 1685-6*—John Curtis and Thomas Richards are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Joseph Harrison, Constable.

Item—it is agreed, that the Fence in the Common

To make good
the Land as
is taken for
Highways.

Those
that want
their Third
Division to
be laid out.

Directed Town
to make a Road

order to Kill
Wolves.

Surveyors
to make
and mend
Highways

Land shall be kept as maintained, sufficient from Time to Time to keep our Cattle and Swine and also, that all Fences about Home Lotts shall be made and maintained, sufficient and good as above said.

Item—John Wood, Jacob's, and John Johnson, are chosen Fence Viewers. David Ogden and Jabez Rogers, Pounders.

TOWN MEETING, *January 8, 1685-6*—John Curtis and William Camp are chosen to lay out the Third Division of Land to those as Want it, they being called forth to do it between this and the first of April next—and if any as pretend to any Third Division and neglect calling them out as above'd, they shall loose their Claim to any Third Division.

Town's Men chosen for this Year are Stephen Davis, Mr. Samuel Kittell, John Baldwin, Jun'r, and the four that were Town's Men last Year.

Item—Edward Ball is chosen to declare the Town's Business about the five Pounds that is in Difference between Mr. Johnson and the Town—note first, Mr. Johnson and the Town agreed to put it to Mr. Price, Mr. Whitehead, and Lieut. Rose to end.

Item—it is thought convenient that there shall be four Town Meetings in a Year, at a Time certain, (*viz*): the first upon the first day of January, the Second the first Second day of April, the Third the first second day of July, the fourth the first Second day of October, at which Meeting the Way of rating shall be agreed on: and that the Warning of these Meetings which shall be accounted legal, shall be by a-Writing set up on the Meeting House Door, by the Clerk, 10 or 12 Days before the Day appointed by this Order—Also, it is further agreed, that if 10 or 12 Planters together with the Clerk, shall meet at about Ten of the Clock in the forenoon on the Day appointed, the Major Part of them so met, shall by this Order have Power to order and do any Thing or Things as shall be thought by them convenient to be done for the Town's Good; and the same to be binding to the whole for this Year, as if every Planter was present: and if the whole or a greater Part than the 10 or 12 as before said shall meet, the Major Part of them then met shall have the like Power to order and do as above'd. And if there shall be any special Occasion for a Meeting at other Times, then to be warned with a Warrant from a Justice, in which Days the whole is to be present.

TOWN MEETING, *April 5th, 1686*—William Camp, Edward Riggs, Zachariah Burwell, Jasper Crane, Francis Lindly, John Baldwin, Sen'r, Stephen Davis, Samuel Harrison, and Samuel Plum, are chosen to lay out Highways for the Year ensuing—as also to lay out Passages to Men's Land as they shall call them out, they agreeing with them; they are also to make Amends in laying out Land, to repair those they take any Land from to make Highways with, and any Three of these have Power to act in ordinary Cases; but in difficult Cases any five: this is agreed

to be done, between this and the first of June next after this Date.

Item—Mr. Johnson, Edward Ball, and William Camp, are chosen to treat and agree with Elizabeth Town Inhabitants about the Division line; and the Town leaves it with them, to take the best Way they can to accomplish it.

Item—Azariah Crane, Joseph Walters, Samuel Harrison, and Edward Ball, are chosen to go to each Person that is possessed of Land, and take an account of them how much each Man hath, and bring an account to the Town the next Meeting.

TOWN MEETING, *April 18th, 1686*—It is agreed that there shall be a Committee chosen, to Take an Account of the Third Division of Land and Meadow laid out by Deleplary, or our Town Surveyors; and every Man that hath taken up Land since the Third Division was agreed on to be taken up, shall bring in as true an Account as they can to the Committee, within Six Days after this Meeting; which Committee is according to Men's Estates to see how much each one hath exceeded what he should have taken up, or come short of what they might have taken up, and make Report thereof to the Town—And if any neglect to bring in an Account by the Time appointed, such shall pay the Charge for fetching it in their Rate.

Item—William Camp, Ephraim Burwell, and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen for this Committee.

TOWN MEETING, *October the 4th, 1686*—It is agreed and voted, that the orders made the 4th of May, 1669, together with the order made the 10th of April, 1672, shall be now again renewed—It is also voted, that they shall stand in full Force in all Respects, only Sheep may have Liberty, with Leave from the Town's Men or the Major Part of them, in such Seasons of the Year when they will in all likelihood do more Good than Hurt.

Item—it is agreed that the way of rating for this Year, shall be as it was the Two last Years.

The way of rating, 1686.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to make Rates for this Year.

Item—it is agreed, that the Constable shall see that the Pounders shall take their Oaths before one of the Justices, some time within a week from this Day.

The Meeting being adjourned to the 18th of this Month—on which Day, Edward Ball and Joseph Harrison are chosen Town Attornies, to take Care that the Town Orders be put in Execution; and upon any Complaints made of the Breach thereof to prosecute the offender, and to have half what they can recover upon any Penalty for their Pains.

Item—Joseph and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted, to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond Elizabeth River, and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side Raway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st, 1686-7*—John Curtis is chosen Deputy for the Year ensuing.

Item—George Harrison, Constable.

Item—Stephen Davis, Samuel Kitchel, John Baldwin, Jun'r, Seth Tompkins, Jasper Crane, Ephraim Burwell and Thomas Richards, Town's Men.

Item—the Town hath appointed any five of these Town's Men to meet with and agree together with the Justices, concerning what is to be done according to Acts of Assembly in Reference to Rates.

Item—Samuel Pierson is admitted a Planter, he submitting to all wholesome Town Orders.

Item—Jonathan and Thomas Davis have Liberty to possess what Land was laid out to them by William Camp, upon account of their Father's Purchase.

TOWN MEETING, *January 24th, 1686-7*—Joseph Walters and John Brown, Jun'r, are chosen to Seal Measures and Weights.

Item—it is agreed that Benjamin Baldwin's or Stephen Davis's half Bushel shall be the Standard which shall be thought most suitable, and all measures shall be sealed with an **N**, and all Weights shall be tried by brass Weights if they can be had, and if not, by Stephen Davis's Weights which have been Sealed at New York.

Item—John Curtis is chosen Treasurer for this Year.

Whereas—there is Liberty by Acts of Assembly, that each Town should chuse Seven Men to appoint whether Swine shall have their Liberty or be still restrained; as also to appoint what Fences shall be accounted sufficient; We do therefore chuse Stephen Davis, William Camp, Samuel Harrison, Thomas Richards, Edward Ball, Samuel Lyon and John Brown, Jun'r, to act in this Matter.

Item—Jabez Rogers and Thomas Lyon are chosen Pounders for this Year.

Item—William Brandt hath granted, to have three Rods of land by the Mill Brook as the Men appointed to view have agreed, with Priviledge of the . . . against it.

Item—It is agreed, that there be a Committee to treat with the Committee of the Proprietors, about our Settlement for the Town Bounds.

Item—John Curtis and Edward Ball are chosen to treat with and settle with the Proprietors if they can; receiving their Instructions from the Town.

Item—it is agreed that there shall be a Committee to give Instructions in the Town's Behalf (viz.); Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, John Brown, Jun'r, Thomas Richards and Daniel Dod.

TOWN MEETING, *January 31st, 1686-7*—Item—it is agreed that upon the fourteenth Day of February next, every one as hath Measures and Weights shall bring them to the Prison, that they may be tried, and sealed; and for cutting and Sealing every Measure, they are to have three Pence in Money, or four Pence in other Pay; and for Weights as they can agree.

TOWN MEETING, *February 7th, 1686-7*—It is voted

that there shall be a Committee chosen, to take Notice of all Lands that Persons have appropriated to themselves, and regulate the same—The Committee chosen are Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Stephen Davis, John Curtis, Samuel Harrison, Edward Ball, William Camp, Thomas Richards, Samuel Lyon, John Brown, Jun'r, Azariah Crane, Ephraim Burwell, and Joseph Harrison: this s'd Committee are to Order how a fourth Division of Land shall be laid out. It was agreed that there should be thirteen, that there might be a casting voice among them, if need should require.

TOWN MEETING, *January 2nd, 1687-8*—John Curtis is chosen Deputy for the Year ensuing.

Thomas Richards, Constable. Thomas Richards having agreed with George Harrison, the Town accepts George Harrison to be Constable in Thomas Richards's Stead, and the s'd George hath made Choice of Theophilus Pierson, to be his Deputy.

Item—the way of rating as formerly, which was after desisted from, and agreed upon to pay the Minister by Contributions for the Year 1687.

Item—Thomas Richards, Seth Tompkins, Jasper Crane, John Baldwin, Sen'r, Samuel Plum, Sen'r, Samuel Harrison and Anthony Oliff, are chosen Town's Men for This Year.

John Brown, Jun'r, Clerk. John Curtis, Treasurer.

TOWN MEETING, *March 6th, 1687-8*—Joseph Johnson and Daniel Tichenor, are chosen fence Viewers for this Year.

TOWN MEETING, *January 9th, 1687-8*—John Cockburn is admitted an Inhabitant among us.

Item—Stephen Davis, Azariah Crane, and Samuel Harrison, are Surveyors for Highways for this Year.

Item—Eleazer Tompkins hath granted, that he may take up a piece of Land upon his Father's account, upon Lighting hill.

January 9th, 1687-8—It is fully and unanimously consented to, and agreed upon by every Planter now present, all being called by Name; that they will from Time to Time pay or cause to be paid yearly, in their full Proportion equally, in a Rate that may be agreed on by the Major Part of the Town, to the Maintenance and Allowance now agreed upon for the upholding and preaching of the Word in our Town; and Eighty Pounds by the Year is agreed upon to be allowed to the present Minister, with his fire wood, and to be Rate free. Note, it is to be understood, that every man that doth now subscribe to this Agreement, he paying his Proportion in the Rate, shall not be liable to be prosecuted to make Payment for any that may be deficient in non-payment—In Confirmation hereof, we have hereunto set to our Names.

John Ward, Sen'r
John Brown
Thomas Johnson
Samuel Freeman
John Curtis
John Baldwin, Jun'r
Seth Tompkins

Daniel Dod
Stephen Davis
Samuel Plum, Sen'r
John Crane
Nathaniel Ward
John Browne, Sen'r
Zachariah Burwell

Mitch Tompkins.	Ephraim Burwell.
Edward Ball.	John Tichenor.
Joseph Harrison.	Joseph Browne.
John Brown.	John Brown, Junior.
Joseph Walters.	Joseph Walters.
Matthew Campbell.	Matthew Campbell.
Robert Dargesh.	Robert Dargesh.
Thomas Lundy.	Thomas Lundy.
Samuel Pearson.	Samuel Pearson.
Samuel R.	Samuel R.
Amos L. Lawrence.	Amos L. Lawrence.
John Baldwin, Senr.	John Baldwin, Senr.
Haris Abner.	Haris Abner.
Joseph Tompkins.	Joseph Tompkins.
Joseph Johnson.	Joseph Johnson.

TOWN MEETING, April 30th, 1688—It is thought convenient, that there be a Committee chosen to endeavour a legal Settlement with the Proprietors, offering to give a legal Acknowledgment for our Lands within our Town Bounds as express in our Bill of Sale, and Priviledges suitable for us—The said Committee in their Offer, not exceeding the advice of such of their Neighbours as are most capable to give Advice in that Matter—Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, John Curtis, Joseph Harrison, Azariah Crane, Edward Ball, George Harrison, Thomas Richards, Jasper Crane, Thomas Ludington, John Treat and Joseph Johnson, are chosen a Committee for the Purpose a/s'd.

TOWN MEETING, November 19th, 1688—It is voted that the Town's Men shall endeavor to get the Meeting House repaired, to keep out the Wet and Cold for the present; and also to repair the Seats, and provide Cedar Shingles to cover it when the Spring comes suitable, and be paid for it in a Town Rate.

Item—it is voted by the Major of those met, that the Way of rating for this Year shall be upon Heads, Stock, and Lands, as formerly; upon the same Prices as formerly.

Item—it is voted that John Curtis and John Brown, shall make the Rates for this Year: And all Persons are by this day Se'night to bring a List of their Estates to them.

TOWN MEETING, February 4th, 1688-9—Edward Ball is chosen Constable for this Year, or 'till a new one be sworn.

Item—it is voted to encourage killing wolves, that there shall be allowed for each grown Wolf, in a Town Rate 15s.

TOWN MEETING, February 11th, 1688-9—John Curtis is chosen Treasurer for this Year; it is also voted, that the Treasurer shall . . . thirty Shillings for this Year's Salary.

Item—it was voted, that there should be two men chosen to size y^e Land as Deleplay laid out, and every one as imployes them shall pay them for it.

TOWN MEETING, November 25th, 1689—Daniel Tichenor is chosen fence Viewer, to join with Samuel Lyon till new ones are chosen.

Item—John Morris and Benjamin Harrison are

chosen Pounders for this Year, or 'till new ones are chosen: notwithstanding others may pound as they have Occasion.

John Johnson is chosen Pound Keeper.

TOWN MEETING, January 10th, 1689-90—The order made the 21st of March, 1675-6, was read, and there was none but approved it, and therefore it is now again, confirmed to stand in Force.

Item—it is voted that all Lands shall be rated as it was in the Year 1684. Item—Heads and Stocks are to be rated as formerly, (viz.): Heads 1d. p. Head, Oxen above 4 Years old 5d. p. Head, 4 Year old Steers 4d. p. Head, Cows and 3 Years olds 3d. p. Head, Horses and Mares 3d. p. Head, all 2 Year olds, neat Cattle and Horse kind 2d. p. Head, all Yearlings 1d. p. Head, Swine 1d. p. Head.

Item—John Curtis and John Browne is chosen to make the Rates for this Year.

Item—it is voted that the Town's Men shall agree with . . . Shingles and Nails, and let him have Meadow.

TOWN MEETING, March 25th, 1689-90—It is voted that there shall be a Committee chosen to order all affairs in as prudent a way as they can for the Safety and Preservation of ourselves, Wives, Children and Estates, according to the Capacity we are in. Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Azariah Crane, William Camp, Edward Ball and John Browne are chosen for a Committee to join with those in military Capacity.

TOWN MEETING, July 18th, 1690—Jasper Crane is chosen Constable for this Year or till another be sworn.

Item—Robert Young is chosen Pounder.

TOWN MEETING, 29th September, 1690—The Planters then met, voted that the way of rating should be on Heads, Lands and Stocks, as it hath been some Years before.

TOWN MEETING, 5th of January, 1690-1—It is voted that the Soldiers Phillip Morris, Samuel Potter and Benjamin Harrison, should be paid their Wages for the time they were out, according to our Agreement.

Item—Mr. Falconer is chosen to be Collector, to receive and make payment of this Money for the Soldiers.

Item—Joseph Johnson, Thomas Browne, John Treat, Azariah Crane, Daniel Dod, Zopher Beach and Jonathan Sarjent, are chosen Town's Men for the Year.

Jabez Rogers, Constable for this year, or till another be sworn.

Zachariah and Ephraim Burwell, fence Viewers.

Item—it is voted that John Curtis be joined with the Justices, to hear and determine all small Causes actionable, whether of Debts or Trespases, not exceeding forty Shillings; according to the Acts of Assembly concerning small Courts.

Edward Ball and Daniel Tichenor, are chosen Pounders for this Year.

TOWN MEETING, February 20th, 1690-1—It is

agreed that Edward Ball should sign in the Town's Name, the agreement between John Gardner and the Town, for providing for Richard Hore.

Item—Edward Ball is chosen Town's Man, in the Room of Jonathan Sargent.

TOWN MEETING, *January 29th, 1681-2*—William Camp and Samuel Harrison are chosen Fence Viewers for the Year ensuing.

Theophilus Pierson is chosen Constable for this Year or until another be chosen and Sworn.

Item—John Morris, Pounder.

TOWN MEETING, *February 6th, 1691-2*—It is voted that the Comon line of Fence shall be righted up within a Week's Time; and by the first day of March next, the Gate belonging to John Ward and Matthew Canfield, removed to the upper end of the Lane, and all the Common fence made sufficient to keep out Cattle and swine.

Item—Azariah Crane, Samuel Harrison, William Camp, and Edward Ball, are chosen to take the Care of the Poor and of Richard Hore, and to appoint what each Man shall pay for what is behind; and also, to appoint what each one shall pay for a quarter: they are also to see to remove him to Samuel Rose, or some other Place, and agree as reasonably as they can.

TOWN MEETING, *April 2nd, 1692*—It is voted, that Mr. Pierson shall be paid his Salary for that Time for which no Rates have been made, proportionable to the Rate made for two Years together (viz.): '88 and '89.

John Curtis, is chosen Clerk.

TOWN MEETING, *August 23rd, 1692*—

Rev. J. Pruden called to preach. It was consulted, and consented, unanimously agreed, that Mr. John Pruden should be called to be their Minister; and in Case he should come and settle among them in that Work, they would freely and readily submit themselves to him and to his Dispensations and Administrations, from Time to Time in the Discharge of his ministerial Office and Works, as God shall assist and direct him therein by his Word and Spirit, for their Spiritual Good and Edification. It is also consulted, voted, consented to, and agreed by the said inhabitants then convened, for Mr. John Pruden's Encouragement to come and settle among them, and that he may the better attend upon the Work of the Ministry as his Business, and for the more comfortable Sustainance of his Family in his Attendance therein; that he shall have £50 p. annum, and his Fire Wood free: to be paid yearly, according to several Contributions voluntarily subscribed by them, to Mr. Pruden or his Order, so long as he shall continue with them employed in the Ministry: this also voted.

It is moreover voted and agreed, that Mr. Pruden shall have and hold such a Propriatie, and other Conveniences for his Accommodations in the Town, as shall be agreed upon between him and the Committee appointed to treat with him (viz.) Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, John Curtis, Azariah Crane, Jasper Crane,

Thomas Ludington, and Stephen Bond, nominated and empowered by the Town for that Purpose.

August 23rd, 1692—The Result of a Treaty between Mr. John Pruden and a Committee chosen, constituted, and empowered by the Inhabitants and Freeholders of Newark to act in their behalf, is as followeth, (viz.): It is concluded and agreed by the said Committee, that Mr. Pruden shall have and hold the accommodations purchased of Mrs. Falconer, for his own Propriatie, to him and his heirs forever; he paying or causing to be paid the two last Payments indented for with Mrs. Falconer; excepting only five Pounds which the Town is to discharge besides what is already done, in Prime Bill of Debt made to the s'd Mrs. Falconer as Witness our Hands—subscribed, Mr. John Pruden. Committee for and in Behalf of themselves and their Neighbours—Mr. John Ward, Mr. Johnson, John Curtis, Azariah Crane, Jasper Crane, Thomas Ludington, Stephen Bond.

TOWN MEETING, *28th October, 1692*—It was voted, whether the Charges for purchasing that Accommodations that was Mrs. Falconer's, and the Charge of transporting Mr. John Pruden, should be equally levied on every person's Estate; and it was agreed with a unanimous Consent, that it should be so.

2ndly, It was also voted that the Charge for the Payment and Transport should be Charged by a Rate, according to our Agreement formerly made, that is by Heads, Lands and Stock. 3rdly, It was voted that Mr. Johnson and Jasper Crane should give Mr. Pruden Possession of the Accommodations that was purchased of Mrs. Falconer.

It was also voted, that Zachariah and Ephraim Burwell for the South end of our Town and Samuel Harrison and Nathaniel Ward for the North end, for to see after the bringing the Wood for Mr. Pruden; and for to call out the People for that Purpose, when there is Need for his Supply therein.

John Gardner and Eleazer Lampson are chosen Pounders.

Founders chosen.

It was voted that the List of Estates for the Town Rate should be brought in when the list of Estates to make the Country Rate was brought in to the Constable.

Thomas Brown 500, Jasper Crane 200 of Shingles for the covering of the Meeting House.

TOWN MEETING, *Jan'y 2, '92*—Thos. Richards and Daniel Dod are chosen Deputies, for the Year ensuing.

John Baldwin, Sen'r, Constable.

Jasper Crane, Sam'l Harrison, Joseph Harrison, Nathaniel Ward, Seth Tompkins, Joseph Johnson and Zopher Beach, Town's Men.

TOWN MEETING, . . . 16—Thos. Richards, Azariah Crane, Edward Ball and John Gardner are chosen for to be a Committee for to treat with the Governor and Proprietors about our Settlements.

Benjamin Baldwin, Jabez Rogers, William Camp and Seth Tompkins, are chosen to collect the Money

that is gathered by the Subscriptions in Newark, for the Maintenance of the Ministry in the year 1692.

TOWN MEETING *January 1st, 1693*—John Treat and Azariah Crane, are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing.

Item—Benjamin Baldwin is chosen Constable—and he hath chosen Jonathan Baldwin his Son, for his Deputy.

Item—It is voted that Robert Young may have Sixty Acres of land, where he can find it within our Town Bounds clear from any Claim of others—he paying the Purchase as others have done,

Samuel Harrison, Joseph Harrison, Nathaniel Ward, Jasper Crane, Thomas Davis, John Morris, and Theophilus Pierson are chosen Town's Men, for the Year ensuing. Jabez Rogers and Samuel Freeman, Pounders.

John Gardener and Eleazer Sampson, Fence Viewers.

Item—It is voted, that the Town's Men, John Treat, William Camp, and Ephraim Burwell, in the Town's Behalf on the one Part; and those that have their Home Lotts butting on the Neck on the other Part: to agree among themselves to settle the Common Fence against their Lotts: and if they cannot agree, they are impowered to choose some unconcerned to end it between them; and also to settle where the Common Line of Fence shall stand.

Item—Thomas Davis is chosen Collector to gather up the pay Rate, and if any Person or Persons do not pay their Proportion within a Fortnight's Time, then he is to make his Complaint to a Justice.

TOWN MEETING, *March 5th, 1693*—Joseph Wood is admitted Planter.

Item—Caleb Ward, Hendrick Henderson, Tunis Johnson, Hance Hendrickson, Bostyan Van Giese, Garret Laydicker, Eleazer Lampson, James Clizbe, Jonathan Tichenor, and William Brant, are admitted Planters.

Item—Zopher Beach is chosen by the Town, to be at the Court of Sessions, according to Act of General Assembly, in Case John Brown is wanting at that time,

Item—Whereas, there is much Prophanation of the Lord's Day in the Time of Worship, by the playing of Boys and Girls; therefore Daniel Tichenor and Thomas Lyon are chosen to look after them, and to correct them, or call them by Name, as they shall see Occasion, for this Year ensuing.

Item—it is voted that the Town Rate for this Year shall be made by the Estates given in for the Country Rate; only, Sheep shall be taken out and Heads put in, according to Town Agreement; and those that were assess'd in the Country Rate shall be assess'd in the Town Rate, if they do not bring in their Estates.

Deputies
chosen.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st, 1694*—5

—John Treat and Azariah Crane are chosen Deputies, for the Year ensuing.

Thomas Davis, Constable for this year, or until another be chosen and sworn.

Constable
chosen.

TOWN MEETING, *January 17, 1694*—

The way—of
rating 1694.

It is voted that all Lands and Meadows shall be rated alike for this Year.

Item—it is also agreed by Vote, that Lands and Meadows shall be rated at a farthing p. acre—Item—it is voted that Heads and Cattle shall be valued in this Rate, (viz): Heads £14, Oxen of 4 Years old and upwards £3, Steers of 3 Years old £2, Cows £2, Two Year old Steers and Heifers £1 10s., 1 Year Old 15s., grown Horses and Mares of 3 Years old and upwards £2 10s., Two Year olds £1 5s., One Year olds 15s. All Swine of one Year old and upwards, 10s.

Item—Zopher Beach and John Brown are chosen to make this Rate.

Item—the Constable is chosen to collect this Rate.

Theophilus Pierson, John Morris, Daniel Dod, John Treat, and Azariah Crane, are chosen Town's Men for this year.

Town's Men
chosen.

John Gardner, Pounder. John Baldwin and Samuel Freeman, Fence Viewers.

TOWN MEETING, *March 4th, 1694*—5—According to Acts of Assembly, each Town Hamlet have Powers to chuse Men not exceeding Seven, to make orders for the prudential preventing Harm by Swine, and laying a Penalty on them. John Treat, Samuel Harrison, Theophilus Pierson, Nathaniel Ward, Joseph Harrison, Jasper Crane.

TOWN MEETING, *June 19th 1695*—Thomas Davis hath Liberty to set up a Saw Mill, with Liberty to have use of Timber in any common Land; provided he shall let any of the Inhabitants have Boards, as cheap as others and before Strangers.

TOWN MEETING, *January 1st 1695*—6—Mr. John Treat and John Browne are chosen Deputies for this Year.

Item—it is voted, that the way to make the Rate for the Governor, Deputies, and other Town Charges, shall be by Heads, Stock, and Lands, as it was the last Year, and to be made in one Rate together.

Item—the Select Men chosen to make this Rate and receive the List of Men's Estates, are John Browne, Nathaniel Ward, Joseph Harrison, Joseph Johnson, and Theophilus Pierson, each Person is to give in a List of their Estates within a Week's Time after the Date hereof, or else are liable to be assessed by the Select Men.

Item—Thomas Browne is chosen Constable, for the Year Ensuing. Eliphalet Johnson and James Clizbe, fence Viewers. John Baldwin, Sen'r, Paul Day, and Jabez Rogers, Pounders.

Item—the Select Men chosen to make the Rate, shall appoint the Time when the Cattle shall have Liberty to go into the Neck, and when they shall be prohibited, and also what Cattle shall go in.

TOWN MEETING, *August 10th, 1696*—Summoned by the Constable, with a Warrant from a Justice according to Act of Assembly. Item—it is voted that

there shall be Seven Men chosen, to wit: one of them shall be the Securer of the Neck, and Fruits in it, and concerning the Pound, and pounding Cattle, and where working Cattle shall be baited; and this Agreement to continue until the Town, or major Part of them, agree otherwise.

Item—John Browne, Joseph Harrison, Samuel Harrison, Thos. Hays, Thomas Ludington, Eliphalet Johnson, and Jasper Crane, are chosen to be the Committee.

Item—It is voted, that Capt. John Curtis, Mr. John Treat, and Mr. Theophilus Pierson, shall endeavor the obtaining a well qualified man for a School Master.

The Committee chosen August 10th, 1696, agree, that the prudential Affairs of the Neck, do this 10th of August, 1696, agree, that all Cows, or any other Cattle that go into the Neck, (working Cattle and Sheep only excepted), shall be kept out of the Neck, by the last day of August or first of September next, under the Penalty of being pounded and paying Nine pence p. Head, to be paid by the owner of the s'd Cattle to the Party as pounds them, or else otherwise compound with them: working Cattle, and Horses that are worked with, have Liberty to go in until the 12th or 13th Day of September; after which Time they shall be liable to be pounded, being found in Damage either in Corn or Grass, paying nine pence p. Head, to be paid as aforesaid. And no Cattle, Cows, or Calves, shall have Liberty at all to go in before Harvest is in, under the Penalty of eighteen pence p. Head (every time so transgressing) Poundage, besides all Damage to be paid as aforesaid; unless in the Spring, for such Time as shall be agreed on by us: but finding that most Damage is done in the Neck on Sabbath Days, We agree, that no Oxen or Horses shall be kept or baited in the Common field on Sabbath Days, under the Penalty of nine pence p. Head, if it be proved afterwards that they have been so kept or baited, unless at such Seasons in the Spring, when Cattle are allowed to go in: Always provided; working Cattle have Liberty (unless Sabbath Days) to bait in the Neck with a sufficient keeper, when Men have occasion to work their Cattle, not Damifying their Neighbours in their Corn or Mowing-Grass, at any Time of the Year—any Thing in this Agreement notwithstanding.

TOWN MEETING, October 23rd, 1696—Nathaniel Ward is chosen Clerk.

TOWN MEETING, January 1st, 1696—7—
Mr. John Treat, and Jasper Crane, are chosen Deputies for this Year.

Item—John Cooper is chosen Constable, for the Year ensuing or until another be sworn.

Item—Joseph Harrison and Robert Young are chosen, to be concerned with the Justices in making the County Rate next March.

Item—it is voted, that the Way of rating this Year

shall be by Heads, Stocks, and Lands, as it was in the Year '94; and the Men chosen to make the Town Rate, and to make Assessments upon those Persons that don't give in a List of their Estates are Joseph Harrison, Nathaniel Ward, Seth Tomkins, Zopher Beach, and Thomas Hayae: and each Person is to give in a List of their Estates to Zopher Beach or Nathaniel Ward, within eight Days after the Date hereof or they are liable to be assess'd, and the Constable is chosen to collect the Rate above said.

TOWN MEETING, January 6th, 1696—7—Joseph Harrison, Theophilus Pierson, Nathaniel Ward, Thomas Hays, and Jasper Crane are chosen, to be concerned in settling the Common Line of Fence for the Security of the Neck.

Item—Daniel Browne, John Dalglish, and Paul Day, are chosen Pounders for this Year. Hugh Robards and Samuel Camp, Fence Viewers.

Item—it is voted, that the Deputies shall have 5s. p. Day, for the last Year.

TOWN MEETING, July 1st, 1696—7—It is voted, that those Men that are chosen to settle the Common Line of fence against the Neck, shall have Power to call out the County Surveyors, to lay out such Highways as they shall see needfull for the Town's use.

Item—John Lindly is chosen Fence Viewer for the Year ensuing, in Samuel Camp's Stead.

TOWN MEETING, July 21st, 1697—Summoned by the Constable, with a Warrant from a Justice according to Act of Assembly.

Item—there is chosen by vote, Mr. John Curtis, Mr. John Treat, Thomas Richards, Mr. Theophilus Pierson, Eliphalet Johnson, Nathaniel Ward, to order the prudential affairs of the Neck.

TOWN MEETING, January 1st, 1697—8—Mr. John Treat, and Jasper Crane, are chosen Deputies for this Year.

Theophilus Pierson, Jasper Crane, and Thomas Richards are chosen, to agree with a School Master to keep School in this Town for this Year, according to Act of Assembly.

Matthew Canfield and Ebenezer Lindly, are chosen fence Viewers. Item—Daniel Tichenor, Obadiah Bruen, and Samuel Freeman, Pounders.

TOWN MEETING, April 19th, 1698—It is voted and agreed upon, that the Way of rating to raise Money to discharge the Town Debts, shall be as it was the last Year.

Item—the Men chosen to make the Rate, are Nathaniel Ward, John Cooper, Thomas Richards, Joseph Harrison.

Item—it is voted, that Thomas Hayae, Joseph Harrison, Jasper Crane, and Matthew Canfield, shall view whether Azariah Crane may have Land for a Tan Yard, at the Front of John Plum's home Lott, out of the Common; and in case the Men above mentioned agree that Azariah Crane shall have the Land, he the

The Way
of rating.

Small Men
chosen.

said Azariah Crane shall enjoy it, so long as he doth follow the Trade of tanning.

TOWN MEETING, *September 6th, 1698*—It is agreed upon by vote for Incouragement to those that will kill Woolves that they shall have Twenty Shillings p. Head allowed them in a Town Rate for this Year.

TOWN MEETING, *December 12th, 1698*

Men chosen —Mr. Treat, Mr. Curtis, Jasper Crane,
for the year Samuel Harrison are chosen by vote to
the year lay out Highways for the Town's use.

Item—Mr. Pierson, Joseph Harrison are chosen by vote to take Care of the Town's Poor.

Item—it is agreed upon by vote that their shall be a School Master hired for this Town the next Year.

TOWN MEETING, *January 2nd, 1698-9*—Mr. Treat and Jasper Crane are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Samuel Pierson, Constable.

Item—Capt. Curtis, Mr. Pierson, Thomas Richards, Joseph Harrison, Nathaniel Ward are chosen a Committee for to give Advice to the Deputies.

Item—Seth Tompkins and Eleazer Tompkins are chosen fence Viewers for the Year ensuing; John Gardner, Thomas Pierson and Nathaniel Ward, Pounders.

Item—it is voted that those Men that are chosen to take Care of the Town's Poor shall take Care to repair the Meeting House and to keep it in repair from Year to Year.

Item—Mr. Treat, Jasper Crane, Thomas Richards, Nath'l Ward, Mr. Pierson, John Morris, Eliphalet Johnson are chosen to lay Penalties upon Swine.

Items: it is agreed upon by Vote that the Town will raise £100 in a Way of Rate for the upholding of the Worship of God amongst us for a Year.

Item—it is voted for to know, whether the Town would have Mr. Wakeman if he could be obtained, for to join with Mr. Pruden in helping him to carry on the Work of the Ministry, and if he cannot be obtained then some other.

Item—Mr. Pierson, Mr. Treat, Mr. Curtis, Jasper Crane are chosen, for to treat and agree with Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Pruden, for to see if they can be agreed with, and if Mr. Wakeman will not then some other, for a Year.

TOWN MEETING, *April 5th, 1699*—Summoned by the Constable, with a Warrant from a Justice according to Act of Assembly.

Item—Thomas Hays, Samuel Harrison, Zopher Beach, are chosen, to make up the Town's Accounts, and assess Men in Order to making a Town Rate, and to make the Rate.

Item—it is agreed upon by Vote, the Way of Rating for this Year shall be as it was formerly.

Item—that all Lands and Meadows shall be rated alike, and that Land and Meadow shall be rated at farthing p. Acre, Heads £14, Oxen of 4 Years and upwards £3, Steers of three Years old £2, Cows £2, two Year old Steers and Heifers £1 10s., one Year old 15s., grown Horses and Mares of Three Year old and up-

wards £2 10s., two Year olds £1 5s., One Year old 15s., all swine of one Year old and upwards 10s.

Item—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Treat, Jasper Crane, George Harrison, Mr. Pierson, William Camp, Robert Young, are chosen a Committee, to treat and agree with Elizabeth Town if they can about our Bounds in Controversy, and to sue or defend if there be Occasion.

TOWN MEETING, *June 26th, 1699*—Item—it is agreed upon by vote, that We will send for the hon'd and revered Counsel of Elders, and to favour us with a Sight of those Papers wherein the issue of late Difficulties so far is contained.

Item—the Town did Vote their full Compliance with, and Acquiescence in that Issue.

Item—the Reverend Mr. Pruden and Mr. John Brown are chosen by vote, to return our Thanks to the Reverend Counsel for their faithfull and painfull Services for our Settlement; signifying we will take sufficient Care to defray the whole Charge of this their Journey and Trouble, till they return.

Item—Capt. Curtis, Mr. Treat, Mr. Pierson, and Thomas Richards are chosen by a full vote, to return our Thanks to the Reverend Mr. Pruden for his hitherto Services amongst us; with a signification that We will speedily pay of our Arrears due to him by our particular Subscriptions: and by a full Vote we declare our Desire of his Continuance among us, and his Service at present in preaching the Word to us, till God shall favor us with some other Supply.

Item—it is agreed and voted, that we will allow him for his further Ministry according to what he formerly had, in Proportion to the Time We have occasion to use him as a Minister.

Item—it is voted, that all Persons, from 16 to 60 Years of Age, shall give to Mr. Pruden each of them one Load of Wood, for the Year ensuing; whether he serve the Town in the Ministry another Year, or no.

Item—it is voted, that Mr. Treat, Jasper Crane, Joseph Harrison are chosen a Committee, to Join with such as the Church shall appoint, in speedily looking out for another Person to be on Trial, in order to Settlement in the pastoral Office in this Place.

Item—it is voted, that We will give to such Minister £50 p. Annum, for his Incouragement whilst on Trial; and that We will increase the Salary upon his Settlement, as he and We shall agree.

Item—Mr. Treat, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Pierson, and Thomas Richards, are chosen by Vote, to desire Mr. Pruden to carry on the Work of the Ministry with us, till God shall favour us with a supply.

At a TOWN MEETING at Newark, 11th of April, Anno 1699.—The Town gave unto their Representatives their Thanks, for not consenting to the passing of an Act, entitled, an Act for redressing a force of our Neighbour Province; and because the said Act does Order the raising the sum of £675 Current Money of New York, and does not say for what End that Sum is raised, but leaves it to be disposed to

such Uses as a few Men nominated in the said Act shall think fit; and to be remitted by Bills of Exchange though obtained at extraordinary Rates to such Persons, the Major Part whereof we have no reason to Trust nor give our Money unto, nor are we (or can be) any ways assured, that the said Persons will apply it to those Uses the Commissioners will appoint, if they be any other than paying the owner or owners of the Ship Hester, which we suspect to be the End of raising the Sum afo'd. The Town of Newark therefore do with one Voice, resolve, not to pay any Part of the Tax afo'd, nor to be aiding or assisting to the Constable or Sheriff, or any other Officer or Officers impowered or to be impowered to gather the said sum of £675, or any Part of it; but do resolve, as one Man to withstand all Force whatsoever that shall be used for the gathering of it; because we know of no illegal force committed upon us by our neighbouring Province: and the said Town of Newark do order their Clerk to record this Resolve, in their Town Book. This also voted.

Item—it is voted, that Cattle shall have Liberty to go into the Neck without keeping, after Harvest.

Item—Samuel Harrison, Thomas Hays, John Morris are chosen by Vote, to give Notice when Cattle shall go into the Neck, and when they shall be taken out.

Item—Nathaniel Ward is chosen Collector, to gather the Town Rate.

At a TOWN MEETING, August 8th, 1699.—The Committee formerly chosen, to look out for a Person upon Trial in the Work of the Ministry, desired the Advice of the Town as to the Person: the Votes being given in, they desired the Town to withdraw: the Committee having looked over the Votes, the Meeting was called in again, and it was agreed by Vote, that they would comply and acquiesce with the advice of the Major Part. Item—Mr. Wakeman was declared to be the Person made choice of.

At a TOWN MEETING in Newark, October 2nd, 1699.—First—it was agreed by the generality of the Town, that they would endeavour to make a Purchase of a Tract of Land lying Westward of our Bounds, to the South Branch of Passaick River; and such of the Town as do contribute to the purchasing of the s'd Land, shall have their Proportion according to their Contribution—2dly, That Mr. Pierson and Ensign Johnson are chosen, to go and treat with the Proprietors about the same, to obtain a Grant—3dly, There was a Committee chosen (viz), Samuel Harrison, Thos. Davis, Robert Young, Daniel Dod, Nathaniel Ward, and John Cooper, to consider, agree, and put forward the Design aforesaid.

Item—it was agreed upon by Vote, that the Committee formerly chosen to confer and consult about such prudential Affairs as should offer, they shall be paid what is due to them, out of the Town Rate; they making up their Accounts with the Select Men chosen to make up the Town's Accounts.

TOWN MEETING being legally summoned, and assembled together this 16th of November, 1699.—It was unanimously voted and agreed to, that Mr. Jabez Wakeman should be treated with, to be employed in the Work of the Ministry.

Item—it is agreed upon by Vote, that we will give him for his Incouragement, for his Service in the Work of the Ministry, £60 for this Year.

At a TOWN MEETING, *Telescopy* 29th, 1699—it is voted, that Cattle shall be prohibited from going into the Neck after Harvest, without keeping.

Item—Eliphalet Johnson, Paul Day, Samuel Freeman Eleazar Bruen, are chosen Fence Viewers for the Year ensuing. Daniel Brown and George Day, Pounders.

At a TOWN MEETING at Newark April 15th, 1700.—Summoned by the Constable, by a Warrant according to Act of Assembly; It was particularly inquired of every Person, whether they desired Mr. Jabez Wakeman to be called to the pastoral office in this Town, and they every one manifested their Willingness thereto, and also voted the same.

Item—John Lindsly is chosen Constable for this Year, or till another be chosen and sworn.

At a TOWN MEETING, May 9th, 1700. Mr. John Treat and Mr. Jasper Crane, are chosen Deputies.

Item—John Johnson or his Son, John Dalglish, John Ogden, are chosen Pounders.

Item—Mr. Treat, Mr. Jasper Crane, Eliphalet Johnson, are chosen a Committee to join with the Church's Committee, to treat with Mr. Jabez Wakeman about his taking the Office of a Pastor upon him in this Town.

At a TOWN MEETING, August 16th, 1700.—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Treat, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Jasper Crane, Thomas Richards, Eliphalet Johnson, Seth Tompkins, are chosen a Committee to procure a Settlement for Mr. Jabez Wakman in this Town.

Item—it was agreed upon by vote, that the Money to procure a Settlement for Mr. Jabez Wakman shall be raised by way of Rate upon the Estates of the Subscribers.

TOWN MEETING, September 30th, 1700.—It was unanimously voted by the Inhabitants then assembled, that Mr. Jabez Wakman should have £60 allowed him annually and every Year for his Salary, for his Labour in the Ministry amongst us.

Item—it was agreed upon by vote, that the aboves'd £60 should be raised by way of Rate, and the way of rating should be as the major Part of the Subscribers should agree upon.

At a TOWN MEETING, January 7th, 1700.—Mr. John Treat, and Jasper Crane, are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Samuel Freeman, Constable, Thomas Hays and Samuel Harrison, Overseers of the Poor.

Daniel Brown and John Dalglish, Fence Viewers—and to view from Camp's Gate by Daniel Tichenor's

to the Bound Creek—John Morris and Joseph Ball, Fence Viewers, and to run from the River to Camp's Gate to Daniel Todman's.

At a TOWN MEETING, *February*, 28th, 1700—Samuel Robards, John [Sam?] Alling, John Medles are chosen by vote, to go about to get the Subscription perfected to Mr. Wakeman's Deed of Gift.

Item—it is agreed upon by vote, that the Committee shall deliver the Deed of Gift to Mr. Wakeman as the Town's Annual Deed.

At a TOWN MEETING, *November* 14th, 1701—It is agreed upon by Vote, that Mr. Wakeman's Salary of £60 for the Year past, shall be raised upon Estates as was agreed upon formerly, that is, all Lands and Meadow alike—and that Land and Meadow shall be rated at 5d. p. Acre. Heads. £14, Oxen of four Years old and upwards £3, Steers of three Years old £2, two Year old Steers and Heifers £1 10s., Yearlings 15s., Horses and Mares of three Year old and upwards £2 10s., Two Years Olds £1 5s., One Year old 15s., Cows £2, All Swine of one Year old and upwards 10s.

Item—Daniel Dod and Nathaniel Ward are chosen to make the Rate of M. Wakeman's Salary.

Item—it is agreed upon by Vote, that M. Wakeman should have £80 allowed him Annually and every Year for his Salary, for his Labour in the Ministry amongst us.

Item—it is agreed upon by Vote, that Mr. Jabez Wakeman shall have laid out to him, Sixty Acres of Upland and Ten Acres of Meadow in the Bounds of Newark if it can be found, if he settle among us to be Minister; and Mr. John Curtis is chosen by Vote to lay out the Land above said.

At a TOWN MEETING, *January* 16th, 1701-2, Mr. John Treat and Mr. Jasper Crane, are chosen Deputies for the Year ensuing. Samuel Dod, Constable. Joseph Ball, Samuel Huntington, and William Wilson, Pounders.

Item—Joseph Brown and Abraham Pierson, Fence Viewers.

TOWN MEETING, *November* 2nd, 1702—Summoned by the Constable, according to Act of Assembly.

Item—it is voted, that the Way of rating for Mr. Wakeman's Salary, shall be as it was the last Year.

Item—Sari't Samuel Harrison and John Morris, are chosen Assessors for the North End of the Town; and Sari't Thos. Hays and Ensign Eliphalet Johnson, are chosen Assessors for the South End of the Town.

Item—it is voted that a List of the Estates shall be brought in to the Assessors, by this Sen't night.

Item—Capt. Curtis and Mr. Theophilus Pierson are chosen, to reckon with the Collectors and take an Account of the Town's Debts.

Item—it is voted, that there shall be a Gallery built at the North End of the Meeting House.

Item—it is voted that there shall be a Town Rate made, to discharge the Town's Debts.

Item—it is voted that the Town Rate shall be raised upon Estates, as Mr. Wakeman's Rate is.

Item—it is voted that those Persons that have killed Wolves since the last Town Rate, or shall kill any Wolves, shall be allowed Twelve Shillings p. Head.

Item—it is voted that those Creatures which People intend to kill for their Use, shall be Rate Free.

Item—Nathaniel Ward and John Cooper are chosen to make the Rates.

TOWN MEETING, *January* the first, 1703—James Nottman is chosen Constable, for the Year ensuing.

At a TOWN MEETING, *November* 2nd, 1703—Item, Jasper Crane and Samuel Pierson are chosen Overseers for the Poor. Thomas Williams, Azariah Crane, Jun'r, and Zachariah Burwell, Pounders.

Item—Samuel and Daniel Baldwin, Fence Viewers.

At a TOWN MEETING, *March* 10th 1704—It is voted that there should be a Shepherd hired for to keep the Sheep—Samuel Harrison, Robert Young, Eliphalet Johnson, and Thomas Hays, are chosen Sheep Masters.

Item—it is agreed upon by vote, that the Sheep Masters shall have Power to hire a Shepherd to keep the Sheep.

Item—Samuel Harrison and John Morris are chosen, to contrive and oversee the building a Gallery in the Meeting House.

Item—Mr. Treat, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Pierson, Joseph Harrison, George Harrison, and Eliphalet Johnson are chosen a Committee, for to draw up something in order to a regulation of Lands irregularly taken up.

At a TOWN MEETING, *October* 12th, 1704—It is agreed upon by vote, that we will pay Mr. Wakeman's Salary for this Year as we paid the Last Year, or by the last Year's Rate.

Item—it is unanimously agreed upon by vote, that we will be in the speedy Use of Means, to see for a Man to supply the vacancy of the pastoral office in this Town among us.

Item—it is agreed upon by vote, that we will desire Mr. Pruden to preach the Word amongst us at present, or till We be otherways supplied.

At a TOWN MEETING held at Newark, *April* 11th, 1705—It was voted, that the regulation of Fence in the Common Line shall be left or deferred, till some further Opportunity.

It was voted, that Samuel Lyon, Sen'r, and Nathaniel Wheeler, Jun'r, should be Fence Viewers, for that part of the Common Line from Mr. Treat's to the Bound Creek; and Daniel Harrison and Joseph Ball, of the Remainder of the Common Line Fence.

It is voted, that Samuel Harrison and William Camp should survey the Highway and vacant Land at the Landing, and that the Exchange with Thomas Richards and the Town is allowed, and ordered to be recorded accordingly.

Mr. Treat, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Samuel Richards, and Joseph Harrison are chosen to discourse Mr. John Barely, Receiver General, about the Quit-Rents in behalf of the Town, and to give an Answer.

At a TOWN MEETING, *October 1st, 1765*—Mr. John Treat is chosen to be one of the Committee, to endeavor to get a Man upon Trial in the Work of the Ministry amongst us.

Item—the Town manifested their Desire to vote, that the Committee should make their application to Mr. Sam'l Sherman, to preach the Word amongst for Probation.

At a TOWN MEETING, *October 30th, 1765*—It was agreed upon by Vote, to petition my Lord Cornbury for Licence, that we may have to Leave to get and settle a Man in the Work of the Ministry of the Gospel, according to our own Preservation.

Item—Mr. Pruden, Mr. Pierson and Sarjt John Morris are chosen by Vote, to draw a Petition—it is voted that the Clerk of the Town shall personate the Town in signing the Petition—Mr. Pierson is chosen to prefer it to my Lord Cornbury.

TOWN MEETING, *January 22d, 1766*—Summoned by the Constable, it is voted that the Way of rating for defraying the Town's Debts shall be as followeth: Person of Sixteen Years old and upwards £14 and Land and Meadow at 5s. p. acre—all Cattle of One Year old and upward at £2 p. Head—all Swine of One Year old and upwards at 10s. p. Head.

Item—John Cooper and Nathaniel Ward, Sen'r, are chosen Rate makers.

Item—Nathaniel Ward, Sen'r, is chosen Collector, to collect the Town Rate.

Item—it is voted that the Price of Corn to pay the Town Rate shall be as followeth: Wheat 5s. p. Bushell, Rye 3s. p. Bus'l, Indian Corne 3s. p. Bus'l, Oats 1s. 9d. p. Bus'l, Flax 3d. p. pound.

Item—Joseph Harrison and Robert Young are chosen to take account of what are the Town's Debts, in Order to make the Town Rate.

Item—it is agreed upon by Vote that if any Person or Persons do leave open Gate or Barrs belonging to the Neck, they shall be fined according to Town Order.

Item—Nath'l Ward and John Cooper are chosen Assessors for the Town Rate.

Item—It was granted to John Johnson that he should have that Piece of Land betwixt his own Land at Canfield's Meadow and the Highway, for what the Town owed him, or for that Debt for which he sued Thomas Richards and had Judgment against him.

At a TOWN MEETING, *February 19th, 1766*—The Question was asked the Town, whether they was satisfied with the Information that the Church had from Mr. Sherman's own Mouth, concerning his Circumstances from the Place from whence he came—It was consented to by Vote they was.

Item—it was also voted by the Town that they would have no farther Treaty with Mr. Sherman upon the account of a Settlement amongst us.

Item—Eliphalet Johnson, Mr. Jasper Crane, Mr. Pierson, Deacon Azariah Crane, were chosen by Vote, to return the Town's answer to Mr. Sherman above-said.

Item—it was voted to try the Town's Mind, whether they would seek for a Supply in the pastoral Charge amongst us, in inviting a Man amongst us upon Trial; which was manifested by Vote.

Item—Mr. Pierson was chosen by Vote to be the Town's Messenger to send, to endeavor to get a Man upon Trial in the work of the Ministry amongst us.

Item—Mr. Pruden, M. Jasper Crane, Deacon Crane, Robert Young, and Joseph Harrison were chosen by Vote, to give Mr. Pierson Power, Direction, and Instruction in that matter, in the Town's Behalf.

Item—it is voted, that if any Person or Persons do set Fire within the Common Line, or Neck, or Meadow, before Notice be given by the Beat of the Drum, he or they shall forfeit 20s—which shall be for the Town's use.

At a TOWN MEETING, *February 26th, 1766*—It is granted to John Gardner by Vote, that he should have half the Breadth of that Gaset of Land next Jasper Crane's Line so running from the Brook up to his Land, and John Baldwin should have the Rest.

John Cooper is chosen Town Clerk, for the Year ensuing.

Item—Joseph Harrison, John Morris and Nathaniel Ward, are Chosen for to settle a Table of Fees for the Town Clerk.

At a TOWN MEETING, *May 17th, 1766*—It was voted and agreed upon, to improve Mr. Samuel Whitlesse in the work of the Ministry among us, for the Space of One Year.

Item—it was also voted that Mr. Whitlesse should have £60 in Money or equivalent, for his first Year's Salary.

Item—it was also voted, that the £60 should be raised by Way of Rate, and the Way of rating as was agreed upon for our last Town Rate.

Item—Thomas Davis and John Morris, are chosen Overseers of the Poor for this Year. Hugh Robards and Henry Lyon, Fence Viewers for the South End of the Town, and William Wilson and John Rogers for the North End.

Item—It was also voted, that Mr. Theophilus Pierson, Capt. Eliphalet Johnson, Deacon Crane, and Joseph Harrison, should carry the Town's Message to Mr. Whitlesse.

At a TOWN MEETING, *August 26th, 1766*—It was voted that Mr. Whittlesy should be treated with, about his settlement in the Work of the Ministry among us—Deacon Azariah Crane, Capt. Eliphalet Johnson, Mr. Theophilus Pierson, and Thomas Richards are chosen, to deliver the Town's Message and to treat with him about the Settlement.

John Johnson
says that
this was voted
at Aug 17th 1766
the meeting
concerning all
now.

Rev. Whitlesse
called to preach.

TOWN MEETING, *March 31st, 1707*—It was voted that the Major Part should Rule the Minor, in affixing Mr. Whittlesey's Salary.

It was also voted, that John Cooper should have a piece of the Parsonage Land for his Improvement, for the space of Seven Years, about Six or Seven Acres adjoining to Sarj't Ward.

It was also Voted, that Mr. Whittlesey should have Sixty-five Pounds Annually, for his Labor in the Ministry among us.

Item—It was also Voted, that they would and were willing to be helpful to Mr. Whittlesey, in procuring a Settlement for him in Convenient Season.

Item—it was also voted that Deacon Crane, Mr. Pierson and Sarj't Joseph Harrison should carry the Town's Proceedings to Mr. Whittlesey.

TOWN MEETING, *October 27th, 1707*—It was voted that the Way of rating for the Poor shall be as the last Town Rate was made, and Sarj't Ward and John Cooper are chosen to make said Rate.

Item—it was also voted that a Rate for Mr. Whittlesey's Salary should be made in the same Way as it was last Year, and Sarj't Nathaniel Ward and John Cooper are chosen to make the Rate.

Item—Sarj't Joseph Harrison and Robert Young are chosen by vote to collect, demand and recover Mr. Whittlesey's Rate for the Year 1707, and also to demand and recover Mr. Whittlesey's Rate for the Year 1706—that is to say the Arrears.

TOWN MEETING, *March 21st, 1708*—Mr. Pierson was chosen by vote to go to New England to endeavor to procure a Minister, and the Committee that was before chosen, (viz.): Mr. Pierson, Deacon Azariah Crane, Mr. Jasper Crane, Sarj't Joseph Harrison, Robert Young and Lieut. Samuel Alling were appointed to give him his Instructions in the Management of that Affair.

TOWN MEETING, *June 3d, 1709*—Upon Mr. Pierson's Return he made a Report to the Town of the Progress he had made in that Matter, and that with good Advice from the Elders he made his application to Mr. Nathaniel Bowers, where he received this Encouragement, that if the Town would signify their Desire therein he would give us a Visit, which was put to Vote and very unanimously voted that there should be a Messenger sent to Hudson's River on the 16th Inst., June, to wait upon him to Newark.

TOWN MEETING, *June 22nd, 1709*—The Town was then asked whether they desired any farther Improvement of Mr. Bowers upon Trial or not, which was very unanimously voted to the Affirmative and not one to the Contrary, it was also agreed that he should be treated with for his Continuing among us for one Year.

It was also voted the Committee before chosen should treat with him, for the Time of Trial among us.

It was also voted, that the offer to Mr. Bowers for the first Year should be £70, with the Use of the

Parsonage House and Land, and his Transportation; and so proportionably to the Time they should agree with him for.

It was also Voted, that the afd Sum of £70—with the said Charges should be paid by Way of Rate, according to our former Way of Rating.

At a TOWN MEETING, *October 21st, 1709*—It was agreed upon, that Mr. Bower's Rate for his Salary, should be raised according to usual Way of Rating for the Minister—Also, Sarj't Nath'l Ward and John Cooper, Assessors and Rate Makers for said Rate—Also, Caleb Ward and Nathaniel Wheeler, Jun'r, Overseers of the Poor, and Assessors for this Year—Also, Lieut. Sam'l Alling and James Nottman, are chosen Collectors of Mr. Bower's Salary.

Mr. John Treat, Mr. Theophilus Pierson, Mr. Jasper Crane, Sarj't Joseph Harrison, and Zopher Beach are chosen, to draw up some wholesome Orders about the Neck, and also to provide a Man to be with the Surveyor-General in drawing the line between Newark and the intended Hurley [Survey?].

At a TOWN MEETING, *March 20th, 1709* 10—The Inhabitants of Newark were called one by one, and examined, whether they were so far satisfied with Mr. Bowers the present Minister, as to Give him a Call in Order to his Settlement, and to make Provision for the same—and all agreed and consented so to do excepting two Men.

Item, it was voted that Mr. Bowers should have £80 p. annum for his Salary and the Use of the Parsonage, he keeping of it in Repair.

June 29th, 1710, upon a Lecture Day, Mr. John Treat and Sarj't Joseph Harrison were appointed and made choice of by vote, to deliver the Subscription to Mr. Bowers, which was drawn up and signed by the greatest Part of the Town for the Payment of his Yearly Salary.

At a TOWN MEETING, *August 28th, 1710*—The Town were desired to signify by vote, whether they were willing that Mr. Bowers should be called to Office in this Town, and there was not one appeared to the negative—Also, Mr. Theophilus Pierson, Mr. John Treat, Capt. Eliphalet Johnson, Deacon Crane, and Sarj't Joseph Harrison were made Choice of, for the Management thereof in Order to his Ordination.

TOWN MEETING, *November 6th, 1710*—Sarj't Nathaniel Ward and John Cooper were chosen, to assess and make Mr. Bowers's Rate for his Salary for the Year ensuing, and Mr. Samuel Alling and James Nottman Collectors; and that a List of the Estates of the Subscribers should be given in to the said Rate-makers, on or before the first Day of December next ensuing.

TOWN MEETING, *November 5th, 1711*—Sarj't Nathaniel Ward and John Cooper were chosen, to assess and make a Rate for Mr. Bowers's Salary for the Year ensuing, and Mr. James Nottman and Mr. Sam'l Alling are chosen Collectors; and that a List of the Estates of the Subscribers should be given in to Sarj't Ward, on or before the 1st of December next.

Rev. A. Bowers
called to preach.

TOWN MEETING, March 3rd, 1711-12—John Dalglish and Joseph Baldwin, are chosen Overseers of the Poor for the Year ensuing. John Richards and Samuel Cooper are chosen Assessors, for making of a Rate for the Poor, and other necessary Charges allowed by an Act of Assembly—and Joseph Bruen is chosen, for the making of a Pound—John Dalglish, Pound Keeper—John Baldwin, Miner [Jun'r], and Judah Penington, Fence Viewers—Mr. Joseph Harrison and John Cooper, were chosen to meet for the County.

TOWN MEETING, February 21st, 1711—The Inhabitants of Newark were asked whether they were willing to come to an Agreement with the Inhabitants of Elizabeth Town about settling the Bounds between them and us, which was unanimously consented unto,—And in Order thereunto by Vote chose a Committee to endeavor for an Agreement, (viz.): Mr. John Treat, Mr. Jasper Crane, Capt. Johnson, Mr. Theophilus Pierson, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Sarj't John Morris and John Cooper—did likewise put into their Hands the full Power of agreement, and did verbally by Words engage to rest satisfied with what the said Committee should do in that Affair.

Item—it was also voted, that the said Committee should take all care, and use all regular means for the procurement of a Town Patent.

TOWN MEETING, May 25th, 1713—It was agreed upon by vote that the Charges for procuring of a Town Patent should be raised as Mr. Bower's Salary (that is to say) all Lands and Meadows at £25 p. Hundred Acres, all Cattle and Horses one Year old and upwards at £2 p. head, all Male White Persons at Sixteen Years old and upwards at £14 p. head.

Item—Ensign Samuel Cooper and James Brown were chosen Rate makers and Assessors—Item—David Ogden, Collector.

TOWN MEETING, November 2nd, 1713—Samuel Cooper and David Ogden were chosen Assessors and Rate makers for Mr. Bowers's Rate the ensuing Year.

Item—Joseph Bruen and James Brown are chosen Collectors for the said Rate.

John Cooper was Chosen Town Clerke by Vote of y^e Inhabitants. Also Persons Chosen by Vote to Regulate y^e Common Line of fence, and to order other Prudential affairs in y^e Neck, (viz.): Capt. Eliphelet Johnson, Leiu^t Sam^l Aling, Leiu^t Jonathan Crane, Leiu^t John Morris, & Serg^t John Dalglish.

James Broun is Chosen Overseer of y^e poor for y^e Ensuing Year. Mr. James Notman & Nathaniel Wheeler are Chosen Sheep Masters for y^e Year Ensuing.

A TOWN MEETING held at Newark Sep^r y^e 28th 1714. John Cooper was then again Chosen Town Clerk and Sworn Truly to perform that Trust, & Sam^l Cooper was Chosen and Sworn to officiate in y^e Clerk's absence, in Taking y^e Minutes and to Transmit them to y^e Clerk to be Recorded.

The Persons Chose apreill y^e 12th to Regulate y^e

affaires in y^e Neck, are again Confirmed for that Service.

Joseph Peek is Chosen by Vote, to be a Trustee for y^e Town of Newark, to Supply y^e place of Mr. John Treat Deceased, to fill up y^e Number of Ten.

Leiu^t Sam^l Aling & Ensign Sam^l Cooper are Chosen by Vote, to Take Care that y^e Subscription for Mr. Bowers his Gallery be filled up at y^e North End of y^e Town, & Capt. Eliphelet Johnson & Ensign Nat^l Wheller for y^e Same at y^e South End.

James Broun is Chosen Overseer of y^e poor, for y^e Year Ensuing.

It was also ordered by Vote, y^e y^e old floor in y^e Meeting house Should be made use of for y^e Making a floor in y^e Schoolhouse in the Middle of y^e Town.

John Ogden is Chosen Constable by Vote, to Execute such Matters and things as y^e Trustees of y^e said Town Shall find Necessary to be Done by Vertue of y^e Town Patent.

TOWN MEETING, November y^e 1st, 1714—Assessors & Collectors Chosen for Mr. Bowers his Rate, (viz): Sam^l Cooper & David Ogden are Chosen Assessors & Rate Makers: and Joseph Bruin & James Broun, Collectors.

TOWN MEETING, January y^e 20th, 1714-15—it was then agreed by Vote, y^e John fiord Should have Liberty to Set a Mill below y^e old Mill, and that he Should have a quarter of an Acre of Land.

David Ogden & Joseph Burwell was also Chosen by vote, to agree with those persons who laid out y^e Common Line fence, what they Should have for their work.

OFFICE HOLDERS FROM THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN UNTIL ITS INCORPORATION IN 1792

DECEASED OR RESIGNED OFFICERS

Jasper Crane, Sr., 1689-75	John Harris, 1675-88
Robert Treat, 1690-72	Thomas Hays, 1691-1695
Stephen Bond, 1675	David Broun, 1685
John Ward, 1675-76	Jam. Treat, 1684-85, 1686-87
Thomas Johnson, 1675-78, 80-81	Amos Crane, 1681-82
Thomas Richards, 1675-77, 80-81	Augustus Crane, 1675-1702
Samuel Swann, 1675	Joseph Harrison, 1712

John Cooper, 1712.

ALTERNATE OFFICERS OF THE TOWN

Samuel Swann, 1689, 74, 75, 76, 77	John Ward, 1689, 81
------------------------------------	---------------------

RESIDENTS

Jasper Crane, Sr., 1689-74	John Ward, 1674
Robert Treat, 1689-72	Stephen Bond, 1674
Matthew Crumley, 1676, 77	Mr. Kitchin, 1674
Samuel Swann, 1671, 74	Thomas Johnson, 1680

A word against the dates indicates that the person appears to have been elected annually during the foregoing period, but it is evident that re-elections could be made without any record having been made of the fact.

Some of these names cannot be temporary names, and others seem to have been elected suspiciously before it is established as the circumstances of the town required, without any official entry being made of the change. This will account for the want of continuity that will be observed in some of the dates.

The manner of spelling, many of the names, differed at different periods.

John Crane, 1671.
Jasper Crane, 1680.
John Dalbish, 1670.
George Day, 1670.
Paul Day, 1670.
Stephen Davis, 1670.
Daniel Dear, 1670.
Richard Dear, 1681.
Samuel Dear, 1670, 1680.
John Dear, 1670.
Samuel Dear, 1670.
Daniel Dear, 1670.
Thomas Dear, 1670.
John Dear, 1670.

William Dear, 1670.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Jasper Crane, 1672.
John Crane, 1670.
Stephen Davis, 1670, '72, '73.
Stephen Dear, 1670.

Nathaniel Wheeler, 1669, '70, '72.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Edward Paul, 1671, '80.
John Baldwin, Sr., 1664-'86.
Zachariah Paul, 1670.
William Camp, 1671, '72, '78, '86.
Azariah Crane, 1684-'86.
Jasper Crane, 1684-'86.
John Curtis, 1668, '89.
George Day, 1670, '78.
Stephen Davis, 1670-'72, '74-'78, '84, '86, '88.
Thomas Johnson, 1674, '77, '86.
Richard Dear, 1670.
Samuel Harrison, 1668, '88, '99.
(Mr.) Ritchell, 1671, '72, '74-'78.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Hans Albers, 1679.
Balthasar Paul, 1670, '80.
Aaron H. Paul, 1670.
Stephen Bond, 1677.
John Brown, Sr., 1676.
John Brown, Jr., 1683.
Joseph Bond, 1677.
Ephraim Burwell, 1674.
Zachariah Burwell, 1678.
William Camp, 1672.
John Crane, 1674.
George Day, 1670.
John Davis, 1683.
Stephen Davis, 1670.
John Harrison, 1672.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

John Baldwin, Sr., 1666.
Edward Paul, 1670.
Joseph Paul, 1701.
John Brown, Sr., 1676.
Daniel Brown, 1697.
Obadiah Brown, 1698.
Zachariah Burwell, 1703.
Azariah Crane, 1678, '83.
Azariah Crane, Jr., 1703.
Thomas Johnson, 1670.
John Johnson, 1680.
Samuel Lytle, 1670.
Thomas Lyon, 1684, '87.
Ephraim Lytle, 1670.
John Morris, 1689, '92.
David Ogden, 1678, '80.

Robert Young, 1680.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Richard Lawton, 1670. | John Curtis, 1676, '78, '80.
John Baldwin Sr., 1676, '79, '80.

Robert Dear, 1682.
Jasper Dear, 1670, '72.
John Dear, 1670.
Samuel Dear, 1670.
Daniel Dear, 1670.
Samuel Dear, 1670.
Daniel Dear, 1670.
Richard Dear, 1681.
Samuel Dear, 1670, 1680.
John Dear, 1670.
Samuel Dear, 1670.
Daniel Dear, 1670.
Thomas Dear, 1670.
John Dear, 1670.
N. William Dear, 1671, 1680.

William Dear, 1670.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Thomas Dear, 1670.
Henry Lyon, 1673.
Samuel Dear, 1670.
John Ward, 1673.

Nathaniel Wheeler, 1669, '70, '72.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Edward Paul, 1671, '80.
John Baldwin, Sr., 1664-'86.
Zachariah Paul, 1670.
William Camp, 1671, '72, '78, '86.
Azariah Crane, 1684-'86.
Jasper Crane, 1684-'86.
John Curtis, 1668, '89.
George Day, 1670, '78.
Stephen Davis, 1670-'72, '74-'78, '84, '86, '88.
Thomas Johnson, 1674, '77, '86.
Richard Dear, 1670.
Samuel Harrison, 1668, '88, '99.
(Mr.) Ritchell, 1671, '72, '74-'78.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Hans Albers, 1679.
Balthasar Paul, 1670, '80.
Aaron H. Paul, 1670.
Stephen Bond, 1677.
John Brown, Sr., 1676.
John Brown, Jr., 1683.
Joseph Bond, 1677.
Ephraim Burwell, 1674.
Zachariah Burwell, 1678.
William Camp, 1672.
John Crane, 1674.
George Day, 1670.
John Davis, 1683.
Stephen Davis, 1670.
John Harrison, 1672.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

John Baldwin, Sr., 1666.
Edward Paul, 1670.
Joseph Paul, 1701.
John Brown, Sr., 1676.
Daniel Brown, 1697.
Obadiah Brown, 1698.
Zachariah Burwell, 1703.
Azariah Crane, 1678, '83.
Azariah Crane, Jr., 1703.
Thomas Johnson, 1670.
John Johnson, 1680.
Samuel Lytle, 1670.
Thomas Lyon, 1684, '87.
Ephraim Lytle, 1670.
John Morris, 1689, '92.
David Ogden, 1678, '80.

Robert Young, 1680.

DECEASED AND DECEASED.

Richard Lawton, 1670. | John Curtis, 1676, '78, '80.
John Baldwin Sr., 1676, '79, '80.

John Brown, Sr., 1670, '80. | Joseph Walters, 1671, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
John Brown, Jr., 1678, '87.

Joseph Walters, 1676-'80.

Robert Denison, 1671. | Jabez Rodgers, 1672.

John Cutting, 1671. | Stephen Dear, 1670.

William Dear, 1670. | Martin Tichenor, 1673.

Stephen Bond, 1666, '77. | John Ward, "Turner," 1666, '67.

Joseph Johnson, 1668-'71.

Edward Paul, 1670. | Richard Fletcher, 1679, '80.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CITY OF NEWARK.

(Continued.)

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM TOWNSHIP RECORDS

AND CIVIL LIST OF NEWARK FROM 1714 TO 1880: THE

YEAR IN WHICH NEWARK WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR WARDS,

AS FOUND IN VOL. VI, "COLLECTIONS OF NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

TOWN MEETING. Monday 8th 1714 15th—Sund

Aling & David Ogden were Chosen, to Meet y^e Jus

tics in order to agree about y^e County Tax.

The Several Persons hereafter Named

were Chosen by Vote, Viz: Capt. Elph- James Morris,

clet Johnson, Mr. Sam^l Aling, Mr. Jon- 2nd, 1714.

athan Crane, Lieu^t John Morris, & Serg^t

John Dalgish, To Regulate Common Line fence

Relateing y^e Neck, & to order other Prudential

affaires In y^e s'd Neck, the which orders & Regula

tion being Made is as followeth, (viz): That all y^e

Common Line fence Shall be Deemed & Esteemed

Sufficient, when it is made and Maintained Accord

to y^e Act of Generall Assembly, & not otherwise,

Excepting from y^e Bound Creek to y^e Bridge by y^e

Two mile brook Landing, and John Bradburys by y^e

Main River: which Shall be made So as to Secure y^e

Neck & Then it Shall be accounted Sufficient, & no

otherwise.

The Several Persons hereafter Named whose Land

Joines upon y^e Common Line, (viz): Hugh Rob

arts, Daniel Broun, Thomas Broun, James Broun,

Thomas Peirson, The Lot formerly belonging To

Mr. John Treat Deceased, The front Thereof to be

made and Maintained for y^e Proportion of fence be

longing to that Estate, Judah Penington, Eleazar

TOWN MEETING, August 30th, 1716—It was voted by the Town, to chuse a Committee to see out some Way to procure a Minister for the Town, to supply the Place of Mr. Nathaniel Howers, de'd. The Committee chosen for that affair was Deacon Azariah Crane, Capt. Eliphalet Johnson, Mr. Sam'l Alling, Mr. Josiah Ogden, Mr. Jonathan Crane, Mr. Thomas Davis and John Cooper.

There were also chosen two Men, to seat the Three Men that were chosen to seed the Meeting House. (viz): James Nuttman and Lieut. John Morris.

TOWN MEETING AT NEWARK, March 12th, 1716 17—By virtue of an Act of Assembly, on the Second Tuesday of s'd Month, Mr. Sam'l Alling and Mr. David Ogden were chosen Freeholders, to meet the Justices for the present Year.

Item—David Ogden was chosen Assessor for the provincial Tax, and Samuel Alling, Collector.

Item—Lieut. John Morris, Mr. Jonathan Crane, Samuel Harrison, Jun'r, and Mr. Benjamin Lyon, are chosen Surveyors of the highways.

Item—it was also voted that the Parsonage Land should be run out according to the Patent, and that they would defray the Charge of doing it.

Item—Joseph Baldwin, Jun'r, and Abraham Kitchel were chosen Sheep Masters for the ensuing Year.

TOWN MEETING, March 11th, 1718-19—Mr. Thomas Davis and Lieut. Nathaniel Wheeler are chosen, together with Sarj't Samuel Ward and Samuel Camp, Surveyors of Highways for the ensuing Year. John Ogden and John Cooper are chosen Freeholders, and the s'd John Cooper is chosen Assessor, and David Ogden, Collector for the Provincial Tax. Abraham Pierson and Joseph Rogers, Overseers of the Poor. Joseph Bruin and Robert Hays, Sheep Masters, and Capt. Morris and James Brown are chosen, to make up acc'ts with the Sheep Masters. Robert Crane and Thomas Longworth, Pounders.

They have also agreed to renew the Line between Newark and Ackquackonong, the first Monday in April next.

April 6th, 1719—The Line was then Renewed, and there was present from Newark Deacon Azariah Crane, Mr. James Nottman, Joseph Peck, Joseph Ball, Joseph Baldwin, Moses Ball, Doct'r Jacob Arent, John Cooper, Thomas Stagg—from Acquackonong, Mr. Michael Vreelandt, Thomas Uriansen, Garrett Harmanusen.

TOWN MEETING, December 16th, 1718
Mr. Webb called to preach. —After an Orderly beginning, a Letter of Recon'endation from Mr. Andrew, of Mr. Webb, was read well accepted. It was agreed upon by vote, to agree with Mr. Webb for Three quarters of a Year upon trial—It was also agreed upon, to give him for the Time at the Rate of £70 a Year. It was also agreed upon, to raise the Money by Way of Rate.

TOWN MEETING, November 2nd, 1719—There was then chosen David Ogden, and Samuel Cooper, As-

sessors, and Joseph Ball and John Crane, Jun'r, Collectors, to assess and collect Mr. Webb's Rate for the Year ensuing; and it was agreed upon, that the Estates in order to make the same should be given in to the s'd Assessors, at or before the 25th of December next.

TOWN MEETING, November 20th, 1719—It was then agreed upon, to make a Town Rate for the Support of the Poor in the Town of Newark—John Cooper was chosen to assess the said Rate, for which it was agreed upon he should have Twenty Shillings—Mr. Joseph Harrison, Mr. James Nottman, Capt. John Morris and Lieut. Jonathan Crane were chosen, to inspect the acc'ts of the Debts what should be allowed, and to give an acc't to the Assessor how big the Rate should be made, and of the Species and Prices the same should be paid in; and the same to be paid by the first Day of February next ensuing—also, Samuel Baldwin and Judah Penington are chosen Fence Viewers, for the Year ensuing.

TOWN MEETING, March 8th, 1719-20—John Cooper and Jonathan Crane, were chosen Freeholders for the ensuing Year. Joseph Crane, Caleb Ward, Henry Lyon and Samuel Harrison, Jun'r, Surveyors of Highways. Joseph Peck and Nathan'l Baldwin, Overseers of the Poor—David Ogden, Assessor, and Samuel Cooper, Collector of the provincial Tax.

March 14th, 1721—At a TOWN MEETING by Virtue of an Act of Assembly, were chosen for Overseers of the Poor for the Year ensuing, Thomas Longworth and Thomas Richards—Surveyors of the Highways, Thomas Davis, Sam'l Alling, Jonathan Sayer and Sam'l Cooper—Assessor, John Baldwin, Jun'r—Collector, Capt. John Morris—Freeholders, Joseph Crane and David Ogden—Capt. Ogden and Sam'l Cooper were chosen Freeholders, and John Baldwin, Assessor. Mr. Jonathan Crane, Collector—Daniel Dod, Samuel Pierson, Joseph Harrison and Joseph Riggs, Surveyors—Joseph Ball and Israel Candfield, Overseers of the Poor.

At the same meeting it was agreed by vote, that the Trustees or the major Part of them should have Power with Capt. Samuel Harrison and Lieut. Sam'l Dod, to let out the Common Land or any Part thereof to dig for Mines, to such Person and on such Terms as they shall agree upon. Isaac Lyon, Pounder—the old Fence Viewers stand—Joseph Bond, Clerk for keeping the Book for Strays.

TOWN MEETING, March 8th, 1725—Was chosen, John Cooper, Assessor, and Jonathan Crane, Collector for the provincial tax—John Crane and Elihu Crane, Overseers of the Poor—Mr. Sam'l Farrand, Joseph Pruden, Stephen Brown, and Joseph Tuttle, Surveyors of Highways, and John Crane, Sheep Master.

TOWN MEETING, November 7th, 1726—John Baldwin, Jun'r, and John Crane, Jun'r, were chosen Assessors and Rate makers for Mr. Webb's Salary for that Year ensuing—and Joseph Pruden and Epene'tus Beach, Collectors.

TOWN MEETING, *March 11th, 1728-29*—John Crane, Jun'r, was chosen Assessor, and Elihu Crane, Collector—Capt. David Ogden and Lieut. Sam'l Cooper, Freeholders—Jonathan Pierson, Joseph Johnson, Jun'r, Joseph Rogers, and Thomas Richards, Surveyors of the Highways—Joseph Tuttle, Clerk for entering of Strays—Eliphalet Johnson and Jonathan Ward, Overseers of the Poor.

TOWN MEETING, *March 10th, 1729-30*—Capt. David Ogden was chosen Assessor, and Sam'l Alling, Collector. Capt. David Ogden and Lieut. Sam'l Cooper, Freeholders. Jonathan Pierson, Thomas Richards, John Crane, Jun'r, and Thomas Curry, Surveyors of the Highways. Eliphalet Johnson, Jun'r, and Jonathan Ward, Overseers of the Poor. Joseph Bond, Clerk of Strays. Capt. Ogden, Sam'l Cooper, Nathaniel Johnson, Israel Canfield, Jonathan Pierson and Edward Riggs, Fence Viewers. John Keney [Kinney], Pounder.

TOWN MEETING, *November 3rd, 1730*—John Baldwin and John Crane were chosen Assessors, and Thomas Serjeant and Nath'l Camp, Collectors of Mr. Webb's Rate for the ensuing Year.

TOWN MEETING, *March 9th, 1730-1*—By virtue of an Act of Assembly, the several Officers were chosen, (viz): John Baldwin, Assessor, and James Wheeler, Collector. Eliphalet Johnson, Jun'r, John Crane, Joseph Harrison and Joseph Riggs, Surveyors of Highways. Joseph Bruen and Joseph Tuttle, Overseers of the Poor. Capt. David Ogden and Lieut. Sam'l Cooper, Freeholders. Joseph Bond, Clerk of Strays. Isaac Lyon, Pounder. Capt. Ogden, Lieut. Cooper, Jonathan Pierson, Nath'l Camp, Hugh Roberts and Joseph Tuttle, Fence Viewers.

TOWN MEETING, *November 1st, 1731*—John Baldwin and John Crane were chosen Assessors, and Thomas Sargeant and Israel Canfield, Collectors of Mr. Webb's Rate for the ensuing Year.

TOWN MEETING, *March 14th, 1731-2*—The Persons hereafter named were chosen by vote, Capt. David Ogden and Lieut. Sam'l Cooper, Freeholders. John Baldwin, Assessor for the provincial tax. Mr. Jonathan Crane, Collector. Daniel Dod, Sam'l Pierson, Joseph Harrison, and Joseph Riggs, Surveyors. Joseph Ball and Israel Canfield, Overseers of the Poor. Isaac Lyon, Pounder—the old Fence viewers stand—Joseph Bond, Clerk of Strays.

The same day was a Meeting Ordered by the Trustees by Virtue of the Town Patent: at the said Meeting it was agreed on by a vote, that the Trustees or the major part of them shall have full Power with Capt Samuel Harrison and Lieut. Daniel Dod, to let out the Common or Town's Land or any Part thereof to dig for Mines, to such Person and on such Terms as they shall agree upon.

TOWN MEETING, *November 6th, 1732*—John Baldwin and John Crane were chosen Assessors for Mr. Webb's Rate, and Benjamin Co and Joseph Riggs, Collectors, for the ensuing Year.

TOWN MEETING, *March 13th, 1732-3*—At which were chosen the several Officers following—Timothy Tuttle, Assessor, and Mr. Jonathan Crane, Collector. Capt. David Ogden and Lieut. Sam'l Cooper, Freeholders. Joseph Harrison, Joseph Riggs, John Ogden, Jun'r, and Benjamin Co, Surveyors of the Highways. Joseph Bond, Bookkeeper for Strays. Nath'l Johnson and Thomas Serjeant, Overseers of the Poor. Capt. Ogden, Sam'l Cooper, Joseph Tuttle, Israel Canfield, Capt. Wheeler and John Johnson, Fence Viewers for the common Line fence in the Neck—and Isaac Lyon, Pounder.

TOWN MEETING, *November 5th, 1733*—John Crane and Joseph Canfield were chosen Assessors, and Stephen Baldwin and Obadiah Bruen were chosen Collectors, of Mr. Webb's Rate for the ensuing Year.

TOWN MEETING, *November 4th, 1734*—John Crane and Benjamin Canfield, were chosen Assessors for Mr. Webb's Rate for the ensuing Year, and John Ogden, Jun'r, and John Ward, Collectors.

TOWN MEETING, *March 11th, 1734-5*—Pursuant to the Act of Assembly, the several Officers hereafter named were chosen by vote, (viz): John Crane, Assessor, Mr. Jonathan Crane, Collector. Eliphalet Johnson, Jun'r, and John Ogden, Jun'r Freeholders. John Ogden, Jun'r, Benjamin Co, John Johnson and David Pierson, Surveyors of Highways. John Cooper, Clerk for Strays. Silas Halsey and Daniel Tichenor, Overseers of the Poor. Israel Canfield, Nath'l Camp, Robert Crane and Moses Ball, Fence viewers for the Comon Line. Nathaniel Ward and Nathaniel Andress, Pounders. John Crane, Daniel Harrison, Nathaniel Andress and Joseph Riggs chosen, to take Care for the ringing the Bell, sweeping the Meeting House, and to take Care of the Disorders among Persons on the Lords Day, and to use all lawfull Endeavors to suppress the same.

TOWN MEETING, *December 18th, 1735*—The Town being assembled together, there was a vote put, whether the Inhabitants were willing that the Common Land should be leased out to any Person, for to search and dig for Mines, which was carried in the affirmative and not one Person opposing it.

2ndly, There was also another vote put, who they would chuse to act in that Affair and to lease Out the Town's Land—which with one Voice they made Choice of the Trustees of the said Town and the Patentees of the Commonage, or the major Part of them.

At a TOWN MEETING held *March 14th, 1737-8*—Samuel Alling and John Crane were appointed to order the ringing of the Bell and Sweeping the Meeting House, also to take Cure of the burying Yard fence—it was also voted that Hannah Shingelton should sweep the Meeting House, provided she sweeps it clean and for the same Wages as it was done for last Year. The feed of the burying Place was sold to Isaac Lyon for the ensuing Year, for the sum of £2 11s. 8d., to be put to the same Use as it was last Year.

At a TOWN MEETING *October 24th, 1739*—Jonathan

Cran, Esq'r., Col'l Josiah Ogden, and Samuel Farnard Esq'r., were chosen a Committee, to treat with the People of Elizabeth Town about settling a Line between the two Towns.

Inhabitants of Second River to Act Separately.

—TOWN MEETING, M^o 9th 11th, 1744. — It was agreed, that the Inhabitants of Second River and the Body of the Town of Newark should act in all affairs relating to the Poor, separately and severally by themselves and that all Fines and Assessments shall be collected for the Use of each Division where they are collected: and to prevent Disputes about which shall be esteemed Inhabitants of Second River, and which of the Body of Newark, the Division was agreed to be as followeth, (viz): Beginning at Passaick River, at the Gulley near the House of Doct^r Pigot, thence North West to Second River, thence up the same to the Saw Mill belonging to George Harrison, thence a direct Line to the North East Corner of the Plantation of Stephen Morris, thence to the Notch in the Mountain leaving William Crane's House to the Southward, thence on a direct line to Stephen Van siles, thence Westwardly to Passaick River leaving said Van siles Bars and Abraham Francisco's to the Northward of s'd Line: and it was agreed, that all on the Northward of s'd Lines should be esteemed Inhabitants of Second River, and all on the Southward of the Body of Newark, excepting Levi Vincent, Johannes Kiper and his Son Thomas Cadmus. John Low desired, that himself and his Father might be reconed or esteemed Inhabitants of Second River, since they belong to that Society.

Parsonage Lands.—At a TOWN MEETING, *March* 10th, 1746-7—It was also unanimously voted, that whoever shall cut any Wood or Timber on any of the Land called the Parsonage Land, shall forfeit for every Cart-load 10s.—and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity—for the Use of the Poor—to also to forfeit the Wood and Timber, to be fetched away by any Person for the Use of the Poor—the Person carting the Wood or Timber to be paid by the Overseer of the Poor. It was also voted the said Lands should remain unmanured, and let the wood stand, until it is otherwise altered by a Town Vote. Joseph Peck, Josiah Linsley, Emanuel Cocker, David Crane, Samuel Plum and David Bruen were chosen, to take Care of the Parsonage Lands and prosecute Offenders.

At A Town Meeting held *March* 13th, 1746-50
Nathaniel Johnson, David Ogden, Jun'r, Nathaniel
Camp, Daniel Tichenor, John Crane and Capt. Nathaniel
Wheeler, a Committee, to manage the affair with
Hugh Robarts relating to the Bounds of the Parsonage
Meadow. The vote was renewed for preserving the
Wood on the Parsonage Land, which was *passed*
March 10th, 1746-7, and Josiah Ward, Samuel Plum,
Josiah Linsly, Joseph Pack, John Crane, James
Banks and William Turner, to take Care of said wood
and prosecute offenders.

[illegible]

L'AVANTAGE
 L'UN HONORABLE
 L'UN CHER

JOS'S SERGEANT. Clerk.

TOWNS MEETING, *March* 12th, 1769. Item Whereas David Young of Hanover, in Morris County, is thought by some, to be Heir at Law of our Parsonage Patents, as he is Heir of Robert Young the oldest Patentee, it is thought by some proper that this Vote be put— Whether the Trustees of the first Presbyterian Church at Newark shall apply to s'd David Young for a Deed of Conveyance to them in Trust, that so the said Trustees may be the better enabled to be Guardians for the same. This Vote was accordingly put, and therefore it was accordingly unanimously voted, that the Trustees of the first Presbyterian Church in Newark should procure a Deed from the s'd David Young, for the said Parsonage Lands in Trust, in Order that they may be the better enabled to take Care of the same for the said Church.

TOWN MEETING, *March 11th, 1761*—Item—It appearing to the Heirs and Descendants of the first Settlers of Newark, Inhabitants of s'd Town, That the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey, by their Governor and Council by Letters Patent dated the 10th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1696 did grant to John Curtis, Robert Young and others, sundry Tracts of Land Lying in Newark for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned; among which several Lotts and Parcels of Land and one Lott of Meadow were granted, for the Use of a Parsonage—And that since the granting the s'd Letters patent, the Heirs and Descendants of the first Settlers of the s'd Town of Newark have divided into three several Societies within s'd Town for public Worship of God, distinguished by the Names of The Church of England, The first Presbyterian Society, and the Mountain Society—and that many Disputes have frequently arose among the Heirs and Descendants of

the first Settlers of New-Ark, relating to the property of said last mentioned Lands and Meadow, whereby the real Benefit and Advantage which might otherwise be made of the same is greatly obstructed and hindered—and that at a Town Meeting held at Newark a/s'd. In March last, during the Time of the Small Pox being in Town, and when but very few of the Inhabitants were present, and without any previous Notice being given to the Inhabitants of said Town of any Intent of their passing a Vote relating to said Lands called the Parsonage Lands—it was then and there voted by the majority of the few then present, that Application should be made to One David Young, Heir to the Surviving Trustee mentioned in said Letters Patent, to obtain a Deed for the same Lands last mentioned to the Committee or Trustees to the first Presbyterian Society or Congregation, and that a Deed was accordingly obtained for the Use of One Society Only, which has given great dissatisfaction to the Inhabitants of said Town in general. Wherefore, to End s'd disputes, and that the same may be amicably adjusted and the Use intended by said Letters Patent be carried into Execution—it is voted and agreed at a very full and public Town Meeting as follows—

1st, That said Deed, so obtained as a/s'd from David Young Heir of the Surviving Trustee mentioned in s'd Letters patent, is contrary to the real Intent and Desire of the majority of the Heirs and Descendants of the first Settlers of Newark, and to the Spirit and Design of said Letters Patent, and against the Use intended to be thereby granted.

2ndly, That as the Heirs and Descendants of the first Settlers of Newark have three Societies or Congregations for the publick Worship of God—each having a distinct or separate Minister to support—it is voted and agreed, that the said Lands granted by said Letters patent to lye for a Parsonage be equally divided in Quantity and Quality exclusive of the Improvements made thereon, among said Three Societies or Congregations.

3rdly, It is further voted and agreed, that John Cundit, Bethuel Pierson, Daniel Pierson, Esq'r, James Nutman, John Crane and Elijah Baldwin, or any four of them be Agents to divide and allot said Lands to said Societies or Congregations in manner a/s'd, and when so divided and allotted to apply to the Governor, Council and General Assembly, to confirm the same by a Law to be made for that Purpose to each Society, agreeable to s'd Division for the Use in s'd Letters Patent mentioned.

TOWN MEETING, March 9, 1762—Item—The honorable David Ogden Esq'r having signified to the people, that at the Desire of some or all of the four Persons herein after mentioned whom he called Agents for the Town—the other two being those chosen out of the first Presbyterian Church in Newark refusing to be concerned in it—he had drawn a Draught of an Entry proposed to be made at a Town Meeting held

at Newark on the Ninth Day of March 1762—which he read as follows—

John Cundit, Bethuel Pierson, Daniel Pierson and James Nutman, four of the Persons appointed by a vote of the Inhabitants of this Town of Newark, at their last annual Meeting on the Second Tuesday in March Last, for the dividing of the Parsonage Lands and Meadows Belonging To s'd Town, Made their Report this day of their Having so far Executed the Trust in them Reposed as to make a Division of s'd Parsonage Lands and Meadow, which report was read at the Publick Town Meeting held this Day for said Town, and approved of and Confirmed by a majority of the Inhabitants of s'd Town at their s'd Meeting, subject Nevertheless to such Alterations as is herein After Mentioned: which Report is in the Words following, viz: the Question being Put, whether the s'd Agents for the Town, or any four of them might receive and Consider the division by them made as a/s'd, and Hear such Objections thereto Against the Equality thereof as any Person or Persons shall think Proper to offer—and Make all Reasonable Alterations—it was Carried by a Vote of the Majority of s'd Town, and that the s'd Agents for the Town or any four of them Shall and May have 4 Months from this Time to Hear the Objections of any person, or persons within s'd Town, who shall Think themselves Grieved Against the Equality of s'd division, and make such alterations therein as shall Be Just and Equal; and that after the Expiration of s'd four Months, the s'd division now Made or such other division as shall within that Time Be Agreed on as a/s'd, the s'd agents or any four of them are requested by the Inhabitants of s'd Town to Take all Proper Measures to make Effectual and Binding on all Parties.

A Number of the Principal Members of the first Presbyterian Church in New Ark Objected Against it, and Insisted upon it that the Men was Not Legally Chosen—that the Vote pass'd Last Annual Town Meeting was not fairly obtained—a Majority being at that Time on the Negative, and that there was at Least Two Hundred Persons present at the Town Meeting in March 1760, when the Vote about the Parsonage was so Unanimously Obtained, &c. However, upon Mr. Ogden's and some others strongly urging and repeatedly insisting upon it, the Moderator put the Vote and it was carried in the negative by a majority of those present, it being a very full Town Meeting, (viz:) that the Division should not be confirmed even with the Limitations above mentioned.

TOWN MEETING, March 8th, 1768—Voted by a great majority, That the Parsonage Lands belonging to the Town of Newark be divided between the Three Congregations of the first Settlers of Newark, (to wit): The first Presbyterian Church in Newark, the Church of England, and the Mountain Society. But the Trustees of the first Presbyterian Church in Newark

A MAP



S E A

M E A D O W



NEWARK is

It is on the main

nine Miles from

visited by travellers

of all sorts reach

one third of the Ir

Qu' Basham of the Aca

A MAP of the Town of **NEW-ARK** in the State of **NEW-JERSEY** Published in 1806.



NEW-ARK is one of the most pleasant and flourishing Towns in the **UNITED STATES**. It is on the main road between **NEW-YORK** and **PHILADELPHIA**, nine Miles from the former, and eighty seven from the latter. Its Stone quarries are visited by travellers from curiosity. It is noted for its Oiler, the makers of Carriages of all sorts Coach-lace, Men's and women's Shoes. In the manufacture of these articles one third of the Inhabitants are constantly employed.

being present, advised the People then met to let the Parsonage alone, declaring the Title to be Invested in them, and forbid them passing the former or any other Vote relating to the Parsonage—publicly protested against it and desired their protest might be entered upon the Town Book—which was granted.

Voted by a great majority, that Sam'l Pennington

to the foregoing Vote.—But Sam'l Pennington and Ebenezer Baldwin declared they would not act.

Instructions to Representatives in Legislature.¹

—To the Hon. Josiah Hornetower, Esq., and to Caleb Camp, Isaac Woodruff, Henry Garitse, Esq's: Representatives of the County of Essex in the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.



NEWARK EAST OF MULBERRY STREET, 1820-5.

and Ebenezer Baldwin on the part of the first Presbyterian Church of Newark, Thomas Longworth and Capt. James Nutman on the part of the Church of England—and Bethuel Pierson and Capt. Abraham Ogden on the part of the Mountain Society—should be the Men to divide the Parsonage belonging to the Town of Newark between said Congregations, agreeable

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of said County at the County Court House in New Ark, on Monday the nineteenth day of May, A D. 1783.

Resolved Unanimously, That all authorities in a free State being derived from the people they have a right to contract their Representatives

¹ From the original minutes.

DECEASED.

- 1746-47, 1748, Ebenezer Crane, Jr., David Crane, Jr.
 1748-49, John Johnson, Nathan Crane.
 1749-50, George B. Canfield and Nathaniel Crane.
 1749-51, No record.
 1741-42, David Ogden and Daniel Crane, both.
 1742-43, 1744, 1745, Harrison Crane, Nathaniel Crane.
 1744-45, Nathaniel Crane and Isaac Lynde.
 1745-46, 1746, Nathaniel Crane and Isaac Lynde.
 1747-48, 1749, 1750, Nathaniel Crane and Isaac Lynde.
 1750-51, 1752, Nathaniel Crane and Nathaniel Harrison.
 1757-59, John Crane and Joseph Crane.
 1761-62, John Crane and Isaac Lynde.
 1763, Samuel Huntington, Rev. Daniel Pierson.
 1764, Nathaniel Crane and Stephen Morris.
 1765-66, Isaac Longworth and David Crane.
 1767, Nathaniel Crane and William Crane.
 1768, William Crane and David Crane.
 1769, Abraham Crane and Isaac Longworth.
 1770, Nathaniel Crane and Abraham Ogden.
 1771, David Cundit and Caleb Crane.
 1772-73, David Cundit and Isaac Ogden, Esq.
 1774, Isaac Longworth and David Cundit.
 1775, David Cundit and William Crane.
 1776, David Cundit and Jonathan Sayre.
 1777-79, Ebenezer Baldwin and Bethuel Pierson.
 1780-81, Record missing.
 1782-83, Matthias Ward and Stephen Harrison.
 1784, Robert Nicholas and Stephen Harrison.
 1785-88, Abiel Canfield and John Lindley.
 1789, Abiel Canfield and Abraham Spier.
 1790-91, David Canfield and Amos Harrison.
 1799-1800, Samuel Pennington and Nathan Squier.
 1801, Samuel Pennington and Aaron Mann.
 1802-3, Samuel Pennington and Samuel Condit.
 1804, Amos Harrison and Samuel Pennington. (At the City of New York in 1805.)
 1807, Israel Crane and William Halsey.
 1808-9, Thomas Ward and Isaac Crane.
 1810-11, Robert B. Canfield and David Crane.
 1812, R. B. Canfield, Esq., and Joseph T. Baldwin.
 1813, 1816-18, R. B. Canfield, Esq., and Samuel Pennington, Esq.
 1814, R. B. Canfield, Esq., and Seth Woodruff.
 1815, Seth Woodruff and James Vanderpool.
 1819, David Beach and Lewis Thibout.
 1820-23, Samuel Pennington and James Vanderpool.
 1824, James Vanderpool and Moses Smith.
 1825-27, Robert B. Canfield and James Vanderpool.
 1832, John Alling and Samuel Pennington.

SURVIVORS OF BARRICADES.

- 1736-37, Nathaniel Johnson, Robert Crane, Samuel Plum, Samuel Ward.
 1737-38, John Johnson, Samuel Ward, Jr., Amos Williams, John Dod.
 1738-39, Joseph Bass, Daniel Williams, Daniel Harrison, David Pierson.
 1739-40, Nathaniel Baldwin, David Williams, Daniel Harrison, Zephiah Lyon.
 1740-41, John Johnson, Jr., David Bruen, Josiah Beech, Samuel Parkhurst.
 1741-42, Joseph Pierson, Rasmus Van Gosen, Daniel Ogden, John Johnson, Jr.
 1742-43, Joseph Pierson, Rasmus Van Gosen, Seth Halsey, Joseph Crane.
 1743-44, Nathaniel Harrison, John Cundit, Epenetus Beach, Thomas Esdales.
 1744-45, Samuel Plum, Daniel Harrison, John Cundit, Nathaniel Harrison.
 1745-46, David Harrison, Jonathan Sargeant, Ebenezer Hedden, Timothy Ball.
 1746-47, James Nicholson, Joseph Hedden, Jonathan Tichenor, Samuel Beach.
 1747-48, Joseph Hedden, James Nicholson, Daniel Harrison, John Roberts.
 1748-49, John Cundit, David Williams, Hugh Roberts, Ephraim Wheeler.
 1749-50, Ebenezer Brown, Alfred W. Debnor, Esdales, Isaac Baldwin.
 1750-51, Israel Baldwin, John Sydenham, Isaac Pierson, Thomas Brown.
 1752, Elijah Baldwin, Thomas Brown, Ezekiel Ball, Nehemiah Hedden.
 1753, Ezekiel Ball, Nehemiah Hedden, Daniel Tichenor, David Crane, Jr.

- 1754, David Brown, Jr., David Pierson, Jr., David Pierson, Jr.
 1755, John Gilderewe, John Vincent, Isaac Pierson, Samuel Ball.
 1756, David Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1757, George Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1758, David Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1759, John Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1760, John Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1761, Isaac Ball, Joseph Baldwin, Jr.
 1762, Ezekiel Ball, Otis Hedden.
 1763, Caleb Wheeler, Caleb Crane.
 1764, Caleb Harrison, Abraham Van Ryper.
 1765-66, Joseph Hedden, Jr., Josiah Pierson.
 1767, John Peck, Ichabod Harrison.
 1768, Moses Ogden, Alexander Vance.
 1769, David Cundit, Benjamin Williams, Jr.
 1770, Jonathan Sayre, Joseph Alling.
 1771, Stephen Harrison, Thomas Williams.
 1772, Joseph Hedden, Jr., James Banks.
 1773, Samuel Pierson, Jr., Benjamin Williams, Jr.
 1774, John Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1775, Timothy Cundit, Joseph Tompkins, Jr.
 1776, Paul Beech, Jonathan Crane.
 1777, No record.
 1778, Joseph Alling, David Crane.
 1779, Abraham Ogden, Stephen Harrison, Jr.
 1780, Records of year lost.
 1781-83, Joseph Thomkins, Zebulon Jones.
 1782, Robert Johnson, Benjamin —, Jr.
 1784, Joseph Banks, Luther Baldwin.
 1785, Daniel Williams, Amos Harrison.
 1786, George Ogilvie, Joseph Banks.
 1787, Aaron Harrison, John Crane.
 1788, John N. Canfield, Amos Harrison.
 1789, John C. Crane, Zenas Pierson.
 1790, Nathaniel Beach, Samuel Hays.
 1791, Henry Squier, Joseph Thomkins.
 1792, Samuel Hays, Moses Harrison.
 1793, Aaron Harrison, Simon Harrison.
 1794, Stephen Hays, Amos Harrison.
 1795, Joseph Rogers, Aaron Crane.
 1796, Abraham Speer, Amos Condit.
 1797, John Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1798, Caleb Wheeler, Nathan Squier.
 1799-1800, Stephen Hays, Samuel Condit.
 1801-3, Jabez Pierson, Jabez Canfield.
 1804, Jabez Canfield, Caleb Tichenor.
 1805, Stephen Hays, Caleb Tichenor.
 1806, Robert B. Canfield, John Harrison.
 1807-9, Nehemiah S. Baldwin, Nathaniel Crane.
 1810, Joseph Sayre, Jr., Nathaniel Crane.
 1811, John Pierson, Jr., Isaac Pierson, Jr.
 1812, Joseph W. Camp, David Doremus.
 1813, Seth Woodruff, Nehemiah S. Baldwin.
 1814, Jabez Canfield, Henry L. Parkhurst.
 1815-17, Henry L. Parkhurst, Ezra Baldwin.
 1818-19, Moses Roberts, Henry Halsey.
 1820-21, Henry L. Parkhurst, Moses Roberts.
 1822-25, Ezra Baldwin, Moses Faltow.
 1826-27, Moses Faltow, Jabez Cook.
 1829, Jabez Cook, James Searing.
 1830, John W. Baldwin, Capt. E. Beach.
 1831, Robert Lawrence, James Crane.
 1832, John W. Baldwin, Matthias Plum.

OVERSEERS OF THE TOWN.

- 1736-37, Moses Ball, Joseph Riggs.
 1738-39, Daniel Harrison, Daniel Pierson.
 1738-39, Nathaniel Anderson, Josiah Gilbert, Samuel Freeman, John Pierson.
 1739-40, Josiah Gilbert, Nathaniel Anderson.
 1740-41, Nathaniel Anderson, Isaac Lyon.
 1741-42, Isaac Lyon, David Ogden, Jr.
 1743-44, John Pierson, Jr., Jonathan Sargeant.
 1744-45, Samuel Huntington, Capt. John Johnson.
 1745-46, S. Huntington, John Johnson, Jr., Gideon Van Winkle.

- 1744-7, Benjamin C., Emanuel Coker, and Abraham Cletmus, for Second River.
- 1745-8, James Isaac James Newbison.
- 1748-51, James Isaac, Nathaniel Ogden, and Garrabrant Garrabrants for Second River.
- 1749-52, James Isaac, Benjamin C., Emanuel Coker, Garrabrants.
- 1750-53, George Brown, John Alding, George Harrison, Ary King.
- 1754-57, James Isaac, John Alding, Ary King.
- 1753, Josiah Beech, Elijah Crane, Timothy Ball, William Crane, Ary King.
- 1754-55, Elijah Crane, Josiah Beech, Timothy Ball, William Crane, Ary King.
- 1756, Peter Degarmo, A. King, J. Beech, E. Crane, W. Crane, T. Ball.
- 1757, Samuel Plum, Samuel Huntington, Joseph Riggs, Jr., Nathaniel Ogden, Jacobus Keating, and John Vincent.
- 1758, Samuel Plum, Elijah Baldwin, Alexander Cockefair, Jr., Jacobus Kidney, Joseph Harrison, John Gildersleeve.
- 1759, Samuel Plum, Elijah Baldwin, David Williams, Bethuel Pierson, and Abraham Van Riper and Sanders Cockefair, Jr., assistants for Second River.
- 1760-61, Samuel Plum, Elijah Baldwin, David Williams, Abraham Van Riper.
- 1762, James Nutman, William Camp, Samuel Harrison, Jr., Abram Van-riper.
- 1763-64, James Isaac, James Nuttison, Nathaniel Ogden, John Gildersleeve, and Abraham Van Riper, for Second River.
- 1764-65, Samuel Plum, Nathaniel Ogden, Abraham Van Riper.
- 1766, Samuel Huntington, Isaac Cundit and Dr. Abraham Van Riper, for Second River.
- 1767, Samuel Huntington, Capt. Camp, Ezekiel Ball, and Capt. Garrabrants, for Second River.
- 1768, Samuel Huntington, Caleb Wheeler, Ezekiel Ball, Nathaniel Ogden and Capt. Garrabrants.
- 1769, S. Huntington, Sen., E. Ball, Caleb Camp, N. Ogden and Garrabrants Garrabrants.
- 1770-71, S. Huntington, C. Camp, E. Ball, Ichabod Harrison, Theunis Jerolman.
- 1772, S. Huntington, C. Camp, E. Ball, J. Harrison, William King.
- 1773, Daniel Cundit, Caleb Camp, Samuel Pennington, Ezekiel Ball, W. King.
- 1774, Samuel Huntington, Caleb Camp, Daniel Cundit, William King.
- 1775-76, Samuel Huntington, Solomon Davis, John Peck, William King, Enos Baldwin.
- 1777, Record missing.
- 1778, Enos Baldwin, Samuel Huntington, Sr., Josiah Quimby, John Garrabrants.
- 1779, Caleb Wheeler, Sr., Josiah Quimby, Enos Baldwin, Garrabrants Garrabrants.
- 1780, No record.
- 1781, Joseph Baldwin, Garrabrants Garrabrants, Josiah Quimby, Joseph Harrison.
- 1782, Benjamin Coe, Jr., Joseph Harrison, Joseph Riggs, G. Garrabrants.
- 1783, Benjamin Coe, Jr., Rynear Brown, Josiah Quimby, Joseph Harrison.
- 1784, Benjamin Coe, Jr., Stephen Harrison, Rynear Brown, Joseph Harrison.
- 1785-86, William King, Isaac Alling, Josiah Quimby, Enos Baldwin, Rubin Harrison.
- 1787, Nathaniel Beach, Josiah Quimby, William King, Enos Baldwin, Robert Gould.
- 1788, William King, Alexander Eagles, Josiah Quimby, Robert Gould, David Lattie.
- 1789, Alexander Eagles, Josiah Quimby, Elijah Squire, Robert Gould, John Brown.
- 1790, Alexander Eagles, Stephen Harrison, Esq., Robert Gould, Henry W. Wade, Abraham Jerolman.
- 1791, Alexander Eagles, S. Harrison, Esq., Elijah Squire, Robert Gould, Abraham Jerolman.
- 1792-93, Stephen Harrison, Alexander Eagles, Abraham Jerolman, Ezra Baldwin, William Ely, Jr.
- 1794, Abel Canfield, Joseph Davis, Stephen Harrison, Joseph Harrison, A. Jerolman, David E. Tichenor.
- 1795, Abel Canfield, David E. Tichenor, Stephen Harrison, Jonathan Wade, Joseph Davis, A. Jerolman.
- 1796, Abel Canfield, David Tichenor, Stephen Harrison, Joseph Davis, Jonathan Wade, Archibald Woodruff.
- 1797, John Brown, Joseph Davis, Aaron Munn, Capt. Jonathan Wade, Capt. David Tichenor and Abel Canfield.
- 1798, A. Canfield, John Brown, Aaron Munn, Capt. David E. Tichenor.
- 1799, Abel Canfield, John Brown, Ephraim Morris, Aaron Munn, David E. Tichenor.
- 1800-2, Abel Canfield, John Brown, Nehemiah Baldwin, Aaron Munn, Caleb Camp.
- 1803, Abel Canfield, John Brown, Nehemiah S. Baldwin, David D. Crane, Aaron Munn, Caleb Camp.
- 1804, Abel Canfield, James Tichenor, David Munn, John Brown, Nehemiah S. Baldwin.
- 1805, Abel Canfield, James Tichenor, Caleb Camp, David Munn, Isaac Dodd, Jr., John Brown.
- 1806, Isaac Nichols, Joseph T. Baldwin, Caleb Camp, Caleb Tichenor, Isaac Dodd, Jr., John Brown.
- 1807, Benjamin Coe, Isaac Nichols, John Brown, Caleb Camp.
- 1808, Benjamin Coe, Caleb Camp, John Brown, Isaac Nichols, John Osborn.
- 1809, John Brown, Benjamin Coe, David Nichols, Isaac Dodd.
- 1810-11, John Brown, Benjamin Coe, John H. Osborn, David Nichols.
- 1812-13, David Nichols, Obadiah Woodruff.
- 1814, Obadiah Woodruff, Mose Roberts.
- 1815, David Hayes, Lewis Thibou.
- 1816-17-18-19-23, Isaac Nichols, Lewis Thibou.
- 1818, Isaac Nichols, Aaron Ward.
- 1824, Moses Smith, Caleb Carter.
- 1825, David Nichols, David Hayes.
- 1826-29, David Nichols, Caleb Carter.
- 1830, Caleb Carter, David J. Hayes.
- 1831-32, Aaron Nichols, Abraham K. Ward.

Town Clerks.—Whoever this official might have been for several years preceding and succeeding 1737 is not definitely stated in the records; however, an officer was elected nearly every year, for many years whose official title was "Clerk for Strays" or "Clerk for Stray Creatures," "Book-keeper for Stray Creatures." Whether or not he was clerk for the township is left for conjecture, therefore we take it for granted that he was the township scribe, as well as clerk for strays, and place him with the list of town clerks.

John Crane, 1736-37, '37-38, 1740-41 to 1753, 1755-56.
 Thomas Longworth, 1738-39.
 Samuel Alling, 1739-40.
 Jonathan Sergeant, 1754.
 Elijah Crane, 1757-59; town clerk and clerk for strays.
 Samuel Hayes, 1760; this year the collector was also the book-keeper for strays, as he also was for several succeeding years.
 Elijah Crane, 1761-69; during this time he was also collector and book-keeper for strays.
 John Ogden, Jr., 1769.
 Caleb Camp, 1770-71.
 Isaac Longworth, 1772-77.
 Aaron Ogden, 1778-85.
 John Burnett, 1786-95.
 Jabez Parkhurst, 1796 to 1802.
 Elias A. Baldwin, 1803.
 David Brown, 1809.
 Isaac Headley, 1810.
 Isaac Andrus, 1811.
 Silas Hayes, 1812-14.
 James W. Burnett, 1815.
 William Ward, 1816-18.
 Nathaniel F. Ward, 1819-20.
 Philo Sanford, 1821-23.
 Archibald Woodruff, 1824-29.
 Stephen H. Pierson, 1830.
 Abraham Beach, 1831-32.

Thus far, for a space of one hundred and sixty-six years, Newark had been governed in the good old way of the fathers. The little squad of pioneers had grown into a populous town of about fifteen thousand

souls, when the idea became contagious that a *town* or *city* instead of a *township* government would add dignity to the locality, better protect the property, and persons of the citizens and keep the climax of their happiness.



BROAD STREET IN 1831.
Engraving by Mrs. Abby F. Benson.

CHAPTER XXXVII

CITY OF NEWARK.

(continued.)

THE TOWNSHIP DIVIDED INTO FOUR WARDS—1833. (1831.)

By an act of the State Legislature passed Feb. 6, 1833, the township, by the first section of that act, was divided into four wards, with the following boundaries and names:

"That part of the town, which was north of the middle of New street, and a line between the street and the line between the South Ward, the part North of the line, from the division line between Newark and Orange, through the middle of Witham street to Broad street, through the middle of Elm street, from the South Ward, as much of the remainder as lies east of the line, from the centre of Broad street, where the line of the South Ward ceases, to the Liberty pole, and thence up to the north of the Church in the North Ward line, from the East Ward, and that which lies west of said line the West Ward."

The ward meetings preparatory to the town meetings were held as follows: West Ward, on Monday evening, March 18, 1833, in the upper room of the Market Street school-house; East Ward, on Wednesday evening, March 20th, at Mr. John O'Donnell's tavern; North Ward, on Tuesday evening, the 19th of March, at the house of George D. Snail, in said ward.

Notice for the first town meeting under the above act was given as follows:

TOWNSHIP OF NEWARK.

"Agreeably to the direction of the act, entitled 'an act to divide the township of Newark, in the County of Essex, into wards or districts and for other purposes,' passed the sixth day of February, a. d. 1833, the Township Committee of the said township hereby give notice to the inhabitants thereof, whereby law in Newark may be passed and carried

into effect, that a town meeting will be held at the Court House in Newark, on Monday, the 27th day of March, at 10 o'clock, to the business of organizing the town government."

In the South Ward, at the Lecture-Room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday.

In the East Ward, on the Sabbath Evening, at the First Methodist Church, on Wednesday.

"In the South Ward, at the Lecture-Room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday."

"In the West Ward, at the Baptist Church, in said ward."

By order of the Township Committee.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Clerk.

The officers elected under the new law, and in accordance with the above notice, were as follows:

EAST WARD.—Moderator, Joseph C. Hilditch; Clerk, John W. Pinner; Assessor, James Condit; Collector, John Condit; Pound Committee, Silas Condit, James Dawso; Street Commissioner, Pruden Alling; Overseers of the Highways, James Chapman, Overseers of the Highway, Ebenezer B. Halsey, James Robinson; Judge of Election, Charles H. Day; Inspectors of Election, Capt. Ephraim Beach, D. Abraham Campbell; Commissioner of Appeals, James Hedenburg; Fire Warden, James Cook; Constables, David Ball, Samuel Beach, Elihu Pinner, Pound Masters, James Cook, John Pinner.

WEST WARD.—Moderator, William Pennington; Clerk, John Dey; Assessor, Isaac Newman; Overseers of the Highways, William Condit, William Hilditch, Frederick Pinner; Street Commissioner, William Condit; Overseers of the Highways, August Newman; Overseers of the Highway, Smith Halsey, John Alling; Judge of Election, Charles T. Day; Inspectors of Election, Aaron Hilditch, Samuel Pinner; Commissioner of Appeals, William Stevens; Fire Warden, Frederick C. Bee; Constables, Daniel S. Moore, William Johnson, Joseph Stevens; Pound Master, Stephen K. Andrus.

SOUTH WARD.—Moderator, Asa Westcott; Clerk, Abraham Beach; Fire Warden, Jemiah L. Baldwin; Constables, David M. Fitzgerald, Daniel S. Van Houten; Overseers of the Highways, James Chapman, Overseers of Highways, Abraham Johnson, James Van Houten, Caleb H. Camp, Amos Pinner, Robert B. Chapman; Judge of Election, J. N. Pinner; Pound Masters, William Crane, John A. Johnson, William H. Row; Judge of Election, Samuel B. Miller; Inspectors of Election, William H. Earl, Orange W. Keese; Fire Commissioner, Samuel Robinson; Overseers of the Highway, Street Commissioner, James Beach; Commissioner of Appeals, Frederick S. Thomas; Assessor, Caleb Carter; Collector, Isaac C. Winans.

NORTH WARD.—Moderator, Thomas Ward; Clerk, Thomas D. James; Town Commissioner, Daniel Robinson; Assessor, Daniel Pinner; Daniel S. Crane; Constables, David Jones, David Stuart; Overseers of Highways, Calvin Tompkins, David Plum; Overseers of Poor, David C. Brown; Pound Masters, David J. Baldwin, William Warren; Judge of Election, Aaron Ward; Inspectors of Election, John H. Stephens, Joseph A. Bibles; Street Commissioner, John J. Pinner; Assessor, Stephen Carter; Collector, Silas H. Kitchel; Commissioner of Appeals, Dr. John Ward.

The following-named persons were elected by a general vote of all the wards:

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey; Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1841.

Newark Chartered as a City.—Under this town or corporation, the old town of Newark worked for two years, when no further step in advance was taken, and Newark became a full-fledged city, with all the machinery ready at hand to operate a city government. From the four original wards the town, although not having increased in area, has increased in population and popularity with her sister towns in the State, far outstripping those that stood equal or ahead of her at the start, and has consequently increased the number of wards to fifteen, with a fair prospect of a still further increase, as the population is now estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand.

The following is a list of all the mayors, recorders, councilmen and clerks from 1836 to and including 1884, also city officials for the latter year:

Mayor, James Smith, 1836-37.	Mayor, James Smith, 1836-37.
Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey, 1836-37.	Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey, 1836-37.
Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.	Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1837.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, William Halsey, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1838.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, William Halsey, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1839.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1840.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1841.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1842.

Recorder, Joseph A. Halsey. Common Council, Isaac Nichols, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1843.

Recorder, William A. Baldwin. Common Council, Daniel M. Wilson, president; North Ward, John W. Inness, Silas H. Kitchell, Fitch Smith, Oba Meeker; West Ward, William A. Baldwin, James Keene, Charles T. Day, Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Asa Whitehead, Samuel H. Conger, James Wheeler, Caleb Carter; East Ward, Abijah P. Ely, George S. Mills, Robert Dod, Frederick H. Smith; Joseph N. Tuttle, clerk.

1844.

Recorder, John Ogden. Common Council, Jabez G. Goble, president; North Ward, Silas H. Kitchell, Joseph W. Rice, Joseph A. Bowles, William Melber; West Ward, James Keene, Elihu Day, Abner S. Reeve, Charles Grant; South Ward, James C. Tingley, Jabez G. Goble, Samuel P. Smith, John A. Johnson; East Ward, Horace J. Poinier, Daniel Demarest, Benjamin C. Miller, Alexander Dickerson; William K. McDonald, clerk, appointed April 17, 1844.

1845.

Recorder, John Ogden. Common Council, Joseph N. Tuttle, president; North Ward, Beach Vanderpool, Daniel Condit, T. Frelinghuysen, Reuben B. Baldwin; West Ward, Joseph N. Tuttle, James Keene, Charles Grant, A. N. Dougherty; South Ward, Edward Ingletton, William M. Seaton, Horace J. Poinier, Benjamin C. Miller; East Ward, Daniel Demarest, Frederick H. Smith, James Hewson, B. McCormick, Jr.; William K. McDonald, clerk.

1846.

Recorder, John Ogden. Common Council, Frederick H. Smith, president; North Ward, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Reuben B. Baldwin, John Chadwick, Abner W. Reeves; West Ward, Timothy C. Lord, Aaron Baldwin, James Searing, Joseph Hollingsworth; South Ward, Horace H. Nichols, Ira Merchant, John Annin, Thomas B. Pierson; East Ward, Frederick H. Smith, Ambrose Williams, B. McCormick, Jr., James Hewson; William K. McDonald, clerk.

1847.

Common Council, Frederick H. Smith, president; North Ward, R. D. Baldwin, Abner W. Reeves, William F. Faintoute, George Stoulinger; West Ward, J. Hollingsworth, Timothy C. Lord, Aaron Baldwin, James Searing; South Ward, John Annin, Elias Francis, James Courter, Thomas B. Pierson; East Ward, Frederick H. Smith, B. McCormick, Jr., Dennis Osborne, Ambrose Williams; William K. McDonald, clerk.

1848.

Common Council, Frederick H. Smith, president; North Ward, R. D. Baldwin, Abner W. Reeves, William F. Faintoute, George Stoulinger; West Ward, Joseph Hollingsworth, James Searing, Aaron Baldwin, William Pickett; South Ward, John Annin, James Courter, Elias Francis, Thomas B. Pierson; East Ward, Dennis Osborne, B. McCormick, Jr., Frederick H. Smith, Joel W. Condit; Fifth Ward, Calvin S. Denis, Isaac Scribner, M. W. Casterline, J. A. Pennington; W. K. McDonald, clerk.

NOTE.—Supplement to city charter passed Feb. 10, 1847, provides that aldermen be divided into two classes, and thereafter two aldermen to be elected annually in each ward for the term of two years.

1849.

Common Council, Frederick H. Smith, president; North Ward, William S. Faintoute, Edward Silvey, David Campbell, Cortlandt Parker; West

Form 10 1897



Ward, Aaron Baldwin, Aaron O. Price, Jacob Van Andale, J. V. Nichols, South Ward, Free, Francis, Thomas B. Peterson, Charles F. Peterson, Daniel Price, East Ward, George H. Smith, Joseph A. Smith, R. M. Starnick, Jr., Vincent M. Williams, John W. W. Williams, Arthur C. Ward, William W. Parker, Nathan, Joseph, William K. McDonald, Clerk, Amos D. Clark, Aug. 1850 to April 1, 1850.

1851

Common Council, Frederick H. Smith, president; North Ward, Isaac Campbell, Gottfried Peters, Edward S. A. Lusk, J. A. Lusk, West Ward, J. E. Van, Alfred, J. V. Nichols, George H. Smith, Joseph H. Inglesworth, South Ward, J. B. Smith, Joseph H. Inglesworth, Amos Wilcox, East Ward, R. M. Starnick, K. J. Amos, William, Frederick H. Smith, Nicholas, Peter, Fifth Ward, William W. Pennell, J. A. Pennington, M. W. Jackson, William Peters, Amos D. Clark, Clerk.

1852

Common Council, Frederick H. Smith, president; North Ward, Edward Silcox, Joseph L. Allen, William W. Cooper, West Ward, Peter, John Francis, Joseph H. Inglesworth, George H. Smith, South Ward, J. C. Spentworth, Amos Wilcox, James P. Peters, East Ward, Isaac, George H. Smith, Nicholas, Peter, Daniel K. Peterson, Fifth Ward, M. W. Jackson, William Peters, James H. T. Smith, Sixth Ward, James G. Barnett, William Peterson, P. C. Newell, Seventh Ward, Shadrach, James F. Rathgate, John Peters, Amos D. Clark, Clerk.

1853

Common Council, Nehemiah Perry, president; North Ward, William W. Cooper, L. D. Baldwin, West Ward, W. E. Lusk, John Young, South Ward, Nehemiah Perry, James A. Prillham, East Ward, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Stephen H. Condit, Fifth Ward, James H. Tichenor, Nicholas Moore, Sixth Ward, James G. Barnett, H. A. Whitney, Seventh Ward, John Flintoft, Samuel Smith; Amos D. Clark, Clerk. Isaac M. Tucker, Clerk, appointed March 1, 1854.

NOTE: Supplement to city ordinance passed March 11, 1854, provides that aldermen be divided into two classes, and thereafter two aldermen be elected annually in each ward for the term of two years.

1854

Common Council, Lucius D. Baldwin, president; North Ward, L. D. Baldwin, William L. Meeker, West Ward, Shadrach, M. W. Cooper, East Ward, South Ward, James A. Prillham, H. N. Parkhurst, East Ward, Stephen H. Condit, John Peters, Fifth Ward, Nicholas Moore, George H. Young, Sixth Ward, Henry A. Whitney, George H. Doremus, Seventh Ward, Samuel Smith, Ignace Hark, Eighth Ward, John R. Crockett, Edward M. Dodd, William H. Pierce, Isaac M. Tucker, clerk.

1855

Common Council, William E. Layton, president; First Ward, William L. Meeker, Ebenezer C. Aber, Second Ward, William E. Layton, David W. Baldwin, Third Ward, H. N. Parkhurst, James W. Grover, Fourth Ward, John Dunham, Samuel A. Baldwin, Fifth Ward, Ellis F. Ayres, Samuel Richards, Sixth Ward, George H. Doremus, Richard H. Young, Seventh Ward, Lyman Hyde, Samuel Smith, Eighth Ward, John R. Crockett, Barney Dehart, Ninth Ward, Joseph Black, Edward A. Crane, Isaac M. Tucker, clerk.

1856

Common Council, Henry N. Parkhurst, president; First Ward, Ebenezer C. Aber, Richmond Ward, Second Ward, David W. Baldwin, Daniel Dodd, Jr., Third Ward, James W. Grover, Henry N. Parkhurst, Fourth Ward, Samuel A. Baldwin, David C. Littell, East Ward, Samuel Richards, John E. Ward, Sixth Ward, Reuben Holmeis, Edward P. Hand, Seventh Ward, Samuel Smith, William H. Pierce, Eighth Ward, Barney Dehart, J. W. E. Davidson, Ninth Ward, Joseph Black, Edward A. Crane, Isaac M. Tucker, clerk.

1857

Common Council, Henry N. Parkhurst, President; First Ward, Richmond Ward, Thomas B. Williams, Charles W. Allen, Second Ward, Daniel Dodd, Milton Baldwin, Third Ward, Henry N. Parkhurst, Washington A. Brintzington, Fourth Ward, John C. Littell, Owen McFarland, Fifth Ward, John E. Ward, John Lewis, Sixth Ward, Edward P. Hand, Henry L. Martin, Seventh Ward, William H. Pierce, Samuel Smith, Eighth Ward, J. W. E. Davidson, John H. Parker, Ninth Ward, Edward A. Crane, Augustus R. Rice, Tenth Ward, J. A. Brimington, James M.

James, Eleventh Ward, James H. Hartman, James A. Hartman, James M. Parker, Clerk, Isaac M. Lusk, Clerk, appointed Sept. 1, 1857.

1858

Common Council, Milton Baldwin, president; First Ward, Philetus W. Van, Thomas B. Williams, Second Ward, James M. Lusk, Third Ward, Washington A. Brintzington, Henry N. Parkhurst, Fourth Ward, Owen McFarland, Samuel Richards, Fifth Ward, John E. Ward, John Lewis, John E. Ward, Sixth Ward, Reuben Holmeis, Seventh Ward, Samuel Smith, William H. Pierce, Eighth Ward, James H. Parker, James Smith, Ninth Ward, Augustus R. Rice, George H. Young, Tenth Ward, James M. Lang, J. A. Pennington, Eleventh Ward, James G. Barnett, Clerk, Isaac M. Lusk, Clerk.

1859

Common Council, Nathaniel C. Ball, president; First Ward, Thomas N. Williams, Edward Peterson, Second Ward, Silas M. Todd, Daniel Dodd, Third Ward, Henry N. Parkhurst, Charles S. Macknet, Fourth Ward, Nathaniel C. Ball, David C. Dodd, Jr., Fifth Ward, John E. Ward, Thomas Dodd, Sixth Ward, Edward P. Hand, John Laible, Seventh Ward, Frederick Kolb, Samuel Smith, Eighth Ward, James Smith, John Flintoft, Ninth Ward, George H. Bruen, James D. Cleaver, Tenth Ward, J. A. Pennington, Eleventh Ward, C. H. James, Peter, Clerk, C. Perine, James G. Barnett, E. M. Leonard, clerk.

1860

Common Council, James D. Cleaver, president; First Ward, Edward Peters, Charles A. Young, Second Ward, Silas M. Todd, Samuel Halsey, Third Ward, Charles S. Macknet, J. C. Bardsley, Fourth Ward, David C. Dodd, Theodore Macknet, Nathaniel C. Ball, Fifth Ward, Thomas Dodd, J. W. Woodruff, Eleventh Ward, John W. Campbell, John E. Ward, Henry A. Whitney, Seventh Ward, Samuel Smith, Thomas McGrath, Eighth Ward, John Flintoft, James Smith, Ninth Ward, James D. Cleaver, George H. Bruen, Tenth Ward, James M. Lang, Benjamin L. Dodd, Eleventh Ward, James G. Barnett, J. E. Bathgate, E. M. Leonard, clerk.

1861

Common Council, Jerome B. Ward, president; First Ward, Charles A. Glaze, John Remer, Second Ward, Samuel Halsey, Silas M. Todd, Third Ward, J. C. Bardsley, Charles S. Macknet, Fourth Ward, Nathaniel C. Ball, John C. Littell, Fifth Ward, Jerome B. Ward, J. W. Woodruff, Sixth Ward, Bruce A. Williams, John Laible, Seventh Ward, Thomas McGrath, Samuel Smith, Eighth Ward, James Smith, Thomas Cates, Ninth Ward, George H. Bruen, James D. Cleaver, Tenth Ward, Robert Williams, C. Wiedemayer, Eleventh Ward, James E. Bathgate, James R. Young, Twelfth Ward, Michael P. Nerney, John Brill, E. M. Leonard, clerk.

1862

Common Council, Nathaniel C. Ball, president; First Ward, John Remer, James M. Smith, Second Ward, Silas M. Todd, J. A. Simonson, A. H. Woodruff, Third Ward, Charles S. Macknet, Joseph O. Nichols, Fourth Ward, John C. Littell, N. C. Ball, Fifth Ward, John W. Campbell, Jerome B. Ward, Sixth Ward, Joseph Burroughs, Joseph Harth, Seventh Ward, Daniel Murphy, Eighth Ward, George H. Bruen, Thomas Cates, James Smith, Ninth Ward, James D. Cleaver, Wm. H. Murphy, Tenth Ward, C. Wiedemayer, Robert Williams, Eleventh Ward, James R. Young, James Rowe, Twelfth Ward, M. P. Nerney, Herman Schalk, Thirteenth Ward, L. Reinhardt, John Laible, E. M. Leonard, clerk.

1863

Common Council, Nathaniel C. Ball, president; First Ward, James M. Smith, John Remer, Second Ward, A. H. Woodruff, Thomas J. Booth, Third Ward, Joseph O. Nichols, David C. Dodd, Jr., Fourth Ward, N. C. Ball, John C. Littell, Fifth Ward, Jerome B. Ward, David Anderson, Sixth Ward, Joseph Harth, Joseph Burroughs, Seventh Ward, Bernard Kearney, Daniel Murphy, Eighth Ward, James Smith, Thomas Cates, Ninth Ward, W. H. Murphy, James W. Bruen, Tenth Ward, Robert Williams, Thomas Cates, Eleventh Ward, James Rowe, James R. Young, Twelfth Ward, Herman Schalk, James Hart, Thirteenth Ward, L. Reinhardt, Herman Lee, E. M. Leonard, clerk.

¹ Died Dec. 1, 1858.

² Resigned.

³ Died Sept. 1, 1860.

⁴ Resigned.

⁵ Elected to fill vacancy Jan. 1, 1860.

⁶ Elected to fill vacancy Mar. 20, 1860.

⁷ Elected Sept. 2, 1860.

⁸ Elected Dec. 16, 1860, to fill vacancy.

¹ Died July 31, 1854.

² Elected to fill vacancy Aug. 12, 1854.

³ Resigned March 18, 1857.

⁴ Elected to fill vacancy March 24, 1857.

1864.

Common Council, Nathaniel C. Ball, president; First Ward, N. J. Demarest, Jos. Bauer¹; A. N. Grant²; Second Ward, M. H. Woodruff, Thomas J. Booth; Third Ward, Jos. O. Nichols, David C. Dodd, Jr.; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel C. Ball, John C. Littell³; Fifth Ward, Jerome B. Ward, David Anderson⁴; Sixth Ward, Joseph Barth, Jos. Burroughs; Seventh Ward, Bernard Kearney, Daniel Murphy⁵; Eighth Ward, James Smith, Thos. Castles; Ninth Ward, Wm. H. Murphy, Daniel W. Baker; Tenth Ward, Elfmio M. Noyes⁶, Jas. T. Vanness⁷, Thos. Gallen; Eleventh Ward, Jas. O'Neill, Jas. R. Young; Twelfth Ward, Herman Schlaik, James Hart; Thirteenth Ward, L. Reinhardt, Herman Ise; E. M. Leonard, clerk.

1865.

Common Council, Jerome B. Ward, president; First Ward, N. J. Demarest, Alexander Grant; Second Ward, James L. Hayes, A. H. Woodruff¹, T. P. Ranney²; Third Ward, C. S. Macknet, J. O. Nichols; Fourth Ward, N. C. Ball, George Peters; Fifth Ward, Abm. Turbett, Jerome B. Ward; Sixth Ward, Joseph Barth, John H. Landell; Seventh Ward, J. B. Pyle³, Bernard Kearney; Eighth Ward, Thomas W. Bracken, James Smith; Ninth Ward, Daniel W. Baker, William H. Murphy; Tenth Ward, Thomas Gallen, James T. Vanness; Eleventh Ward, James O'Neill, William D. Voorhees; Twelfth Ward, James Hart, Herman Schlaik; Thirteenth Ward, Herman Ise, L. Reinhardt; E. M. Leonard, clerk.

1866.

Common Council, Charles S. Macknet, president; First Ward, Charles J. A. Alexander Grant, Second Ward, Samuel Atwater, James L. Hayes, Third Ward, Francis Mackin, Charles S. Macknet; Fourth Ward, David S. Plume¹, Timothy W. Lord², George Peters; Fifth Ward, Benjamin Smith, Abraham Turbett; Sixth Ward, Theodore Horn, J. H. Landell; Seventh Ward, Andrew Atha, John Dwyer; Eighth Ward, Francis Quin, Thomas W. Bracken; Ninth Ward, Spencer Scott, Daniel W. Baker; Tenth Ward, A. C. Westervelt, Thomas Gallen; Eleventh Ward, James Rowe, William D. Voorhees; Twelfth Ward, George Lorenz, James Hart; Thirteenth Ward, Daniel Lauck, Herman Ise; William Ward, clerk.

1867.

Common Council, Daniel W. Baker, president; First Ward, Charles Joy, Alexander Grant, Jr.; Second Ward, W. C. Huntington, Samuel Atwater; Third Ward, Francis Mackin, William Stainsby; Fourth Ward, David S. Plume, William Robotham; Fifth Ward, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Selarge; Sixth Ward, Theodore Horn, James M. Patterson; Seventh Ward, Andrew Atha, John Dwyer; Eighth Ward, Francis Quin, Alexander Eagles; Ninth Ward, Spencer Scott, Daniel W. Baker; Tenth Ward, A. C. Westervelt, John Williams; Eleventh Ward, James Rowe, James O'Neill; Twelfth Ward, George Lorenz, James H. Tichenor; Thirteenth Ward, Daniel Lauck, W. J. Aschenback; William Ward, clerk.

1868.

Common Council, Daniel W. Baker, president; First Ward, Alexander Grant, Aaron O. Maine; Second Ward, William C. Huntington, John H. Kase; Third Ward, William Stainsby, Orson Wilson; Fourth Ward, William Robotham, T. W. Lord; Fifth Ward, Joseph Selarge, Ira Budd; Sixth Ward, James M. Patterson, Joseph Brothly; Seventh Ward, John Dwyer, Thomas R. Austin; Eighth Ward, Alexander Eagles, William A. Smith; Ninth Ward, Daniel W. Baker, Spencer Scott; Tenth Ward, John Williams, A. C. Westervelt; Eleventh Ward, James O'Neill, George Hadden; Twelfth Ward, James H. Tichenor, T. Wiedenmayer; Thirteenth Ward, W. J. Aschenback, Frederick Stephens; William Ward, clerk.

1869.

Common Council, Daniel W. Baker, president; First Ward, Aaron O. Maine, Caleb G. Crane; Second Ward, John H. Case, James Perry; Third Ward, Orson Wilson, William Stainsby; Fourth Ward, T. W. Lord, Walter L. Starr; Fifth Ward, Ira Budd, Edward Schickhaus; Sixth Ward, Joseph Brothly, Francis Goeken; Seventh Ward, Thomas R. Austin, Albert Feller; Eighth Ward, William A. Smith, John A. Flintoft; Ninth Ward, Spencer Scott, Daniel W. Baker; Tenth Ward, A. C. Westervelt, Thomas Slaight; Eleventh Ward, George Rudden, Charles Cain; Twelfth Ward, T. Wiedenmayer, Thomas O'Rourke; Thirteenth Ward, Frederick Stevens, George C. Wesmer, William Ward, clerk.

1870.

Common Council, Albert C. Westervelt, president; First Ward, Caleb G. Crane, Aaron O. Maine; Second Ward, James Perry, L. H. Armstrong; Third Ward, William Stainsby, Orson Wilson; Fourth Ward, Walter L. Starr, John C. Littell; Fifth Ward, Edward Schickhaus, Bernard Lynch; Sixth Ward, Francis Goeken, James L. Gurney; Seventh Ward, Albert Feller, James Malone; Eighth Ward, John A. Flintoft, Volney E. Ellis; Ninth Ward, Daniel W. Baker, Spencer Scott; Tenth Ward, Thomas Slaight, A. C. Westervelt; Eleventh Ward, Charles Cain, John Radel; Twelfth Ward, Thomas O'Rourke, T. Wiedenmayer; Thirteenth Ward, George C. Webner, Bernard Ruppel; James Gillen, clerk.

1871.

Common Council, Daniel W. Baker, president; First Ward, Aaron O. Maine, Caleb G. Crane; Second Ward, L. H. Armstrong, William H. Baldwin; Third Ward, Orson Wilson, William Stainsby; Fourth Ward, John C. Littell, Walter L. Starr; Fifth Ward, Bernard Lynch, Ira Budd; Sixth Ward, James L. Gurney, John Richard; Seventh Ward, James Malone, Henry R. Baker; Eighth Ward, Volney A. Ellis, Eli H. Reynolds, Samuel Castles, Jr.; Ninth Ward, Spencer Scott, Daniel W. Baker; Tenth Ward, A. C. Westervelt, Julius Steffens; Eleventh Ward, John Radel, James E. Bathgate; Twelfth Ward, T. Wiedenmayer, Thomas O'Connor; Thirteenth Ward, Bernard Ruppel, Frederick A. Traut; James Gillen, clerk.

1872.

Common Council, Daniel W. Baker, president; First Ward, Caleb G. Crane, James Reeve Sayre; Second Ward, William H. Baldwin, L. H. Armstrong; Third Ward, E. R. Pennington, Theodore Macknet; Fourth Ward, Walter L. Starr, Oscar Barnett; Fifth Ward, Ira Budd, William E. Greadhead, Edward Schickhaus; Sixth Ward, Volney A. Ellis, James L. Gurney; Seventh Ward, James Malone, Matthew McDowell; Eighth Ward, Samuel Castles, Jr., Eli H. Reynolds; Ninth Ward, Daniel W. Baker, James M. Durand; Tenth Ward, Julius Steffens, A. C. Westervelt; Eleventh Ward, James E. Bathgate, John Radel; Twelfth Ward, Thomas O'Connor, Frederick Bonykamper; Thirteenth Ward, Frederick A. Traut, John D. Harrison; Fourteenth Ward, James C. Ludlow, William Stainsby; Fifteenth Ward, Charles Kreidler, Henry R. Baker; James Gillen, clerk.

1873.

Common Council, James C. Ludlow, president; First Ward, James Reeve Sayre, John McLorinan; Second Ward, L. S. Armstrong, William H. Baldwin; Third Ward, Theodore Macknet, E. R. Pennington; Fourth Ward, Oscar Barnett, Henry D. Gould; Fifth Ward, Edward Schickhaus, Nicholas J. Fredericks; Sixth Ward, James L. Gurney, H. T. Dusenberry; Seventh Ward, Matthew McDowell, William M. Freeman; Eighth Ward, Eli H. Reynolds, Daniel Geary; Ninth Ward, James M. Durand, Isaac Champenois, Walter Greacen; Tenth Ward, A. C. Westervelt, Abram S. Staats; Eleventh Ward, John Radel, James E. Bathgate; Twelfth Ward, Frederick Bonykamper, Thomas O'Connor; Thirteenth Ward, John D. Harrison, Frederick A. Traut; Fourteenth Ward, James C. Ludlow, William Stainsby; Fifteenth Ward, Charles Kreidler, Henry R. Baker, James H. Muchmore; James Gillen, clerk.

1874.

Common Council, James C. Ludlow, president; First Ward, John McLorinan, James Reeve Sayre; Second Ward, William H. Baldwin, Henry C. Soden; Third Ward, Ed. R. Pennington, John C. Johnson; Fourth Ward, Henry D. Gould, John C. Littell¹, Henry J. Yates²; Fifth Ward, N. S. Fredericks³, William E. Greadhead, William B. Glasby⁴; Sixth Ward, H. T. Dusenberry, Julius C. Fitzgerald; Seventh Ward, William M. Freeman, Matthew McDowell; Eighth Ward, Daniel Geary, Eli H. Reynolds; Ninth Ward, Walter Greacen, James W. Miller; Tenth Ward, Abram S. Staats, A. C. Westervelt; Eleventh Ward, James E. Bathgate, Joseph Peram; Twelfth Ward, Thomas O'Connor⁵, Frederick Bonykamper; Thirteenth Ward, Frederick A. Traut, John D. Harrison; Fourteenth Ward, William Stainsby, James C. Ludlow; Fifteenth Ward, James H. Muchmore, William Carrollton; James Gillen, clerk.

1875.

Common Council, Albert C. Westervelt, president; First Ward, James Reeve Sayre, William E. Pine; Second Ward, Henry C. Soden, William H. Baldwin; Third Ward, John C. Johnson⁶, Oliver Reeves; Fourth

¹ Died.² Elected May 31, 1874, to fill vacancy.³ Resigned from ward.⁴ Elected March 21, 1875, to fill vacancy.⁵ Resigned from ward.⁶ Elected April 18, 1875, to fill vacancy.⁷ Resigned.⁸ Elected Oct. 9, 1876, to fill vacancy.⁹ Died.¹⁰ Elected Feb. 3, 1874, to fill vacancy.¹¹ Died.¹² Elected June 22, 1874, to fill vacancy.¹³ Died.¹⁴ Died 1875.

Ward, Henry J. Yates; J. W. Vanderveer, Fifth Ward, William E. Greathouse, John P. Hutton, Sixth Ward, J. C. Fitzgerald, James M. Patterson, Seventh Ward, Matthew McDermott, William M. Freeman, Eighth Ward, Eli H. Rasmussen, Charles Mass, William A. Smith, Ninth Ward, James W. Mott, Walter Gorman, Tenth Ward, A. C. Woodruff, Edwin Lister, Eleventh Ward, Joseph Patton, H. A. D. Schenck, Twelfth Ward, Frederick Roemer, Thomas M. N. Ripley, Thirteenth Ward, John D. Harrison, John Hunkle, Fourteenth Ward, James C. Ludlow, William Stainley, Fifteenth Ward, William Carrolton, William A. Frey, George K. Sutherland, clerk.

1870.

Common Council, William Stainley, president, First Ward, William E. Pine, William Titus, Second Ward, W. H. Brown, Joseph Colyer, Third Ward, Oliver Reeves, C. N. Frankford, Fourth Ward, J. W. Vanderveer, Henry D. Gould, Fifth Ward, John P. Hutton, William E. Greathouse, Sixth Ward, James M. Patterson, Jos. H. Woodruff, Seventh Ward, William M. Freeman, John McDermott, Eighth Ward, Charles Marsh, W. A. Smith, Ninth Ward, Walter Greacen, James W. Miller, Tenth Ward, Edwin Lister, Abram S. Staats, Eleventh Ward, H. A. D. Schenck, David Young, Twelfth Ward, Thomas M. N. Ripley, W. W. Hawkins, Thirteenth Ward, John Hunkle, C. H. Holzwarth, Fourteenth Ward, William Stainley, M. L. DeVoursney, Fifteenth Ward, William A. Frey, John G. Harrison, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1877.

Common Council, William Stainley, president, First Ward, William Titus, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, Second Ward, Joseph Colyer, Nicholas Van Ness, Third Ward, Charles N. Frankford, James S. Clark, Fourth Ward, Henry D. Gould, Carl F. Seitz, Herman W. Gedlicke, Fifth Ward, William E. Greathouse, Watson F. Larned, Joseph Pell; Sixth Ward, Jos. H. Wightman, William H. F. Fiedler, Seventh Ward, Francis Lemmon, James G. Irwin, Timothy Donnelly, Eighth Ward, William A. Smith, James L. Martin, Ninth Ward, James W. Wilson, George W. Hubbard, Tenth Ward, Alfred S. Staats, Edwin Lister, Eleventh Ward, David Young, Henry Lang, Twelfth Ward, William W. Hawkins, Jacob Kaiser, Thirteenth Ward, C. H. Holzwarth, John Hunkle, Fourteenth Ward, M. L. DeVoursney, William Stainley, Fifteenth Ward, John G. Harrison, Charles M. Theberath, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1878.

Common Council, David Young, president, First Ward, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, William Titus, Second Ward, Nicholas Van Ness, John B. Thorne, Joseph Colyer, Third Ward, John S. Clark, Wickliffe B. Durand, Fourth Ward, H. W. Gedlicke, John C. Littell, Fifth Ward, Stephen Pell, Stephen A. Gardner, Sixth Ward, W. H. F. Fiedler, Julius B. Bruns, Albert Ridler, Seventh Ward, Timothy Donnelly, James G. Irwin, Eighth Ward, James L. Marvin, Martin B. Provost, Ninth Ward, George W. Hubbard, Henry M. Wilson, Tenth Ward, Edwin Lister, Henry M. Mundy, Joseph Mueller, Eleventh Ward, Henry Lang, David Young, Twelfth Ward, Jacob Kaiser, W. W. Hawkins, Thirteenth Ward, John Hunkle, C. H. Holzwarth, Fourteenth Ward, William Stainley, M. L. DeVoursney, Fifteenth Ward, C. M. Theberath, John G. Harrison, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1880.

Common Council, David Young, president, First Ward, William Titus, David D. Bragaw, Second Ward, Joseph Colyer, Nicholas Van Ness, Third Ward, Wickliffe B. Durand, John S. Clark, Fourth Ward, John C. Littell, Herman W. Gedlicke, Fifth Ward, Stephen A. Gardner, Stephen Pell, Sixth Ward, Albert Ridler, William H. F. Fiedler, Frederick G. Kraus, Seventh Ward, James G. Irwin, Timothy Donnelly, Eighth Ward, Martin B. Provost, Aaron P. Littell, Ninth Ward, Henry W. Wilson, William C. Hammond, Tenth Ward, Joseph Mueller, Henry H. Mundy, Eleventh Ward, David Young, Henry Lang, Twelfth Ward,

William W. Hawkins, Jacob Kaiser, Thirteenth Ward, Charles H. Holzwarth, Frank L. Feind, Fourteenth Ward, M. L. DeVoursney, Elias A. Wilkinson, Fifteenth Ward, John G. Harrison, C. M. Theberath, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1880.

Common Council, David Young, president, First Ward, David P. Bragaw, Thirteenth Ward, Second Ward, Nicholas Van Ness, Joseph Colyer, Third Ward, John S. Clark, Eleazer A. Smith, Fourth Ward, H. W. Gedlicke, John C. Littell, Fifth Ward, Stephen Pell, James E. Fleming, Sixth Ward, Frederick G. Kraus, Aaron Payson, Seventh Ward, Timothy Donnelly, John Hagan, Eighth Ward, Aaron D. Littell, Martin B. Provost, Ninth Ward, William C. Hammond, Henry A. Lyon, Tenth Ward, Henry H. Mundy, Joseph Mueller, Eleventh Ward, Henry Lang, David Young, Twelfth Ward, Jacob Kaiser, John W. Ripley, Thirteenth Ward, Frank L. Feind, William Roemer, Fourteenth Ward, Elias A. Wilkinson, M. L. DeVoursney, Fifteenth Ward, C. M. Theberath, William Carrolton, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1881.

Common Council, David Young, president, First Ward, Pierson G. Dodd, David D. Bragaw, Second Ward, Joseph Colyer, William Wright, Third Ward, Eleazer Smith, Schuyler B. Jackson, Fourth Ward, John C. Littell, Joel W. C. Pool, Fifth Ward, Edward Schiekhan, Stephen Pell, Sixth Ward, Adam Turkes, Frederick G. Kraus, Seventh Ward, John Hagan, Thomas O'Connor, Eighth Ward, Martin B. Provost, Aaron P. Littell, Ninth Ward, Henry A. Lyon, George B. Sanford, Tenth Ward, Charles M. Sipp, Henry H. Mundy, Eleventh Ward, David Young, Henry Lang, Twelfth Ward, John W. Ripley, George W. Wiedenmayer, Thirteenth Ward, William Roemer, William Bonnet, Fourteenth Ward, M. L. DeVoursney, David H. Barnett, Fifteenth Ward, William Carrolton, Charles M. Theberath, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1882.

Common Council, Pierson G. Dodd, president, First Ward, Pierson G. Dodd, David D. Bragaw, Second Ward, J. W. Vanderveer, John K. Dodd, Third Ward, Aug. Dusenberry, Schuyler B. Jackson, Fourth Ward, Edwin Lister, Joel W. C. Pool, Fifth Ward, John W. Ripley, Stephen Pell, Sixth Ward, Adam Turkes, Frederick G. Kraus, Seventh Ward, John Hagan, Thomas O'Connor, Eighth Ward, M. B. Provost, Aaron P. Littell, Ninth Ward, S. Thomas Wilcox, George B. Sanford, Tenth Ward, A. James Payson, Henry H. Mundy, Eleventh Ward, Osceola Currier, William S. Ayres, Twelfth Ward, Louis Hallberg, G. W. Wiedenmayer, Thirteenth Ward, Thomas Hickey, William Bonnet, Fourteenth Ward, C. Edgar Sutherland, David H. Barnett, Fifteenth Ward, J. H. Muchmore, Charles M. Theberath, Jacob L. Sutphen, clerk.

1883.

Common Council, George W. Wiedenmayer, president, First Ward, Pierson G. Dodd, David D. Bragaw, Second Ward, J. W. Vanderveer, James Smith, Jr., Third Ward, Aug. Dusenberry, Franklin Murphy, Fourth Ward, A. C. Denman, Theodore C. Hewson, Fifth Ward, John W. Ripley, James F. Connely, Sixth Ward, Adam Turkes, Henry Henninger, Seventh Ward, John Hagan, Thomas O'Connor, Eighth Ward, Martin B. Provost, T. F. McKigan, Ninth Ward, S. Thomas Wilcox, George B. Sanford, Tenth Ward, A. James Payson, Henry S. Dunn, Eleventh Ward, Osceola Currier, Tyler Paruly, Twelfth Ward, Louis Hallberg, G. W. Wiedenmayer, Thirteenth Ward, Thomas H. Hickey, T. C. Eggerking, Fourteenth Ward, C. Edgar Sutphen, David N. Barnett, Fifteenth Ward, James H. Muchmore, C. M. Theberath, Samuel H. Pemberton, clerk.

1884.

Common Council, George W. Wiedenmayer, president, First Ward, David G. Bragaw, Pierson G. Dodd, Second Ward, James Smith, Jr., Warren J. Vanderveer, Third Ward, Franklin Murphy, Augustus Dusenberry, Fourth Ward, Theodore C. Hewson, Abram C. Denman, Fifth Ward, James F. Connely, George S. Smith, Sixth Ward, Henry Henninger, Richard G. P. Deffenback, Seventh Ward, William E. O'Connor, Patrick Callen, Eighth Ward, Thomas F. McKigan, Martin B. Provost, Ninth Ward, George B. Sanford, Thomas S. Wilcox, Tenth Ward, Henry S. Dunn, Gustav A. Ortmann, Eleventh Ward, Tyler Paruly, Osceola Currier, Twelfth Ward, George W. Wiedenmayer, John J. Clancy, Thirteenth Ward, Theodore C. Eggerking, Thomas H. Hickey, Fourteenth Ward, David H. Barnett, C. Edgar Sutphen, Fifteenth Ward, George W. Frey, Henry R. Baker.

¹ Resigned 1875. ² Elected 1876, to fill vacancy.

³ Died Dec. 27, 1876.

⁴ Elected at charter election to fill vacancy. ⁵ Died June 18, 1877.

⁶ Elected June 17, 1877, to fill vacancy.

⁷ Elected June 20, 1877, to fill unexpired term of Alderman McManis, deceased.

⁸ Resigned Sept. 7, 1877.

⁹ Died Aug. 19, 1878. ¹⁰ Resigned April 5, 1878.

¹¹ Elected to fill vacancy.

¹² Elected Nov. 18, 1878, to fill vacancy caused by removal of Alderman Fiedler from the ward.

¹³ Died. Lewis L. Carls elected to fill vacancy.

NEWARK CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1881.

Joseph F. Hesse, mayor; P. J. Quinn, comptroller; Henry C. Barry, city treasurer; Charles H. Gibson, auditor of accounts; Joseph Atkinson, city clerk; William B. Guild, Jr., city counsel; Horace J. Kenny, city attorney; John Jackson, recorder; James Charles Mason, street commissioner; John S. Shaeffer, city surveyor; John McLorinan, assessor of the poor; William J. Adkins, superintendent of almshouse; John S. Bell, chief of police; Charles W. Bannen, chief engineer of fire department; Julius Jaeger, clerk of Centre Market; Louis H. H. Jones, inspector of the market; William H. Jones, Jr., police justice; Samuel Bennett, J. B. Marston, Jr., health physician; William Watson, Jr., assessor; Aaron K. Baldwin, Jr., sergeant; Daniel Elliott, almshouse physician; August T. Schuessler, inspector of gas and gas-meters; Patrick Brady, superintendent of lamps; James Fitzsimmons, sealer of weights and measures; James Gilman, excise inspector; John Watson, license inspector.

Police Department.—The memory of man runneth not back to the time when there was not some sort of a vigilance officer in Newark. Beginning over two hundred years ago, when one constable was sufficient to quell riots, serve all kinds of legal papers then in use, and do the business of a "man of all work." He was a power in the land, and no one thought of disputing his authority, for he was a man of character and high standing in the community. But as time went apace, the numerous duties and responsibilities of the business official of the town increased; so much so, that in March, 1773, two persons were elected to that responsible position, viz.: Isaac Ogden and Sylvanus Baldwin. Ten years later (1783) it was deemed advisable to increase the constabulary force, and the freemen of Newark elected Sylvanus Baldwin, Obadiah Bruen, John Tichenor, Jacob Brookfield, Josiah Quimby, Stephen Fordham, Benjamin Lyon, Henry Ratan and William King constables for the ensuing year. In 1833, at the first election after the town had been divided into wards, the number was increased to ten, or one constable or policeman to about every fifteen hundred of the inhabitants of Newark. Jan. 1, 1884, there were in all a total of one hundred and sixty-four men on the police force of the city of Newark.

Chief, William H. Meldrum; Captain, Herman Beyer; Lieutenants, Edward Bergen, George T. Trowbridge, Peter F. Walker, Alfred C. Dowling, Benjamin H. Van Ness, Henry Schafer; Clerk, Charles Glori.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CITY OF NEWARK.

(continued.)

The Fire Department.—Prior to 1797 the inhabitants of Newark possessed no machinery for fighting fire and had no organized company for that purpose. It is probable that there never had

been a fire of any consequence in the community up to that time (except during the Revolutionary war, when the British burned the old academy), and the people seem never to have suffered any apprehension in regard to the destruction of their homes and other property. But they were suddenly aroused from their oblivion to danger. Early in January, 1797, the beautiful residence of Judge Elisha Boudinot, on Park Place, caught fire and was burned down. This disaster led to the organization of Newark's first fire company. The following call was issued:

"NEWARK, Jan. 16, 1797.

"Those of the inhabitants of Newark who have subscribed, and such as incline to subscribe, for a fire-engine for the use of the town are requested to meet to-morrow evening at the court-house, at the ringing of the bell, to consult on the purchase of an engine and also on the formation of two fire companies.

"ALEXANDER MACWHIRTER,
"CLERK OF THE TOWN."

The meeting was duly held, and a large number of persons subscribed to the fund for securing a safeguard against the element which had recently proved so disastrous. It does not appear, however, that an organization was effected at this meeting. The embers of the fire at Judge Boudinot's, however, had scarcely cooled when Caleb and Matthew Bruen's carpenter-shop was destroyed. This was on the 25th of January. The next evening one hundred and seventeen subscribers met, and a company was formed. It consisted of the best men in the town.

The first officers of what was known as the Newark Fire Association, elected Feb. 6, 1797, were as follows: President, William P. Smith; Vice-President, John N. Cunningham; Secretary, Jesse Baldwin; Treasurer, Samuel Hay; Standing Committee, James Hedden, Nathaniel Beach, William S. Pennington, Robert B. Canfield, Samuel Whitaker, Jolin P. Crane, Dr. Thomas Griffith; Assessors, Nathaniel Camp, Caleb Wheeler, Abraham Ward; Fire Wardens, Caleb Bruen, Isaac Alling, Thomas Ward, Joseph Brown, Jr.

The assessors were directed to make a fair and just valuation or appraisal of the house or houses or other buildings of each associator (always taking into consideration the exposed situation of such property to fire), to levy sums of money upon each associator in such proportion to the whole amount to be raised as the amount of the appraisal of his property bore to the amount of the whole valuation, and to perform various other duties.

The association adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the subscription for the purpose of raising money for the purchasing of fire-engines, so far as respects the members of this association, be done away with, and that no subscriber thereto, who is now or may be an associator prior to the first assessment, shall be held answerable to pay the sum he thereto subscribed, but that each associator shall be considered liable to be assessed, and to pay such sum or sums of money as the assessors, according to the principles of assessment, . . . shall levy upon him.

"Resolved, That three fire-engines be purchased for the use of this association, under the direction of the standing committee, of such powers

promptly on hand, the fire spread with uncontrollable rapidity to the east and west and in the rear. The supply of water was limited, and the gravity of the situation was increased by the bursting of the hose at an early stage of the conflagration. Fire companies were summoned from New York, Belleville, Elizabethtown and Rahway, and these, with the five Newark companies and a great number of citizens, battled the flames without a moment's rest for five hours. The victor, however, was the destroying element. It had made its way up and down Market Street, through to Mechanic Street, up and down that street on both sides and northward along Broad and Mulberry, consuming building after building, until almost the entire square was left in smouldering and blackened ruins. The State Bank building, a substantial brick structure on the southeast corner of Broad and Mechanic Streets, and the First Presbyterian Church were saved only through the most desperate efforts of the firemen. Among those who came from Elizabethtown to render assistance were two naval officers, Lieuts. Gedney and Williamson. They endeavored to check the advance of the flames by blowing up several buildings, but their efforts were not successful. The total loss was about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which, taking into consideration the relative values of money then and now and the relative wealth of the city at that time and the present was fully as large as would be a loss of one million dollars in 1884. Destructive as was this fire and distressing as were the consequences, the citizens expressed satisfaction that the demolition of property was not infinitely greater, as at one time it had threatened to be. In summing up its account of the fire, the *Daily Advertiser* said: "Great apprehensions were excited at one time that the whole eastern part of the city would be destroyed. But it was preserved, and great as the calamity is, there is still great cause for thankfulness for the protecting care of a merciful Providence." An instance of peculiar heroism and self-abnegation was chronicled by the same newspaper, as follows: "Alexander Kirkpatrick, a journeyman mechanic, signaled himself in saving Asa Torrey's house, upon the roof of which he was sometimes exposed to the billowy sheets of flame from the adjoining building, pouring water from buckets handed through the scuttle at the peril of his life." It seems that the recipient of this praise was as high-spirited as he was brave, for he declined a generous fee offered him by Attorney-General White as "an expression of his estimate of Kirkpatrick's services." He subsequently received the thanks of the city, formally tendered him by Mayor Halsey and the members of the Common Council, all of whom were present at the fire, and they also expressed their feeling of thankfulness to the firemen from New York, Elizabethtown, Belleville and Rahway. The burnt district was not completely rebuilt for many years.

By 1845 seven companies were in existence. They had a fierce fire to contend with in that year. On

Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, 1845, a fire broke out in a four-story brick building opposite Trinity Church. The inmates, who were sleeping when the alarm was given outside, were with difficulty aroused and saved. They had barely time to escape. The firemen worked diligently and judiciously, and there were many instances of bravery on the part of individuals which might be dwelt upon at length except for the pressure upon our space. Five houses were burned, and it was only by the supreme exertions of the company that the flames were prevented from spreading much further. Trinity Church was seven times fired by sparks, and yet the flames were so promptly extinguished that it suffered no damage of consequence. On this occasion the firemen drew their engines through two feet of snow. The *Sentinel* in its account of the occurrence, says: "We have ourselves witnessed no such examples of true prowess at a fire anywhere."

Eleven fire companies had been organized by 1854, besides one hose company and one hook and ladder company. On the 23d of August of that year, at one o'clock A.M., a very destructive fire occurred on Railroad Avenue. Two sides of a block were destroyed, and a loss of at least thirty-five thousand dollars was caused.

In June, 1854, the Town Councils, owing to grave abuses and serious disorder and rowdiness on the part of the firemen, locked up all of the engine-houses, and thus by a *coup d'état* practically disbanded the companies. The work of reorganization was then commenced, and the bad elements being eliminated, orderly and effective companies were soon brought into existence. The paid system, or rather a combination of the paid and volunteer systems was then adopted.

A fire which was attended by a very sad casualty, resulting in the loss of life, occurred on Wednesday morning, May 28, 1857. One of the factories of the Newark India Rubber Company was entirely destroyed. While giving orders to his men, Jacob Allen, foreman of No. 4, was buried by the falling of a wall, and had his head horribly crushed, causing instant death. John P. Thorn was severely injured, but recovered. Mr. Allen's death cast a feeling of sadness over the entire community. He was a brave and active fireman, and a highly-respected citizen. He was the builder of Engine No. 4, of which he had command. He was buried with firemen's honors, and his funeral was very largely attended. As the procession was returning from the cemetery an alarm was given, and the firemen, unmindful of their best clothing, rushed to their posts, and, as though inspired by the sad scene of the afternoon, worked gallantly in fighting out the flames. Allen's hat and horn are among the relics in the hall of the Exempt Association.

In 1860 thirteen companies were in existence. Prior to this time steamers had been introduced into

other cities, and it was strongly urged that the Council should procure one for Newark. The project was bitterly opposed by a majority of the volunteer firemen, but the time had come when a progressive step was demanded, and it was not long before steamers were procured. The "Minnehaha" and the "Washington" were brought to the city about the same time, in 1860, the former operated by the Exempt Company, No. 1, being the first actually purchased by the city. The first fire at which the "Minnehaha" was used was at James Ward's carpenter-shop, Sept. 4, 1860. It is noted in the newspapers of the time that this steamer performed valuable services at the zinc-works fire on Oct. 12, 1860. The steamers were first run by hand. When the first application for horses was made, the reply came that "it would be a long time before horses were used to draw steamers in Newark," but they were used in less than six months.

Gradually the old companies were disbanded and reorganized upon a better basis, and steamers supplanted the old hand-engines. At present the city has ten of them, all in good condition, and managed by companies of experienced men. Passaic, No. 2, was organized in 1862; Washington, or No. 3, soon afterwards; Moses Bigelow (now Northern Liberty), Nov. 12, 1864; Hiawatha, No. 5, in July, 1866; Franklin, No. 6, in the same year; Niagara, No. 7, on Christmas, 1869; Americus, No. 8, in 1873; Warren, No. 9, in the same year; Lincoln, No. 10, in 1874. There are also three truck or hook-and-ladder companies, of which Nos. 1 and 2, respectively the Union and Excelsior, were organized in 1873, and No. 3 in 1881. No. 1 Supply Company was formerly the Neptune Hose.

Following are statements showing the names of members of each company, together with dates of purchase of steamers at present in use, and other facts of interest.

MINNEHAHA STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 1.—First-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1860. Located at 810 Broad Street. *Members.*—James M. Price, James V. Hardin, John Tucker, Will R. Price, Jr., Charles J. Murphy, John E. Brinkley, Henry Fow, Isaac Engler, John E. Hill, Alfred S. Smith, Henry C. Feltz, Edward A. Bessford. *Permanent Men.*—Isaac P. Handcock, William H. Chandler, and William Gendie.

PASSAIC STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 2.—Second-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1862. Located at 810 Broadway and Clinton Streets. *Members.*—Lewis Harris, Robert H. Sordley, George M. Kirtz, James Walker, W. Henry Whitcomb, Michael McGowan, John Davis, Charles Wagner, John Taylor, Louis Walter, William C. Goodrich, William Van Doren. *Permanent Men.*—Arthur J. Stitt, William J. Smith, Herman L. Voligt.

WASHINGTON STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 3.—Third-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1860. Located at No. 757 and 758 Street. *Members.*—Andrew Bessinger, John Van Hook, Louis M. K., Arthur Amey, John Hadden, David Broth, William F. Jones, Philip Butty, James W. Vreeland, William W. Donald, Emil Meyers, Joseph Smith. *Permanent Men.*—Edward S. Clymer, John Van Duren, Elias B. Laflam.

NORTHERN LIBERTY STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 4.—Second-class, hook-tank, single horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1862. Located at 225 High Street. *Members.*—Robert F. Morgan, Robert H. Thompson, Stephen H. McKim, Timothy Bonn, Samuel Day, James

Newton, William C. Astley, J. L. Frank, Isaac S. Briston, Frank Gair, William A. Sander, George Miller. *Permanent Men.*—Thomas Laflam, J. L. Carter, Carl Gier, A. Decker.

HIWATHA STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 5.—Second-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1866. Located at No. 10 Broad Street. *Members.*—Alfred D. Dower, Charles B. Vandegriff, Frank A. Lowry, Morris Strong, Louis P. Fitzgerald, James E. Jones, Charles Whinnates, John W. Smith, Charles S. Pell, Nicholas E. Sney, Allison J. Coleman, James S. Johnson. *Permanent Men.*—Stephen, Asa C. Mott. This company has a four-wheel hose tender, built by Young & Co., of this city, in 1878, which carries eight hundred feet of hose. Both engine and tender in good condition. *Representatives.*—John W. Smith and James D. Johnson.

FRANKLIN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 6.—Second-class, "V" tank, single horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1866. Located at corner of Springfield Avenue and Court Street. *Members.*—John Williams, Thomas Leslie, Brainerd Brown, Horace Conner, Thomas Carroll, John Calton, Richard F. Jenkinson, Michael Callaghan, John Ditch, Anthony Melcher, Will Koenig, Jacob F. Schuler. *Permanent Men.*—Charles Ransom, James A. Moss, David D. Harrison. The company is using a 40-foot, 10-inch and 12-inch American two-wheel hose tender, which is a six-wheel hose tender. Their engine was burned on Van Hook street, the year. The engine in good condition. *Representatives.*—Albert Koenig and Thomas Koenig.

NIAGARA STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 7.—Third-class, single horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1866. Located at James Wallace Place and Warren Street. *Members.*—John Knicker, James McManagle, William F. Brown, George Lipsa, Michael E. Brown, J. F. H. Kall, James F. Hackett, James Brady, Robert R. Lawrence, John F. Brady, Thomas O'Toole, James J. Briston. *Permanent Men.*—Charles H. Green, Charles J. Handcock, William Gendie. This company has a four-wheel hose tender, built by Brandenburg & Novelle, of this city, in 1882, and carries eight hundred feet of hose, and is in good condition. Pump on engine in bad condition. *Representatives.*—Robert Lawrence and James McManagle.

AMERICUS STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 8.—Second-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1873. Located at Nos. 10 and 11 Summer Avenue. *Members.*—Robert Charles, Marcus W. Harris, William C. Stiff, William James, Thomas W. Kinsey, Joseph Brown, John Walker, Hugh Brady, William Weaver, Ezra P. Kitchell, William G. Spear, Leon E. Daniels. *Permanent Men.*—William D. Stiff, Joseph E. Sloan, William McKay. This company has a four-wheel hose tender, built by Brandenburg & Novelle, of this city, in 1882, and carries eight hundred feet of hose. Both engine and tender are in good condition. *Representatives.*—Joseph E. Sloan and John Walker.

LINCOLN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 9.—Second-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1874. Located at Nos. 10 and 11 Summer Avenue. *Members.*—Robert Charles, Marcus W. Harris, William C. Stiff, William James, Thomas W. Kinsey, Joseph Brown, John Walker, Hugh Brady, William Weaver, Ezra P. Kitchell, William G. Spear, Leon E. Daniels. *Permanent Men.*—William D. Stiff, Joseph E. Sloan, William McKay. This company has a four-wheel hose tender, built by Brandenburg & Novelle, of this city, in 1882, and carries eight hundred feet of hose. Both engine and tender are in good condition. *Representatives.*—Joseph E. Sloan and John Walker.

WARREN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, No. 10.—Second-class, double horizontal engine. Purchased by the city in 1874. Located No. 35 Astor Street. *Members.*—William H. Tenney, Frederick E. Ash, William H. Clark, William O. Harrison, David A. Swain, William J. Vossy, Albert A. Copan, William Clark, Robert H. Park, Abel N. Waters, John F. Nickel, Francis Decker. *Permanent Men.*—Henry B. McGowan, Edward W. Monroe, William E. Moore. This company has a four-wheel hose tender, built by Brandenburg & Novelle, of this city, in 1874, and carries eight hundred feet of hose. *Representatives.*—David A. Swain and Albert A. Copan.

UNION HOOK-AND-LADDER, No. 1.—First-class, two-horse Hartshorn trestle-ladder truck. Purchased by the city in 1875. Located at 823 Broad Street. *Members.*—John W. Vilet, William Ekal, Aug. R. T. Nafey, John A. Harris, Charles U. Tuttle, Albert Ayres, James N. Davis, William D. Hewson, Austin Davis, Charles S. Macknet, Eugene H. Harrison, William H. P. Ledentu, Frank E. Warner, Harry W. Hayes, Eugene Lammert. *Permanent Men.*—Robert Johnson, William F. Jones. *Representatives.*—William Ekal and L. A. Harris.

EXCELSIOR HOOK-AND-LADDER, No. 2.—First-class, two-horse E. B. Locomotive trestle-ladder truck. Purchased by the city in 1876. Located at No. 10 Pine Street. *Members.*—George W. Moore, Henry B. Williams, Joseph A. Deth, James B. Shiffer, John H. Bahrns, George A. Stevens,

John D. Stevens, Isaac W. Van Houten, Samuel M. Dalrymple, E. J. Van Vleet, George D. Van Vleet, Alexander J. Vandenburgh, H. A. Ashby, James H. W. Allen, Sidney C. Allen. *Representatives*—George T. 1865, Henry C. Morgan.

THOMPSON COMPANY, No. 1.—First-class horse truck, built by A. F. Thompson, Passaic, Pa., in 1880. Located at No. 82 Bruce Street. *Members*.—Thompson, Miller, Frank W. Maehler, Samuel Jones, Charles E. Morgan, Frederick Wolf, Edward I. Cooper, Samuel Grant, James B. Benson, Frederick Fisher, John B. Walzer, Charles Brantigan, Adam Trainer, William Koeyer, Daniel Warner, William E. Ogden. *Representatives*.—Mr. Joseph S. Spurr, Patrick Lynch. *Representatives*.—James R. Benson and Edward I. Cooper.

NEEDLE SUPPLY COMPANY, No. 1.—Built by Brandenburg & Noxle, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882. Located at No. 110 Market Street. *Members*.—Linden C. Crane, Socrates B. Wilkinson, Garret G. Brown, John S. Schofield, Eugene Vreeland, Henry Stivers, Frederick W. Ross. *Representatives*.—James Stevens, Alonzo D. Tordino. This company has a wagon built to carry eight hundred feet of hose, extinguishers, play pipes and structural. *Representatives*.—Garret G. Brown and Henry Stevens.

The chief engineers of the old department were as follows:

Abner D. Jones, from Dec. 2, 1844, to Dec. 7, 1846.

George W. Andrus, from Dec. 19, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1851.

Charles Crossley, from Dec. 2, 1851, to disbandment of old department.

After the reorganization of the department the succession of chiefs continued as follows:

George Jones, from June 1, 1864, to February, 1867.

William H. Whittemore, from February, 1867, to Jan. 8, 1861.

Henry C. Soden, from Jan. 8, 1861, to Jan. 2, 1866.

Adam Groel, from Jan. 2, 1866, to Jan. 8, 1867.

E. R. Carhuft, from Jan. 8, 1867, to July 1, 1870.

Adam Groel, from July, 1870, to January, 1871.

E. R. Carhuft, from January, 1871, to January, 1875.

William H. Brown, from January, 1875, to Jan. 15, 1876.

D. E. Benedict, from Jan. 15, 1876, to Jan. 21, 1884.

Charles W. Bannum, from Jan. 21, 1884.

The present assistant engineers are Augustus Krook, James Hanlin, James R. McMonagle and Francis Adams. The clerk to the chief is Frederick W. Ross; Superintendent of the Fire Alarm, Adam Bosch; Superintendent of Buildings, Isaac W. Townsend.

The present officers of the companies are,—

STEAMERS.

No. 1, Lewis M. Price, foreman; John B. Thorne, assistant foreman.

No. 2, Michael Mulvaney, foreman; Robert H. Seidler, assistant foreman.

No. 3, Andrew Bessinger, foreman; John Van Houten, assistant foreman.

No. 4, Robert E. Morgan, foreman; Robert H. Thompson, assistant foreman.

No. 5, Charles B. Vandegrift, foreman; James D. Jamison, assistant foreman.

No. 6, John Williams, foreman; Thomas Keelin, assistant foreman.

No. 7, William F. Bowland, foreman; George Livsey, assistant foreman.

No. 8, George W. Leffingwell, foreman; John H. Hastings, assistant foreman.

No. 9, Marcus W. Harris, foreman; Joseph Brown, assistant foreman.

No. 10, William Timney, foreman; David A. Swan, assistant foreman.

HORSE-AND-LADDER COMPANIES.

No. 1, John W. Vilet, foreman; William Exall, assistant foreman.

No. 2, Henry B. Williams, foreman; Samuel H. Dalrymple, assistant foreman.

No. 3, D. G. Miller, foreman; Frank W. Maehler, assistant foreman.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

S. B. Wilkinson, foreman; Fred W. Ross, assistant foreman.

The corporate history of the Newark Fire Department begins with the year 1837 when (March) it was constituted a body politic by act of the Legislature.¹

The act of incorporation expired in 1857, but by a supplementary act its powers were enlarged and extended for a further period of twenty years. The department was reincorporated by an act passed March 8, 1877, and revised in June, 1884.

The constitution of the fire department provides that "A fund, to be called the 'Newark Fire Department Fund,' shall be established with the moneys arising from fines belonging to the fire department, under the ordinances that have or may hereafter be passed by the Common Council of this city, and donations, and such other moneys as may hereafter be agreed upon," and that "the fire department shall be represented as follows, viz.: The engineers to send one; each engine, hook-and-ladder, hose or supply company and Exempt Association two representatives."

The general affairs of the association are conducted by the representatives appointed upon the foregoing plan. The department is now conducted as a combination of the volunteer and paid systems, and is progressing with considerable rapidity towards the abandonment of the features which belong to the former, and the adoption of a complete metropolitan system.

The oldest living firemen are Christian Rubsam and John P. Thorn, both of whom were admitted in 1838.

THE EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized Dec. 17, 1857. Originally, as now, all firemen were exempt from certain taxes during their term of service. The new city charter extended these privileges as follows: "Exempt firemen who have received or shall hereafter receive certificates, under the common seal, that they have served as firemen in the city for a period of seven years, shall be and remain thereafter exempt from tax, not exceeding three (now five) dollars in each year, and from serving as jurors, or in the militia in time of peace." The association was organized by those who were the beneficiaries of this provision. Its purpose, as stated in the constitution, is as follows: "The object of this Association shall be to provide means for the relief of distressed, sick or disabled members thereof and their immediate families, and in case of fire to render such assistance as the officers of this association may deem proper to direct, by the advice and consent

¹ By this act the following persons were constituted as the first representatives and officers of the department: Representatives, John R. Crockett, Edwin Ross, David B. Crockett, Horace J. Poirier, Edward R. Whitlock, Joseph Ward, William F. Newman, Jr., Merchant, Peter Dusenberry, George A. Van Wageningen, J. S. Thacker, T. C. Mandeville, George R. Welch, James Keene and Silas Merchant; Trustees, L. A. Sykes, L. A. Clearman, Isiah McGrath, Jabez Cook, George W. Andrus, Joel Tay, John R. Garthwaite, John N. Baldwin and Gifford Runyon. President, Moses Warr; Vice-President, David B. Crockett; Treasurer, Edward R. Whitlock; Secretary, James S. Gamble; Collector, Archibald Woodruff.

of the constituted authorities of the city. And in furtherance of this object, each member shall pay annually a sum not to exceed fifty cents towards the support of a fund, or in lieu thereof, any member may pay into the treasury the sum of five dollars, which shall constitute him a member for life of this association. He shall then forever be exempt from such annual dues."

The association has a large, handsomely furnished hall in the third story of No. 2, house, Mulberry and Clinton Streets, and preserves there many interesting relics of the fire companies of by-gone days. Its present officers are as follows.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1880.—President, J. Frank Hanson, Vice-President, A. Reed Cook, Secretary, Horace H. Brown, Treasurer, Arthur Keller.

TRUSTEES.—Henry A. Lyon, James H. Brown.

CLERGYMEN.—William R. Price, William Goddard, James R. Johnson, Henry P. M. Kistner, William T. Wilson.

STANDING COMMITTEE.—William J. Smith, William R. Price, Charles Rannen.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—This association was instituted Oct. 1, 1874, and incorporated Sept. 1, 1875. It is in a flourishing condition, and holds monthly meetings in Firemen's Hall. Following is a list of its officers:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1880.—President, Henry A. Lyon, Vice-President, Joseph F. Slack, Treasurer, Arthur Keller, Secretary, Henry P. M. Kistner, Isaac W. Fawcett, Martin Brown, William T. Wilson, Horace H. Brown, James A. Johnson, David R. Wynn, James V. Hamann.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF NEWARK.

First Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian Church of Newark appears to be the oldest fully organized Church of Christ of any denomination within the State of New Jersey. There were small Swedish Churches on the banks of the Delaware, but these were on the west side of the river, within the boundaries of Delaware and Pennsylvania. A few Dutch congregations may have existed temporarily in some parts of the State, but except the old First Dutch Church in Bergen, I cannot learn, says Dr. J. F. Stearns, that any remnants of them now survive; and though the old First Dutch justly claims priority by a few years over all others by its occupancy of this territory, it had no minister, and of course had but an incomplete organization until after a lapse of several generations.

The only organization for divine worship in the English language which can compare at all with this in point of age is the venerable sister church in Elizabeth. But that can furnish no historical proofs prior to 1682, when the church in Newark had erected and completed its house of worship. It is true that

the settlement of Elizabethtown was commenced earlier than that at Newark. It must be remembered that up to the month of August, 1665, only four families, if so many—some say only two—had found their residence there, and the next accession to their numbers was that of Governor Philip Cartaret and his thirty English gentlemen and servants, a company not likely, from their antecedents, to readily coalesce with the four other families in forming an establishment of Puritan worship and ordinances. Therefore it is clear that this was the pioneer fully organized and equipped religious organization in the State.

The pioneers of the settlement on the low banks of the Passayak were a sturdy, law-loving, God-fearing, church-going people, bringing with them all the traditions of the Puritan fathers, and would no more think of locating without their minister than they would without the common necessities of life; therefore they brought with them the Rev. Abraham Pier-



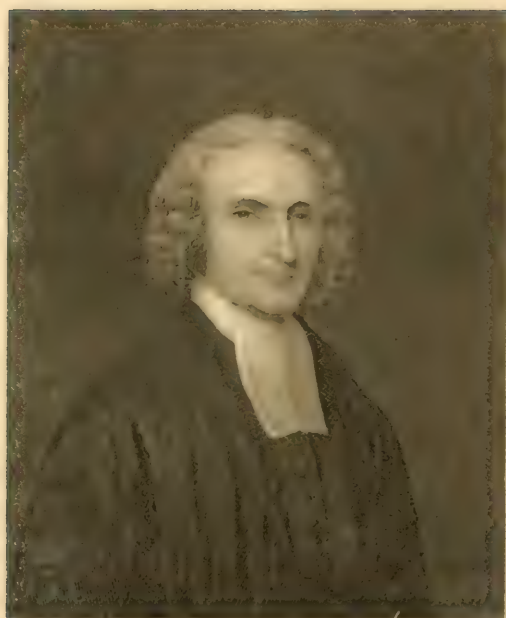
FIRST CHURCH IN NEWARK.

son, who for many years ministered to their spiritual wants.

No sooner had the pioneers planted their standard upon the soil than they began to look around for a place where to erect an altar to the Most High.

FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE.—The first movement, however towards the erection of a house of worship was made Sept. 10, 1668, when the town voted to "build a meeting-house as soon as may be," and, for the better carrying it to an end, made choice of Deacon Ward, Sergt. Harrison and his son John, Sergt. Edward Riggs and Michael Tompkins, "with full power for the management of the building," promising "to lend their best help according to their proportions" whenever due warning should be given, and requiring each man to work at least two days if called out, or give satisfactory reason to the contrary.

Soon after this, a bargain was made with three of the committee—viz., Deacon Ward, Sergt. Harrison,



Ch. Johnson

west side of Broad Street, a little south of the site of the old one, or nearly opposite the site of the present church.

Up to this time, or up to the ordination of Rev. Dr. Webb by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, this church worked upon a Congregational basis, as that operated upon by the churches of that branch of the Christian family in New England. The reasons for the change in church polity, we cannot speak of here; but suffice it to say that the change was made without a jar or discord of any kind. The precise date when this church united with or became a member of Presbytery is not definitely known, but is supposed to be in 1720, when Rev. Dr. Webb made his first appearance in the Synod.

CHARTER GRANTED BY BELCHER.—During the ministry of Mr. Burr there is very little in the town records relative to the affairs of this congregation. The process of separation between civil and parochial affairs had been going on gradually for many years. During the same administration it was thought best to complete the separation between civil and ecclesiastical affairs, or between church and State, by securing for this church a distinct corporate existence. Accordingly, on June 7, 1753, during the administration of Governor Belcher, to whose kind regards the Presbyterians in this region were much indebted, a charter was obtained for that purpose, headed with the words, "George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," etc., "one body, politic and corporate, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark." The trustees named in this charter were Christopher Wood, John Crane, Nathaniel Camp, Joseph Camp, Jonathan Sergeant, Joseph Riggs and Israel Crane.

* The Minister & Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Church, at the time being, of the members of the same are empowered to suppress any Feoffee, and to fulfil all vacancies that may from time to time occur, by electing to that office suitable persons out of the Congregation.

This charter, with some slight modifications, is the same under which the congregation holds its corporate existence and privilege at the present day.

PARSONAGE PILLAGE.—The successor of Aaron Burr was the patriotic Rev. Dr. McWhorter, whose name stands enrolled beside the most heroic of the Revolutionary war. During his ministry the colonies threw off the yoke of Great Britain, and during that terrible struggle church matters in Newark, as elsewhere, were at a stand-still. Patriotic devotion ran high, and British cruelty and oppression was equally rampant. The tools of the Crown hesitated not to destroy everything in their way that was hinted at as belonging to what they were pleased to term "rebels." Dr. McWhorter himself speaks of having "fled before the enemy in 1776, when the British troops took possession of the town," at which time the ancient records of this church, with many books of his own, being left in the parsonage, were destroyed. Many of

the inhabitants escaped to places of greater safety, and those who remained were in constant fear of surprise.

THE SECOND LIBERTY REPARATE AND PRESENT EDIFICE BUILT.—Less than fifty years after the second house of worship had been built, on the walls of which, when knee-high, Dr. McWhorter thought all the people of Newark could sit, had become too small, or, in other words, the congregation had become too large to be accommodated in the old house, and it had also become somewhat the worse for wear, and needed repairing and enlarging, and in 1775 a proposition was made to repair and enlarge it, but "after consulting various architects" the decision was only to repair it and give it a new roof, and this decision was carried into effect the following year.¹

The people, however, were not satisfied with what had been done, and various meetings were held on the subject, especially during the period extending from 1768 to 1773. At length, in 1774, under the stimulus given to the spirit of enterprise, the erection of "a new and large church" was undertaken in earnest. The amount agreed upon, two thousand pounds was immediately raised, a site was selected, materials brought together and trenches for the foundation actually dug. But the breaking out of the war just at that time frustrated the plan, and the material was scattered and lost.²

The war was now ended, and the Newark colony again put on a business air, and everything was again prosperous, and the good work once more resumed.

PRESENT CHURCH EDIFICE.—In September, 1787, the foundations of the present church edifice were commenced. Tradition says, and of course tradition would not miss the truth, especially in church matters, that on the appointed day the pastor and people assembled on the ground and took their stations according to age and office, forming an oblong square. The pastor, standing at the northeast corner, made a

* As has been stated, the building was about 150 feet long, and the pulpit stood at the west end, between two windows. Behind the pulpit was a seat for the deacons, the singing, when the money was distributed, was Mr. James Isaac Crane, a generous benefactor of the cause. That president with great admiration. On each side of the pulpit was a large square pew; one was occupied by the minister's family and the other by the church members. A block of ground between was reserved as the vestibule of the church. Two rows of the house were reserved for long benches, and in the middle aisle descended the bell-rope, where the old sexton chose to perform his duty at the sound of the congregation.

* It was to stand on "School-house Hill," that is, on the south side of Market Street, just off Broad where there was a considerable congregation. The school edifice was in the "Old City Hall," where the house was now occupied by the "Boys' Home," opposite Library Hall.—(Ed.) Dr. McWhorter said the people were not perfectly agreed about the location. On the breaking out of the war it was a secret the trustees, Ebenezer and Ebenezer Baldwin—loaded all the metal which had been collected for the hollow-iron team, and buried it in the woods known as the "short swamps," near the highway now known as Elm Street, and about a mile from Mulberry Street. (This spot is supposed to be what is now known as Maple Island, south of the Pennsylvania Railroad.) When peace was restored the good deacons distributed the scattered treasure and brought it to town again, and probably used it near the corner of the new edifice.

short address and offered prayer. Then he broke the ground by taking out with his own hand the first spadeful of earth. Deacon Caleb Wheeler, standing by his side, took the next, and then the rest followed in their turn till the whole were at work, and the opening of the trenches was completed in a few hours.

forests, selecting timber which had been given to him and encouraging the workmen. And when we consider how the work was carried on,—namely, by joint contributions of labor and materials from the whole congregation—it is truly wonderful that an edifice of such beauty of proportions and completeness of finish

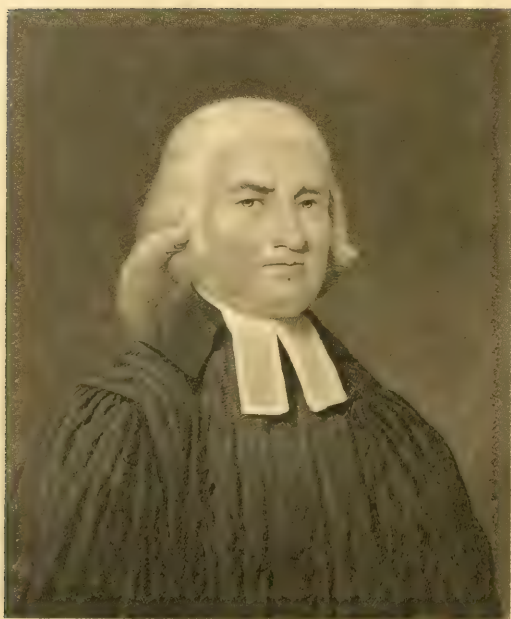


FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK.

The erection of this large and beautiful edifice of brown stone—a very serious undertaking for the people as they were then situated—was due in a great measure to the indomitable zeal and perseverance of Rev. Dr. McWhorter. "So zealous was he to serve and animate the congregation," said Dr. Griffin, "that during the following winter he was daily in the

should have been accomplished.¹ Truly it stands a noble monument, both "of the generosity and public

¹ Dr. McWhorter thus described it: "Its dimensions are one hundred feet in length, including the steeple, which projects eight feet. The steeple is two hundred and four feet high; two tiers of windows, five on a tier, on each side; an elegant large Venetian window in the rear, behind the pulpit; and the whole finished inside in the most handsome manner,



Rev. Macpherson

The enthusiasm over the Sunday-school of the First Church was not confined to its gallery, but in every part of the town small schools were started for all ages and conditions. Colored people were not overlooked, for the seats in the gallery on each side the singers and fronting the pulpit were set apart for their use, and they were soon filled. One of the small schools that sprang up at this time was opened by Miss Eliza Campbell in her own house. The children were gathered from the streets while playing on the Sabbath, and were taught by her, and prepared to enter the church-school. Another was by Mrs. Joseph Congar, also in her own house; while a third was established in the Fair Street school-house. The teachers of these schools were all members of the First Presbyterian Church.

There are strong evidences that the first fourteen little girls, with their two teachers, were the founders of all the Sabbath-schools that have been organized in the State. The Rev. Dr. McDowell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, on hearing of Anna Richards' Sunday-school in Newark, at once called the attention of his congregation to the subject. The scheme meeting with general favor, he proceeded without delay to organize a similar school in his church.

And it is a matter of record that neither the First Church in Newark, now two hundred and eighteen years old; the Elizabethtown Church two hundred and seventeen; the First Church in Woodbridge, two hundred and eight; nor the First Church in Orange,—the four oldest churches in the State,—had a Sunday-school prior to the date of Miss Richards' work.

The first Sabbath-school organized under the auspices of the Presbytery was by Rev. Burr Baldwin in 1815. He drew up a plan, first, for the children that had not the privilege of a day-school, but concluded to extend the benefits to all classes,—to the rich as well as the poor, to the colored as well as the white children,—and that the instruction should be principally of a religious character. Mr. Baldwin suggested his plan to Rev. Drs. Griffin and Richards, who expressed their approbation of it, and a few days later brought it before the ministers at their Presbyterial meeting. Ministers and elders spoke in such favorable terms of the plan that on their return from the Presbytery they urged Mr. Baldwin to proceed at once. He did so, and soon notice was given that the school would be opened in the academy, where the post-office now stands, on the first Sunday in May, at 3 P.M.

Appreciating the usefulness of the school at the Academy, Dr. Griffin expressed a desire that a Sunday-school should be organized in the upper part of the city. The Orange Street school-house was selected for that purpose and the hour fixed at four o'clock, so that Mr. Baldwin could be at the opening of both schools the same day. These schools closed in November and were reopened in the spring; but as the education of the colored people before this

year had been neglected, it was decided that a school for their benefit be kept up during the winter, and accordingly the basement of the academy was fitted up, and a school on the Lancasterian plan opened. The success of this effort may be judged from the fact that during the winter there was an attendance of three hundred pupils of all ages.

Three years later, or in 1818, the first Sunday-school known in that part of the State was started in Springfield by Miss Catharine Campbell, in a room fitted up for the purpose on her father's premises. It was opened with three teachers,—Miss Catharine Campbell, afterwards Mrs. Wilbur, of Orange, Miss Eliza Campbell and Miss Duyckinck, and fifty scholars. A few months later the school more immediately connected with the church at Springfield was organized by Miss Mary Ten-Broeck and Miss Mary Hutchings, the late Mrs. Samuel Halsey, of Newark. It opened with five teachers and one hundred scholars. The first Sunday-school in Trinity Church was started by Miss Mary Gifford at her own home, and had its origin in her efforts to instruct and keep out of mischief some boys who played in front of the house.

Second Presbyterian Church of Newark.—In the early part of the year 1810 a number of individuals residing in the upper part of the town of Newark, and members of the First Presbyterian Church, being impressed with the importance of having a Second Presbyterian Church, adopted incipient measures for the accomplishment of this object. A year before this, at a meeting of the members of the First Church, it was resolved that it was "advisable for this society to build another meeting-house;" but no successful movement was made till the time above mentioned for the establishment of a second church. On the 18th of June, 1810, the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid with appropriate religious services by Rev. Samuel Whelpley. The building was dedicated to the worship of God, Sept. 30, 1811.

At a meeting of the congregation, held Jan. 12, 1811, the following persons were elected trustees, viz.: James Hedden, Joseph T. Baldwin, David Doremus, John N. Cumming, Marcus B. Douglass, James Conley, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, who took the oath of office April 22d of the same year.

At another meeting of the congregation, held Jan. 23, 1811, of which Rev. James Richards, D.D., was moderator, a call was made out to Mr. Hooper Cumming, to take upon him the pastoral office among them. In April following the congregation was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Jersey, and on October 3d of the same year Mr. Cumming was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. Stephen Thompson preached the sermon, from I. Cor. i. 21, Rev. James Richards, D.D., presided,

¹ From data furnished by Rev. J. Few Smith, D.D.



Truly yours
E. Brown

and gave the charge to the minister, and Rev. Amzi Armstrong, D.D., addressed the people.

The church was organized in October, 1811. At a meeting of the members of the church, held Nov. 6, 1811, when a sermon was preached by Dr. Richards, from Hebrews xiii. 1, the following persons were elected to the office of ruling elders, viz.: Nathaniel Douglas, Joseph L. Keene, and Aaron Ward; the first two were also chosen and set apart to perform the duties of deacons.

At the organization of the church, there were ninety-three members, all of whom were dismissed and recommended by the First Presbyterian Church. The whole number of persons who have been connected with the church is two thousand four hundred and eight. Thirteen hundred and forty-one were received on certificate, and one thousand and sixty-seven on examination. In 1884 there were in communion with this church six hundred and forty-three.

The church edifice is of stone, stuccoed, and is located on the corner of Washington and James Streets. There are connected with this church two chapels and two missions. Total value of church property, fifty thousand dollars.

The pastors of this church have been,—

Rev. Hosper Cummings,¹ settled Oct. 4, 1811; dismissed Jan. 2, 1815.
Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D.D.,¹ settled June 29, 1815; dismissed October, 1821.
Rev. Philip C. Hay, D.D.,¹ settled Dec. 17, 1822; dismissed July 11, 1833.

Rev. Ebenezer Cheever,¹ settled April 23, 1831; dismissed Aug. 26, 1845.

Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D.D.,¹ settled Dec. 15, 1845; dismissed April 5, 1851.

Rev. George L. Prichard, associate,¹ settled Nov. 6, 1850; dismissed April 15, 1851.

Rev. Joseph Few Smith, the present pastor was settled Dec. 23, 1851.

The following is a list of those who have been and are still the ruling elders in this church:

Nathaniel Douglas, ordained November, 1811; dismissed May, 1814.
Joseph L. Keene, ordained November, 1811; died March, 1827.
Aaron Ward, ordained November, 1811; dismissed January, 1832.
John C. Burnett, ordained October, 1816; dismissed January, 1832.
John Ward, M.D., ordained October, 1816; died June, 1830.
Abraham Miller, ordained October, 1819; dismissed October, 1828.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, ordained March, 1817; dismissed May, 1840.
Abraham K. Ward, ordained March, 1817; dismissed January, 1832.
Hugh McDougall, ordained April, 1817; dismissed May, 1818.
Halsted Cox, ordained September, 1821; died August, 1836.
Theodore Frøhlinghusen, ordained September, 1822; dismissed January, 1840.

David J. Hays, ordained September, 1824; died March, 1835.
Samuel Morris, ordained December, 1827; died April, 1839.
Robert Baldwin, ordained December, 1827; died April, 1832.
Alexander N. Dougherty, ordained December, 1827; dismissed May, 1834.

John Tracy, ordained December, 1827; died February, 1841.
Martin P. Powers, ordained June, 1830; dismissed January, 1844.
David Doremus, ordained June, 1830; died February, 1861.
Isaac Van Wageningen, June, 1836; died December, 1877.
John C. Pitt, ordained December, 1840; dismissed May, 1842.
Daniel Pierson, ordained December, 1840; died November, 1842.
Samuel Riker, ordained December, 1844; died August, 1849.
Stephen Haff, ordained December, 1844; dismissed May, 1845.

Morris Stiles, ordained February, 1841; died July, 1859.
David W. Cope, ordained December, 1841.
Joseph H. Jackson, M.D., ordained November, 1847; died 1857.
Moses Ford, ordained November, 1847; dismissed November, 1852.
William B. Sayre, D.D.,¹ settled Nov. 1847; died November, 1890.
John Provost, ordained November, 1847; dismissed December, 1860.
J. Reeve Sayre, ordained November, 1854.
Samuel N. King, ordained May, 1861.
Charles Ward, ordained May, 1861.
William S. Ward, M.D., ordained May, 1864.
Joseph D. Harrison, ordained May, 1864.
Charles Little, ordained February, 1876.
Edward F. Baldwin, ordained February, 1878; died 1888.
George H. Craig, ordained February, 1878; dismissed 1882.
Charles Van Dusen, ordained February, 1878.
Livingston Brewster, ordained February, 1878.

Officers of the church and congregation for 1884:

Pastor, Rev. Joseph Few Smith, D.D., Irving Place, David W. Cope, J. Reeve Sayre, Samuel N. King, Caleb S. Ward, William S. Ward, M.D., Joseph D. Harrison, Charles Little, Charles Van Dusen, Livingston Fowmth; Trustees, Linus Littell, (president) Joseph Ward, Geo. D. G. Moore, A. Stephen B. Pratt, David D. Briggs, Hezekiah Thompson, John C. Harrison, secretaries and treasurer.

Third Presbyterian Church.—In 1824, the overgrowth of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church made the organization of this church a necessity. Some dissension in regard to the choice of a pastor hastened the separation, and on June 8, 1824, fifty-six of the members of First Church took letters of dismissal, and organized what is now known as the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark. They immediately built a church edifice at what is now No. 911 Broad Street, and called the Rev. Joshua T. Russell as their pastor. Two-sevenths of the real estate, (except the church and lecture-room and the land upon which they stood) of the First Church were appropriated to the Third Church and congregation. Mr. Russell's pastorate was quite successful, he remaining with the church seven years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D.D., who remained six years. He was followed in the pastorate of this church for four years by Rev. Selah B. Treat, who was succeeded by Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, who served very acceptably for eleven years, when he was called to another charge, and in 1854 the present pastor, Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D.D., was called and installed in October of that year.

REV. ELIJAH RICHARDSON CRAVEN, D.D.—The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Washington, March 28, 1824. He was the only child of Elijah Richardson Craven, M.D., and Sarah Eccleston Landreth, of Somerset County, Md. His father was a physician in Washington, and was one of the original professors in the Medical Department of the Columbian College. In consequence of an accident the father died in 1823, four months before the birth of his son.

The Rev. Dr. Craven passed the first years of his life in the national capital, which indeed continued to be his home until his settlement in the ministry. In 1840 he entered Princeton College, of which institution his father and one of his father's uncles had been alumni, and where he was himself graduated in

¹ Deceased.

1842. During the two years following his graduation he prosecuted the study of law in the city of Washington. In 1844 he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, in connection with which he remained for four years. In 1847, while yet a student in the seminary, he was appointed tutor of mathematics in the college, and shortly after he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Baltimore. In the fall of 1849 he supplied the pulpit of the venerable Presbyterian Church of East Hampton, L. I. From that congregation he received a unanimous call to become their pastor, which, however, he was compelled to decline in consequence of serious illness resulting from the severity of the climate. Returning to New Jersey, he was, Feb. 27, 1850, ordained by the Classis of New Brunswick and installed pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Somerset County. He remained as pastor of that church until the fall of 1854, when, on the 31st of October, he was installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, from which he had a short time before received a unanimous call. In the pastorate he still continues, after a term of service of more than thirty years. Throughout his long ministry in Newark he has been specially active in the work of church extension. He has been privileged to organize two churches, Wickliffe and Calvary, that went out as colonies from his own, and he has been for many years chairman of the church extension committee of the Presbytery of Newark.

In 1859 Dr. Craven was elected a trustee of his *alma mater*, Princeton College, at which time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. In 1865 he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church [O. S.] a director in the Princeton Theological Seminary, in the place of the venerable Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth, who had been removed by death. Previous to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church he was, for many years, a member of the Old School Board of Foreign Missions; at the time of the reunion he was transferred to the Board of Church Erection, in connection with which he still remains as an active member.

Dr. Craven has frequently represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly; he has taken part in many of the most important actions of that body, and has been a member of many of its most important committees. For six years he was chairman of the committee on the revision of the book of discipline, the result of whose labors was in 1884 adopted as part of the constitution of the church.

Dr. Craven is descended on the side of both his father and mother from old American stock; both his parents, three of his grandparents, five of his great-grandparents, and many of remote generations were born on this side of the Atlantic. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Craven, immigrated in 1728, and settled in Monmouth County, N. J., when he married

Elizabeth Walling, who was descended from a family that, originally settling in New England, had been for several generations citizens of New York, and finally of New Jersey.

Thomas Craven passed his entire life, after coming to America, in New Jersey, his occupation being that of a classical and mathematical teacher. He was the father of a large number of children, several of whom themselves became parents. Thomas, the eldest son, settled early in life in Ohio, in which State and in others adjacent he has many descendants. Gershom, the third son, was graduated at Princeton in 1765. He settled as a physician at Ringoes, where he remained until his death at an advanced age. His descendants may be found principally in the States of New York and New Jersey. One of these is Admiral Thomas T. Craven, of the United States navy, who, in the war of the Rebellion, commanded the frigate "Brooklyn," which was one of the fleet that, under the command of Admiral Farragut, captured the forts below New Orleans. A younger brother of Admiral Craven, Augustus M. Craven, commanded the monitor "Tecumseh," which led the fleet of Farragut in the attack on the rebel fortifications of Mobile Bay, and which was destroyed in the beginning of the action by a torpedo. The pilot of this ship, who was the sole survivor of the disaster, narrates the following incidents: He was alone with Commander Craven in the pilot-house as they bore down upon the forts. When the explosion took place both sprang for the companion-way, the only way of escape from the sinking ship. The commander reached the head of the passage first, but, drawing back, he touched his cap, and said, "After you, sir." The pilot escaped; the commander, who, in the spirit of the true hero, must provide for the safety of all under his command before he seeks his own, perished. Another brother, Alfred W. Craven, was for many years chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department of New York City. Joseph, the fourth son, has many descendants in different parts of the country.

John, the second son of Thomas, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. During his early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; some time before the Revolution he entered into the employ of Robert Morris, the great financier, and was, with Morris, engaged in the civil service of the Continental Congress. On the organization of the Federal government, he was one of the first appointed to civil office, the duties of which he performed first at Philadelphia and subsequently at Washington, where he died in 1831, at an advanced age. His descendants are to be found in Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His second wife, Nancy Richardson, was the grandmother of Dr. Craven. She was born in Penn's Manor, Pa., opposite Newton, and was descended on both sides from the original settlers of that State. At one time during the Revolution her father and seven brothers, the youngest a lad of fourteen, were

A call was then laid before the Presbytery from the said church, addressed to the Rev. Charles Hoover, who had at a former stage of the proceedings of Presbytery been received from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, which call having been read and approved, was placed in the hands of Mr. Hoover, and by him accepted. The Presbytery then made arrangements for his installation at seven o'clock on the evening of the same day, at which time the installation took place, when Rev. David Magie, of Elizabethtown, preached the sermon from Romans xi. 13,—“For I speak to you, Gentiles, inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office.” Rev. A. D. Eddy presided and gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. John Ford to the people.

The records of the session inform us that the petitioners for this new organization had previously advised with the sessions of all the other Presbyterian Churches of the city,—then only three in number, now sixteen,—and had entered upon this enterprise with the approval of them all; that the elders who had been chosen and set apart to that office for the church were James N. Hedden, Charles C. Williams and Daniel Price; and that the following persons were elected trustees: John Hays, Calvin Baldwin, Ezra D. Crane, Josephus W. Saunders, Nathan Hedges, Frederick B. Betts and Daniel D. Benjamin.

Thus this church was organized and fully equipped with the requisite officials for church life and church work, with a fair complement of members,¹ and all in a single day. Only three of the sixty original constituents are now in connection with the church with which they thus early identified themselves, viz.: Joseph Dalrymple, Mrs. Martha L. Pierson and Mrs. Caroline C. Douglass. Others of the number are still living, but in other church relations. Only a small remnant of the whole, however, are anywhere within the pale of the visible church; the larger majority of them have entered upon their eternal reward.

The first need of this new church organization was a place of public worship. This was obtained, till better accommodations could be provided, in a public hall, over a market-house, which at that time occupied the site of the present opera-house, on the corner of Market and Church (now Halsey) Streets.

How long the congregation continued to worship here we have no means of knowing, as the session records give no information of such matters, and the earliest date of the records of the trustees submitted to our disposal is that of Jan. 16, 1839, from which we learn that the congregation has erected, and at this date is occupying, its new place of worship.

FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE.—In the records of the Session, dated June 7, 1838, we find this minute: “The house of public worship now erecting for this church not being sufficiently advanced to admit the congregation until after the August communion season, it was agreed to recommend to our members to observe that occasion in the sister churches of the city, at its next administration.” From this we infer that at this time the congregation had no suitable place in which they could administer the Lord's Supper to their own communicants, and hence they were advised to seek the privilege of observing this sacramental ordinance wherever else it was most convenient or desirable for them to do so. August 19th the church edifice is represented as ready for occupancy, and the Lord's Supper was first administered in it on the second Sabbath of September following. As early, therefore, as the fall of 1838 they had brought to completion and dedicated their first church building. It was a plain and simple frame structure of eighty feet by forty, erected on a leased lot of one hundred feet by sixty, on Market Street between Washington and Halsey Streets, at the cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars. The building still witnesses for itself—but not in its original capacity—as one of the city's structures, on the same site. It has undergone considerable modification to adapt it to the other than church uses for which it is now occupied, and in its present disguise it cannot be readily recognized without the aid of some topologist to designate its distinct whereabouts.

The first communion after the organization of the church occurred on the 17th of March, 1837, when sixty-four members were added to the original sixty. Of this latter number were Joseph Gould and Sarah Baldwin, widow of the late Calvin Baldwin. They were both living in 1878.

The first Sabbath of January, 1839, Calvin Baldwin and Ezra D. Crane having been elected elders, Mr. Baldwin was ordained to that office, but Mr. Crane did not see his way clear to accept so responsible a position.

Rev. Mr. Hoover tendered his resignation of his pastoral charge of the church, for reasons not recorded, which was accepted by the congregation Dec. 23, 1839, with expressions of regret for the occasion, and undiminished confidence in their pastor, and the kindest regard for himself and family. This relation was dissolved by the Presbytery, Jan. 21, 1840. The first pastoral settlement, therefore, continued through three years, less ten days.

During the entire term of Mr. Hoover's pastorate,

¹ The names of the sixty original members were as follows: Josephus W. Saunders, Mrs. Sarah C. Saunders, Mrs. Eliza A. Hoover, Andrew Emerson, F. B. E. B. Betts, Mrs. Catherine Betts, Irene Ann Young, James Johnson, Mrs. Henry B. Johnson, Joseph Dalrymple, Mrs. Caroline Dalrymple, Wm. Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Bennett, Silas M. Todd, Mrs. Harriet T. and Jonathan Pierson, Mrs. Martha L. Pierson, Daniel Price, Mrs. Charles Price, Nathan Hedges, George Crane, John Crane, Calvin Baldwin, Ann Burroughs, Esther Marsh, Mrs. Joanna M. Dean, Ezra D. Crane, Miss Mary P. Crane, Richard D. Pitt, Mrs. Jane Pitt, John Hays, Mrs. Phoebe Hays, Daniel Y. Harrison, Mrs. Mary B. Harrison, Joanna Foster, James N. Hedden, Charles C. Williams, Mrs. Eliza Williams, Isaac Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Isaac W. Crane, Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, Nancy Marchmont, Alex. E. Cobb, George Freeman, Mrs. Harriet Freeman, James Renton, Mrs. Eliza Renton, D. B. Crane, Mrs. Crane, Thos. A. Brown, Mary Ann Hughes, Wm. R. Todd, Mrs. Todd, Silas Ford, Mrs. Eliza Burroughs West, Charles Austin, Mrs. Austin, Caroline Cook, and Mrs. Douglass.

the total number of members received, embracing those who came in with the organization, was two hundred and twenty-four, of whom fifty were by profession and one hundred and seventy-four by certificate. Of these, one hundred and forty united with the church during the first year of its existence.

Mr. William Belden, Jr., a licentiate of the Third Presbytery of New York, was called to succeed Mr. Hoover, March 9, 1840, and the call was accepted by him at a meeting of the Presbytery, April 21st. He was ordained and installed as pastor on the 6th of the following May. Rev. Ebenezer Cheever preached the sermon,—subject not recorded; Rev. William R. Meeks, D.D., proposed the constitutional questions and offered the ordination prayer; Rev. A. D. Eddy delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Samuel Fisher, D.D., to the people.

Dec. 30, 1839, the records show the existence of a Ladies' Sewing Society, with a credit to them of \$14.46 as the proceeds of their industry, and of subscriptions obtained and collected by them, amounting to \$49.10, which, with other sums donated for the purpose, cancelled a bill of \$95.51 for carpets.

Jan. 12, 1840, it was "Resolved, that the church committee be instructed to procure and have erected a stove for the more effectual warming of the church, and that it be done immediately, and that the said committee use all due economy in said purchase and erection."

This little paragraph serves to illustrate the spirit of economy characteristic of the times, and men of Newark in its younger days.

On the 8th of November, 1841 Mr. Belden submitted a request to the congregation to unite with him in a petition to Presbytery for the dissolution of his pastoral relation to them. The request was acceded to by the congregation, who at the same time adopted a minute of high esteem for their pastor and regret in view of the prospective dissolution. This relationship was dissolved by Presbytery, Feb. 17, 1842, and at the same meeting a call addressed to Rev. William Bradley was presented and accepted, and in the evening of the same day, at seven o'clock, the installation services took place. Rev. Dr. W. R. Weeks, presided, Rev. Dr. S. W. Fisher preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. Samuel Fisher gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade to the people.

During the brief pastorate of Mr. Belden, of less than two years, the whole number received into membership with the church was forty-four, of whom twenty were by profession and twenty-four by certificate.

Rev. William Bradley entered immediately upon his work as the successor of Mr. Belden. At the first communion which was administered under his ministry April 27, 1842, thirty-eight members united with the church, nineteen by profession and nineteen by certificate. Five adults were baptized on this oc-

casión. Mr. and Mrs. Moses T. Baker, Miss Sarah E. Crane (now Mrs. Aiken), and Mrs. Abby Kittredge, of our present communicants, were of the number who then identified themselves with us; also Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Gould so well known and highly esteemed among us, but now identified in church relations elsewhere.

May 26, 1842, Messrs. Stephen G. Gould and Jonathan Pierson were chosen as elders, and installed as such Sabbath, June 5th, they having been previously ordained.

The session was still farther enlarged, Aug. 5, 1847, by the election of Messrs. Samuel Halsey, Dr. Elias L'Hommedieu and Jacob Johnson as members of it, and on Sabbath, the 15th of the same month, Mr. Halsey and Dr. L'Hommedieu having been ordained as elders in their former church connections, Mr. Johnson alone was ordained, and they were all installed. Mr. Halsey is the only survivor of this number, and still serves us in the same capacity to which he was thus set apart nearly thirty years ago. He is the official senior of the oldest of his fellow-members of session by almost twelve years. Samuel Halsey and Mrs. Mary Halsey (his wife) were enrolled among the communicants of this church, May 26th, 1847, by certificate from the Presbyterian Church in Springfield N. J.

Mr. Bradley's term of pastoral service extended through six years and four months, less sixteen days when Presbytery dissolved his pastoral relation to the church June 1, 1848, the congregation reluctantly yielding to his request to join with him in a petition for this result.

The whole number of persons received under Mr. Bradley's pastorate was one hundred and seventy-six of whom thirty-six were by profession and one hundred and forty by certificate.

After the dissolution of Mr. Bradley's pastoral relations with this church there was a vacancy in the pastorate of about sixteen months, at the expiration of which period Rev. George C. Lucas, a member of the Presbytery of Troy, was called by the congregation, and the call accepted Oct. 3, 1849, and Mr. Lucas installed October 23d. Rev. J. S. Gallagher presided, Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. Geo. Duffield gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. A. D. Eddy to the people.

The pastorate of Mr. Lucas was successful in an eminent degree, and extended to Oct. 4, 1854. During 1850 and '51 large accessions were made to the church, and in 1877 the following only remained: Mrs. Rachel Hennion, Mrs. Caroline Todd, Mrs. Margaret White, Aaron O. Price, Davis H. Miller, Mrs. Martha M. Miller, Mrs. Mary F. Woodruff, Mrs. Fanny Campfield, James L. Dickerson, Mrs. Martha C. Dickerson, E. Augustus Smith and Mrs. Phebe E. Smith.

SECOND CHURCH EDIFICE.—About this time (1850) the lot which had been previously purchased by the

congregation, together with the church edifice which had been their first church home, was sold, and the proceeds were invested in the purchase of a lot on Washington Street, with a view to the erection of a new and every way more desirable church edifice. This was an undertaking far beyond anything which the congregation heretofore had courage to assume. But they entered upon its accomplishment with a "full purpose of heart" to succeed, and the very undertaking was a proof of a new vitality which inspired it. The trustees to whom were committed the execution of this important enterprise on the church's behalf were Henry C. Messler, Aaron O. Price, William O. Headley, Nehemiah Perry, Thomas Breese, Moses T. Baker and Sylvester H. Moore.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid by the Rev. George C. Lucas, the pastor, July 29, 1851. The usual publications, together with a history of the formation of the church, containing the names of all the pastors, elders and members from its organization down to the above date, were placed in a box under the stone. Appropriate religious exercises were held on the occasion,—the blessing of Almighty God was invoked upon the enterprise by the Rev. William Aikman, now D.D., the Holy Scriptures were read by the Rev. Charles Beecher, an appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., and addresses were made by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D.D., of New York, and Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.D., of this city.

The work of the church building was pushed with energy, and the church was prepared for occupancy the first of the year 1853. It was dedicated Jan. 25, 1853. The dedication prayer was made by Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William Adams, of New York. The subject of his discourse was "The Distinctive Features of Presbyterianism." The hymns which were sung were all original. The opening hymn was written by Jacob Johnson, one of the elders of the church; one of the following hymns was composed by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of New York, and two by Abraham Coles, M.D., of this city. The pastors of the city generally participated in the exercises, and they were of the most interesting character. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Burchard preached an appropriate sermon on "Religious Worship."

As has been stated, Mr. Lucas offered his resignation September 30th, and the pastoral relation dissolved Oct. 4, 1854.

After a period of one year and ten months, during which the congregation depended on miscellaneous supplies, a call was extended to Rev. Christopher M. Nickels, D.D., of Barre, Mass., to become their pastor, May 12, 1856. This call was accepted at a meeting of Presbytery, July 2d following, and on the evening of the same day he was installed. Rev Dr. McLean, of Williamsburg, N. Y., preached the sermon, from Judges xvi, 6. And Delilah said to Sam-

son, Tell me, I pray thee, wherein thy great strength lieth." Rev. William Aikman, D.D., presided and put the constitutional questions, Rev. P. C. Hay, D.D., made the installation prayer, Rev. Robert Aikman, D.D., gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. George C. Lucas to the people.

Dr. Nickels' pastoral relation to the church continued till Sept. 19, 1869,—eight years, two months and seventeen days,—when, on account of an utter failure of his health, he was compelled to resign, and cease from the exercise of the ministry altogether. During the term of his pastoral connection with the church he was absent at one time for six months, and at another for twelve months, in the vain pursuit of restored health. It was with deep sorrow, and strong expressions of sympathy with their pastor in his personal affliction, that the congregation consented to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, which had been a more than usually happy one to both pastor and people. During his pastorate there was a precious season of grace in the years 1857 and 1858—those blessed years in which, all over the land, so many souls were called from darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel of God's Son. In the year 1857 forty-five were added to the church, and in 1858 seventy-nine.

Oct. 2, 1859, Messrs. William A. Howell, Aaron O. Price and E. Augustus Smith were ordained and installed as ruling elders. Dr. Nickels' pastorate was the longest which had hitherto been sustained in the congregation, and but for the interposition of Providence, which rendered it impossible for him to continue his labors either here or elsewhere, he might have remained to this day.

Nov. 29, 1861, the trustees adopted a resolution permitting the ladies to purchase an organ for the use of the church, and it was also resolved that there should be no interlude or accompaniment in the use of it, except the repeating of the last two lines of a verse; and a committee of consultation with the ladies was appointed in regard to this matter, consisting of E. A. Smith, of the sessions; Messrs. M. T. Baker and George A. Halsey, of the trustees; and Messrs. Jason Ives and J. Elliot Condict, of the congregation. The organ was purchased.

After the resignation of Dr. Nickels there was another interval, during which the congregation depended on supplies, which extended through a period of one year, one month and eighteen days, till Rev. William C. Scofield, the next pastor-elect, was installed as his successor.

During this interval, May 29, 1865, it was resolved, in a congregational meeting, that the trustees be instructed to purchase the Andrus property, adjacent to the church on the north, which was adopted by twenty-one votes in favor and one against it. The trustees were further authorized to give a mortgage on this property, in effecting its purchase, for not more than four thousand dollars. This purchase was

subsequently made, and is the property on which the parsonage now stands.

At a meeting of Presbytery, Nov. 1, 1865, Rev. Wm. C. Scofield was received from the Fox River Congregational Union, Illinois, and a call from this church was accepted by him, and in the evening of the same day he was installed. Rev. Isaac McIlvaine presided; Rev. Dr. Blanchard preached the sermon from Matt. xx. 8, "So when even was come, the lord of the vineyard said unto his steward, Call the laborers, and give them their hire, beginning from the last unto the first;" Rev. Dr. Stearns delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Poor to the people.

Mr. Scofield resigned his charge of the church, and his pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery, June 29, 1868. The congregation accepted his resignation with regret, in view of all the circumstances, and generously voted to pay him his salary till the first of October following.

A call was made out for the present pastor, Rev. William T. Findley, Nov. 4, 1868, and his labors in this capacity commenced the last Sabbath of the following January. The call was formally accepted in Presbytery, Feb. 22, 1869, and the installation services took place on the evening of March 10th. Rev. Eldridge Mix presided; Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., conducted the devotional exercises; Rev. Daniel Poor, D.D., preached the sermon, from Ephesians i. 22, 23—"And hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be head over all things to the church, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all;" Rev. J. G. Monfort, D.D., offered the installation prayer; Rev. J. P. Wilson, D.D., gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. M. Dickson to the people.

A parsonage was built in 1868 or '69, and the church repaired and modernized in 1874, at an expense of several thousand dollars, all of which was long since paid.

Present membership, two hundred and thirty; value of church property, seventy-five thousand dollars. The following were the church and Sunday-school officials in 1884:

Pastor, William T. Findley.

Elders: Samuel Halsey, Ebenezer A. Smith, Moses T. Baker, Theodore F. McNair, William B. Dool, Charles Holzhauer.

Trustees: Albert O. Hoadly, president; Sidney S. Ward, treasurer; George Everett Halsey, secretary; William H. Winters, Frederick G. Agnew, Samuel J. Anderson, J. Franklin Kitchell.

Sabbath Schools: Superintendent, Charles Holzhauer; Assistant Superintendent, G. Everett Halsey; Secretary and Treasurer, William C. Findley; Librarian, William W. Wood; Sabbath-school Missionary and Superintendent of Primary Department, Mrs. Walter Condit.

Women's Missionary and Church Aid Society: Mrs. William T. Findley, president; Mrs. Albert M. Fairchild, vice-president; Mrs. Theodore F. McNair, secretary; Mrs. Ebenezer A. Smith, treasurer of Missionary Society; Miss Mary Miller, treasurer of Church Aid Society.

Precentor, Alexander L. Runyon; Organist, G. Everett Halsey.

Sixth Presbyterian Church.—The first meeting held preparatory to the organization of this church

was on Nov. 24, 1847, when thirty-seven persons, members of other Presbyterian bodies in Newark, met to organize a church. Nearly a year was consumed in preliminary work, when, on Sept. 13, 1848, the following-named persons were elected as the official board: Horace J. Poinier, Robert Dodd, Aaron C. Ward, Ephraim Tucker, William Douglas, J. Cook, Jr., J. B. Lee. The church edifice was erected in 1849, and dedicated in December of that year.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. William Aikman, who served this people eight years; Rev. William T. Eva, served three years; Rev. James M. Dixon, served till 1863, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. M. F. Hollister. This church was received into the Presbytery of Newark, Oct. 17, 1848.

The elders in 1881 were Horace J. Poinier, I. Ogden, Job Haines, James Clark, W. R. Barton and H. K. Williams; deacons, W. K. Poinier, E. Mott and W. McKenzie; trustees, Jabez Cook, Job Haines, James Clark, W. McKenzie, C. Lipps and W. R. Barton. Communicants, two hundred and forty-nine.

The High Street Presbyterian Church grew out of a movement, started early in 1842, for the formation of a Sunday-school in the vicinity of High and Mercer Streets. This neighborhood at that time having been newly settled, had been little reached by religious influences; and two ladies, Mrs. Martha C. Dickerson and Miss Nancy Hunter, moved by the sight of the neglected and untaught children that swarmed there, resolved on organizing a school for their benefit. For this purpose the upper loft of Mr. W. S. Ketcham's carpenter-shop, which had been recently furnished with rough benches for a day-school, was obtained, and, on May 8th, the school opened with about fifteen children and four or five teachers. It was a small beginning; but, being made in faith and prayer, it carried in itself the expansive life of the kingdom of God. Success attended it. Fresh children were gathered in by constant invitation given them, both in their homes and as found in the streets, and though there were frequent desertions, yet a compact nucleus of permanent attendance was soon formed.

In the following year new impulse was given the enterprise by the accession of Mr. James B. Pinneo and wife, who, on projecting a similar step, were glad to find themselves already anticipated. Mr. Pinneo was at once chosen superintendent. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham also soon joined, and before the winter returned the room was ceiled, plastered, and furnished with new benches, a desk, a library-case and a small library. It was now resolved to hold stated Sabbath evening conference meetings there, and the neighboring people were invited to attend by printed circulars left at their houses. Much interest was added to these meetings by the presence of the Rev. Charles Hall, D.D., who, though in feeble health, was a means

of great help and strength to the little band of workers here engaged.

In the winter of 1847 we find the school so enlarged as to overflow the upper room of the shop and occupy a portion of the one below. This want of accommodation suggested the building of a suitable chapel in the spring. For this purpose subscriptions were solicited, and on May 29th a double lot was purchased on Mercer street, by Mr. Pinneo, for four hundred and fifty dollars. On this an edifice was put up, forty by thirty, capable of holding about two hundred and fifty persons, and the whole deeded to three trustees,—Messrs. William Rankin, John Taylor and John R. Davison,—to be held for religious and educational purposes solely. It was dedicated November 25th, of that year, Rev. H. N. Brinsmade preaching the sermon, from Luke ix. 13,—“Give ye them to eat.” To it belongs the honor of being the first distinctively mission chapel erected in Newark, if we except the Bethel for canal-boatsmen.

Thus far it was a union enterprise. Though led by Presbyterians, it enjoyed also the active support of both the (Dutch) Reformed and Methodist denominations.

It must not be forgotten that this measure of success was reached only after great efforts and sacrifices made amid many obstacles. The children were, most of them, very untutored and hard to manage. The neighborhood was in a rough state. It was difficult, especially in winter time, to reach the school through streets unpaved and devoid of lights and proper sidewalks. Many a time attendance at the meeting could only be effected by picking one's way, lantern lit, through darkness and deep mud, which often held fast the shoe, leaving the stript foot to plunge on into still worse conditions. A serious difficulty was often occasioned by the want of leading singers, and “Ortonville” and “Mear” were brought in to do duty for all hymns, which, for their sakes, were necessarily selected in the common metre. But with the years helpers came, and the character both of the school and of the evening meetings steadily improved.

The possession of the chapel led to the establishment of stated preaching on Sunday evening. For this the services of the ministers in the city were at first freely obtained. After a while, however, the Rev. E. A. Osborne was employed to take the main charge of this exercise, and a regular evening congregation began to form itself.

At the expiration of two years, May, 1849, the Rev. D. W. Poor was invited to come and act as missionary in this part of the city, on a salary of seven hundred dollars, and, being without charge, he entered on his labors June 15, preaching his first sermon from Ps. cxviii. 25, —“O Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity.” The prayer of the text was abundantly granted. Though the summer was memorable for a severe visitation of the cholera, yet the preaching was fully attended,

and by the commencement of autumn thirty-eight persons—fourteen males and twenty-four females—offered themselves to be constituted into a church. The organization took place on the 16th of September, 1849, in the Third Presbyterian Church. The chief addresses of the occasion were delivered by Rev. Dr. J. B. Condit, Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, and Rev. Mr. Poor. The particular duty of putting the constitutional questions, and thus forming the church, was devolved on Dr. Brinsmade, who had not only taken deep interest in the new church from the beginning, but had also effectually furthered it by his counsels, and by the free surrender of some of his most valued members to aid in its formation. Mr. James B. Pinneo and Mr. John R. Davison were elected and installed elders. The celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by Rev. Mr. Bradley, fitly closed the exercises.

On the 15th of October the congregation was organized by law, under the name of the High Street Presbyterian Church, and elected its trustees, of which Ex-Governor William Pennington was chosen president.

On the 7th of November, Mr. Poor was installed as pastor. The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, as follows: Sermon by the Rev. G. L. Prentiss, then of New Bedford, on 1 Cor. xvi. 23,—“Quit you like men;” charge to the pastor by his father, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Poor, missionary to Ceylon; charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade. The Rev. Dr. A. D. Eddy, as moderator of Presbytery, presided, put the constitutional questions, and offered the prayer. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those who were present.

The fruits of past labors and prayers soon began to show themselves. At the first communion season seven persons joined the church by profession. Important families also added their strength to the congregation. At Sabbath worship the chapel was steadily filled, and such were the prospects of success that in the following spring a lot was purchased on the corner of Court and High Streets, and ground broken for the foundation of a new church. On Sept. 3, 1850, the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. By December 14th the lecture-room was finished, and possession taken, both for purposes of worship and of the Sabbath-school. The whole was completed and dedicated on May 18, 1852. On this occasion the Rev. G. L. Prentiss preached the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns offered the consecrating prayer.

The cost thus far incurred amounted to \$43,000. Of this, \$5000 were paid for the ground, \$32,000 for the building, \$2000 for the organ, \$1200 for gas fixtures, and \$800 for the bell, carpeting, etc. Toward this the First Presbyterian Church gave \$5000, \$1500 of this coming from one person; the Third Presbyterian Church gave \$1783; friends in the First Reformed Dutch Church, \$40; some Episcopalians,

\$200. Fifty dollars came from the Church in Bloomfield, and about \$200 more from members of other denominations. The remaining portion was borne by the church, Mr. Pinneo alone contributing over \$20,000.

In June, 1859, a mission-school was organized in Baldwin Street, under the superintendence of Mr. G. B. Sears, elder. The building for this purpose was erected, and the use of it freely given, by Mr. Aaron Coe; and the teachers were mainly furnished by the church.

In April, 1867, an auxiliary City Mission Society was organized, in conjunction with the First German Church, for the purpose of supplying the religious wants of that portion of the city lying west of High Street and south of Springfield Avenue.

High Street church edifice is a gem of rare architectural beauty; standing, as it does, upon one of the finest and most elevated sites in the city, at the corner of Court and High Streets, it challenges the admiration of every beholder. The walls are of brown stone, arranged in ornamental Gothic style, without any wood on the exterior except the doors, the window sills and frames being of stone, beautifully carved. Four richly-ornamented pinnacles rise from the tower, and stone railing resembling vines run the entire length on either side of the roof. The interior is pronounced to be one of the most elaborately-finished churches in the State. The designs on the windows are entirely original, and were executed by a special artist employed for the purpose by the congregation. No two are alike, and the representations are true to nature.

In the rear of the pulpit is a richly carved piece of work resembling an arch surmounted by a cross. Opposite the pulpit is the organ, half concealed in a highly-ornamented arched recess. The Gothic arches of the nave rest upon solid stone pillars with richly-carved capitals. The whole pervading style of the interior is a harmonious blending of beautiful combinations of the skill of artisan, sculptor and painter.

It is but a just tribute to say at this time, that to James B. Pinneo, more than to any other, or all others put together, that were members of this church at the date of its completion, are the people of Newark indebted for this ornament to that part of the city in which it is located.

The first regular pastor of this church was Rev. D. W. Poor, who was installed in November, 1849, and remained as pastor until early in 1870, when he was called to another charge. He was succeeded in the pastoral office by Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., in the spring of 1870, which position he still fills with honor to himself, the church and the cause he represents.

Officers of the church, 1881. Pastor, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D.; Elders, James B. Pinneo, Charles C. Backwood, James J. Dickinson, Samuel A. Barnard, John E. Meeker, William Rankin, John W. Tisdler, Samuel L. Pinneo, Adolph B. Twellbelle, Deacons, John J. Meeker (treasurer), H. Frank Osburn, William N. Barringer, James A. Cog, Jr. Deacons, Thomas J. Stead, Trustees, James A. Cog, president, Adolph B.

Twellbelle, treasurer, William H. Everett, secretary, Edward W. Tinsford, James W. Coffey, Charles H. Harrison, Albert C. Harrison, Richard J. Henderson, Henry P. Taylor, George B. Woods, assistant deacons, James J. Dickinson, clerk of session, Sexton, Louis A. Sargent, pastor, 128 William Street.

Sunday School, John L. McIlvaine, superintendent, Edward C. Hudson, assistant superintendent, Alexander S. Spence, clerk, John J. Dickinson, secretary, Miss C. Anderson, Miss Sarah A. Cog, assistant to Mrs. Tinsford, Miss J. Stead, Miss Dickinson, organist.

Ladies' Protestant Association, Miss George B. Dickinson, Miss Sophia B. B. Cog, president, Miss C. Anderson, secretary, Miss A. H. Twellbelle, treasurer.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Julia R. Bliss, president, Miss Elizabeth B. Cog, vice-president, Mrs. Frank M. Parker, secretary, Miss Mary Ann Osburn, organist.

Young Men's Mission, Rev. Mrs. Frank M. Parker, director, Miss Emma Pinneo, secretary and treasurer.

Membership, two hundred and seventy-five; value of church property, one hundred thousand dollars.

Park Presbyterian Church.—The original members of this church, about sixty-five in number, colonized, in April, 1848, from the old Presbyterian Church, and worshiped in a hall until their church (now Park Theatre) was erected and dedicated. Here the congregation continued to worship till 1872, when their present brown stone edifice was built, and the old church in West Park Street converted into a theatre.

The new church edifice is of brown stone, and located at Belleville Avenue and Kearney Street. The corner-stone was laid May 22, 1872. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. William Adams, D.D. The chapel and Sabbath-school rooms were dedicated Dec. 15, 1872.

The pioneer pastor of this church was Rev. Ansel Eddy, D.D., and the first elders were James H. Clark, Edward A. Crane and Richard Hall. Rev. Mr. Eddy remained as pastor for seven years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D.D., who died in office in 1859. The third pastor was Rev. James G. Hamner, who resigned in 1861. The fourth was Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., who commenced his pastorate in 1863. Rev. Isaac Riley was elected his colleague in 1867, and both resigned in August, 1868. The fifth pastor was Rev. Prentiss de Neuve, who was elected in 1868, and resigned in 1879. The sixth and present pastor, Rev. J. Clement French, was duly installed in October, 1879.

The elders of the church in 1884 were Edwin J. Ross, Elias F. Morrow, William J. Rusling, Joseph A. Hallock, James S. Higbie and Edward N. Crane.

The trustees for 1884 were Charles G. Campbell (president), James S. Higbie, Edward N. Crane, William B. Fisher, Philip W. Crader, Stephen J. Meeker and George W. Tomkins; Sunday School Superintendent, Francis K. Howell; Organist, Henry H. Dunkler; Precentor, Francis W. Kitchell.

The membership of the church in 1879 was one hundred and sixty-four, and in 1884 it was four hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school numbers three hundred and fifty. The revenue from the church pews is annually over eight thousand dollars, while

the contributions of the various boards and charitable institutions is two thousand five hundred dollars annually.

The church edifice is about to be enlarged to double its present capacity, both in the main auditorium and the Sabbath-school and chapel. Twenty thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the improvement, which amount was subscribed at the morning service, April 20, 1884.

South Park Presbyterian Church.¹—April 19, 1852, may be assigned as the date of the first formal action taken for the constitution and organization of the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark. On that day a public meeting was held in the Mulberry Street chapel, and in pursuance of a previous conference which had been held early in the spring, at which time there were present five persons; viz: Asa Whitehead, Samuel P. Smith, John P. Jackson, Rev. William Bradley, Aaron Carter, Jr., who had taken a deep interest in the organization of this enterprise.

It was resolved in the meeting at the chapel that a church edifice in the vicinity of South Park was greatly needed, and that the time was now at hand for the commencement of the enterprise. A large committee on subscriptions was appointed, and the work fairly begun.

At a meeting held in the chapel on Jan. 17, 1843, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the organization, and on the 28th day of the same month the organization was duly effected, and a certificate of incorporation was the next day filed in the office of the county clerk, setting forth the object, etc., and, pursuant to the law in such cases, the following named persons were duly elected trustees of said society: Seth W. Magie, Silas Ford, John P. Jackson, Aaron Carter, Jr. Ezra Reeve, Peter G. McDermitt and Asa Whitehead; and they assumed the corporate name of "The Trustees of the South Park Presbyterian Church."

The trustees immediately appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. William Bradley, Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, and Messrs. Samuel P. Smith, John P. Jackson and Aaron C. Johnson, on the subject of the organization of the church, and it was decided that the proceedings should take place in the First Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening, March 20, 1853, and that the church should be connected with the Presbytery of Newark. At that time and place the church received its spiritual organization at the hands of Rev. Dr. Stearns, of the First Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Few Smith, of the Second Church; Rev. Dr. Brinsmade, of the Third Church; Rev. Dr. Eddy of the Park Church; and Rev. Aikman, of the Sixth Church. At this time the ruling elders were elected and set apart, the first session being composed of Messrs. S. P. Smith, David Joline, Aaron C. Johnson, Seth W. Magie, Aaron Carter, Jr.

The membership came from several of the churches of the city, as follows: from the First Church, twenty-nine; Third Church, twenty-one; Sixth Church, four; First Reformed Dutch Church, four; Park Presbyterian Church, two; First Congregational Church, two; and one from the Second Presbyterian Church,—sixty in all. Their names were as follows:

Eliza J. Armstrong,¹ w. of Anzi; Jonathan Bailey,¹ Abby Bailey, w. of Jonathan; Elizabeth A. Bradley,¹ w. of Rev. William Samuel B. Brown; James H. Burnett; Zulpha M. Burnett, w. of James H.; Mary Ann Caldwell,¹ Aaron Carter, Jr.; William A. Crane; Jane T. Crane; w. of Richard T.; Silas Earl,¹ Susan W. Ford,¹ w. of Silas; Walter Harris;¹ Severin Harris, w. of Walter; Ira M. Harrison, Mary G. Harrison,¹ w. of Ira M.; Joseph Hastings, Phoebe Hastings, w. of Joseph; John P. Jackson,¹ Elizabeth W. Jackson,¹ w. of John P.; Joseph Jackson;² Hetty Jackson, w. of Peter; Julia H. Jackson; Aaron C. Johnson;¹ Catharine M. Johnson,¹ w. of Aaron C.; Matilda Johnson; David C. Johnes; Lucetta Joline,¹ w. of David C.; Isaac Kent;¹ Mary W. Kent; w. of Isaac; George Lockhart;¹ Maria Lockhart,¹ w. of George; Amos Linn, Jr.; Amanda Linn,¹ w. of Amos, Jr.; Seth W. Magie;¹ Harriet Magie, w. of Seth W.; Louis Marsh;¹ Ann Rebecca Marsh, w. of Louis; Charles Mattoon; Phoebe Mattoon, w. of Charles; Peter McDermitt; Ralph H. Pierson;¹ Sarah A. Pierson,¹ w. of Ralph H.; William Pierson, Hannah M. Pierson,¹ w. of William; Ezra Reeve; Nancy M. Reeves, w. of Ezra; Ezra M. Sayre;¹ Sarah M. Sayre, w. of Ezra M.; Samuel P. Smith;¹ Sarah W. Smith,¹ w. of Samuel P.; James P. Smith;¹ Phoebe W. Smith; Amy W. Smith;¹ John Thatcher;¹ Eliza Thatcher,¹ w. of John; Laura Trotter; Joseph S. Tucker;¹ Elizabeth W. Tucker, w. of Joseph S.; Amelia Tuttle,¹ w. of Rev. S. L. Tuttle; Mary Ann G. Whitehead,¹ w. of Asa.

They were kindly received by the Newark Presbytery, and thus being placed on a temporal and spiritual foundation, they held their services in the Mulberry Street chapel from March 20, 1853, under the ministry of various clergymen, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Godenow, the city missionary, and Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Rev. Mr. Bradley and others.

After a lapse of a few months a call was extended to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., at that time professor in the Union Theological Seminary of New York. The call was accepted, and Oct. 25, 1853, was fixed as the date of installation. The exercises took place in the First Presbyterian Church. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Aikman; sermon by the venerable Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Orange; constitutional questions to pastor-elect, by Rev. Sherwood, of Bloomfield; charge to the pastor, by J. Few Smith; charge to the people, by Rev. Dr. Stearns.

It had been resolved, at a meeting held Jan. 28, 1853, that a building committee of five persons should be appointed to act in concert with the trustees. A common seal was adopted, and a deed from Samuel B. Brown for the lot upon which the church now stands was obtained for the sum of nine thousand dollars. Mr. Welsh, the architect, presented plans for a church to cost about twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. By July 30, 1853, contracts for the work were ready. David Henderson contracted to furnish it stone, James S. Valentine contracted to do the stone-cutting, Jonas Reeve the mason-work,

¹ Deceased.
w. wife.

² Dismissed to another church.
wd. widow.

³ Extracts from historical address by John P. Jackson.

Ezra Reeve the carpenter-work, and J. W. Rice & Co. contracted for the painting.

The corner-stone was laid Oct. 29, 1853. An introductory prayer was made by Dr. Stearns; singing by a choir from the Union Theological Seminary; address by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson; laying corner-stone by Dr. Eddy; prayer by Dr. Scott; benediction by Rev. Mr. Bradley.

The church edifice was dedicated Feb. 15, 1855, public services being held in the afternoon and evening. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Wilson, the second by Rev. Dr. Stearns, and Drs. Eddy, Poor, Robert Aikman and William Aikman assisted in the exercises.

In 1869-70 the congregation built a three-story brick house and extension for a parsonage for their minister, in which he has since resided.

During the thirty-one years that this church has been in existence it has had but one pastor, Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., the present efficient incumbent. It has contributed in that time, including building church and manse, nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for church purposes. Its present membership numbers over five hundred. Church property valued at seventy-five thousand dollars.

Its officers in 1884 were:

Deacons, Ira M. Harrison, F. Wilcox Jackson, Archibald P. Johnston, David C. Dodd, Daniel Halsey, F. N. Torrey, Trustees, Andrew Thomas, senior president, James F. Harrison, treasurer, Smyley B. Jackson, Charles E. Williams, John Downing and Arthur E. Bennett.

Roseville Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in 1854 with about twenty members, with Rev. J. F. Pingry, Ph.D., as pastor. The pioneer meetings were held in the vicinity of the location of their present church edifice, on Roseville Avenue. Mr. Pingry remained with the Roseville Church until the autumn of 1860, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. T. Haley. The first church edifice was of wood, and the present brick and stone edifice was built in 1867, dedicated in April, 1868, and enlarged to its present capacity in 1875.

The pioneer elder of this church was Asa Holden. The present membership of the church is four hundred and forty-five, and value of church property sixty-five thousand dollars. This church has two Sabbath-schools, with a membership of about eleven hundred. The superintendent of the church-school in 1884 was George W. Ketcham, and H. V. D. Schenck of the Bruce Street mission-school, and Mrs. Fanny T. Gaddis was the church missionary. This church colonized the constituent members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and shared in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange. It has also a temperance organization of one hundred members.

The officers of the church for 1884 were:

Pastor, Rev. Charles T. Haley. Elders, William F. Van Wageningen,

Robert Bayne, C. W. Ketcham, George P. H. A. D. Stearns, Trustees, Rev. James F. Harrison, president, Andrew Thomas, Jr., Vice-President, H. V. D. Schenck, Secretary, and J. F. Pingry, Treasurer.

Bethany Presbyterian Church.—The beginning of this church dates back to Aug. 14, 1864, when the first session of the Mission Sabbath-school was held at this place, with forty-five scholars in attendance, and was carried on for several years as a mission of the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., then pastor), though receiving some aid from other churches in the city, and especially Calvary Presbyterian Church.

In 1873 the old chapel being inadequate for the accommodation of the people, the second building, now the lecture-room of the present church, was erected, and the main edifice was built and dedicated in 1878.

The Sunday-school superintendents and teachers performed an important part in the development of the work, and thus from the Sabbath-school has sprung Bethany Church.

In the early history of the mission Rev. R. B. Campfield conducted Bible exercises at that point, and in 1871, Rev. J. H. Koph labored as a missionary. In 1872, Rev. J. Lester Wells took charge of the mission, and on April 9, 1880, after due consideration and mutual agreement between the home church and the congregation at the chapel, Bethany Presbyterian Church was formally organized by the Presbytery of Newark, through its committee, consisting of Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., Rev. J. P. Wilson, D.D., Rev. J. Few Smith, D.D., Rev. S. H. Hall, D.D., and Rev. I. B. Hopwood, with Rev. Dr. Stearns, presiding. Joseph B. Pierson, Charles M. Russell, William Turner and A. H. Van Houten were elected ruling elders. James H. Hinchcliff, Alfred Steadman and Samuel Voegtlen were chosen deacons. The newly-elected officers were then solemnly ordained to their offices.

On April 12, 1880, the congregation assembled and elected Rev. J. Lester Wells pastor, who for eight years had ministered to them.

The installation of the pastor took place April 18, 1880, Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., moderator of Presbytery, presiding at the service. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Few Smith, D.D., installing prayer by Rev. S. H. Hall, D.D., charge to the pastor by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., and charge to the people by Rev. J. P. Wilson, D.D.

This is one of the flourishing young churches of the city, numbering two hundred and seventy-one members, with a church property valued at twenty-five thousand dollars.

The officers of the Young People's Missionary Association are elected annually. Those for 1884 were: President, Frank H. Cook; Vice-President, George H. Denman; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mary A. Nafey.

¹ From data furnished by the pastor.

Church officers: Rev. J. Lester Wells, pastor. Elders: Joseph B. Perkins, James M. Russell, William Dugan, A. H. Van Houten, Benjamin James H. Hinchcliff, Alfred Stoughton, Samuel Voegtlin, Leonard Williams. Deacons: 1880, presiding, Andrew Lutz, 1880, vice presiding, Frank W. Mager, 1880, secretary, Phineas Tegen, Jr., 1880, treasurer, Charles M. Russell, 1883, J. Elias Blair, 1880, J. William Coe.

Sabbath-school Officers: William Turner, superintendent; Samuel S. Brinsmade, assistant superintendent; Samuel Voegtlin, secretary; Joshua Price, correspondence secretary; Frederick W. Manger, treasurer; laborers, Frank Voegtlin, Joseph D. Lutz, Paul Hantz, Julius Schell, Edgar Thompson, Amalia Doss.

Wickliffe Presbyterian Church.³—The Wickliffe Presbyterian Church traces its origin to the City Mission Society, formed by a union of the Presbyterian Churches of Newark. In 1849 a Sabbath-school was established in the Sixth Ward by the Rev. E. A. Osborn, a missionary of that society, under the superintendence of Aaron Reuck. Originally it was held under the trees, then in a carpenter-shop hired for the purpose, and subsequently in a chapel erected by William Rankin, Sr.

In June, 1856, Mr. Rankin donated to the session of the Third Presbyterian Church a lot seventy-five feet on South Orange Avenue by one hundred and five feet on Wickliffe Street, for religious worship and educational purposes, to be under the direction and control of said session or of a church organization of the same ecclesiastical connection. A brick chapel was built on this lot by voluntary contributions of the Third Presbyterian Church, costing over three thousand five hundred dollars, which, on Jan. 25 1857, was dedicated by their pastor, Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D.

The same day the Sabbath-school referred to, consisting of about one hundred children, was removed to the chapel, and thenceforth it became exclusively the mission-school of the Third Presbyterian Church, and in September, 1857, the session invited the Rev. Samuel Hutchings to become their missionary at the chapel, where he labored until the close of the year 1863, holding religious services on Wednesday evenings and on Sabbath afternoon and evening.

On Jan. 1, 1864, Mr. Hutchings was succeeded by Rev. E. E. Rankin, D.D., as missionary at the chapel. In the summer of this year measures were taken to organize a church, and a petition signed by about forty persons was presented to the session with that in view, with the expectation that Dr. Rankin would become their pastor. But before any organization, however, Dr. Rankin tendered his resignation as missionary and declined the proposed relation, but continued to serve at the chapel until the arrival of his successor.

On the last Sabbath of March, 1865, the Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, D.D., of Beloit, Wis., former pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city,

commenced his missionary labors at the chapel, at the invitation of the session of the Third Church. It was now resolved to proceed at once to a regular organization, and at a meeting of Presbytery held in Newark on the 10th of May, a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Craven and Elder J. D. Vermilye was appointed for this purpose. At this meeting Dr. Brinsmade, formerly a member, reunited himself with the Presbytery of Passaic. On Sabbath afternoon, May 14, 1865, the committee proceeded to organize the Wickliffe Church. After a sermon by Dr. Craven, he read the certificates of those members of the Third Presbyterian Church who had requested their dismission therefrom for the purpose of joining in this new organization, viz.:

William Rankin, Jr., ruling elder, and Ellen H., his wife; Thomas C. Davis, ruling elder; Mary A. Rankin, Edwin N. Ball and Katharine C., his wife; Lyndon G. Lyman and Jane, his wife; William C. Whitney and Anna E., his wife; Jonathan E. Huntington, Ellen Cook, Edward T. Coie and Julia A., his wife; Sophia Coie; Abba Hayes; Margaret, wife of James L. Grimes; Harriet M. Gardner, widow; Elizabeth Murray, widow; William G. Vermilye.

Certificates were also read, dismissing

Julia Connery, and Hilda D., his wife; David D. Freeman and Rachel A., his wife; and Mrs. Catharine A. Smith, from the Central Presbyterian Church, Newark; Sarah M. Corwith and Cecilia Jeannette Corwith, from the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark; Mrs. Sarah N. Tucker, from the First Presbyterian Church, Newark; Aaron Reuck, from the High Street Presbyterian Church, Newark; Alexander Rennie and Ann, his wife, from the Clinton Street United Presbyterian Church, Newark; Robert C. Moschons, from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Genard, Ill.; Mrs. Oliver E. Bailey, from the Presbyterian Church, Springfield, N. J.; Sarah, widow of William G. Hunt, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Peekskill, N. Y.; Emily W., wife of Rev. E. E. Rankin, from the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, New York City; Lydia G. Lee, from the First Methodist Protestant Church, Newark.

all for the like purpose of uniting in this new church organization.

The above-named persons (thirty-six) being present, were requested to proceed to the election of ruling elders, when William Rankin, Jr., and Thomas C. Davis, ruling elders in the Third Presbyterian Church, and Jonathan E. Huntington were nominated and unanimously chosen to this office. Mr. Huntington, requesting time to consider the question of duty in regard to his taking the office, the remaining two were then installed as ruling elders by the Rev. Dr. Craven, and the church thus became regularly constituted under the name of the Wickliffe Presbyterian Church of Newark, in connection with the Presbytery of Passaic.

On the 2d day of June, 1865, Mr. John Connery, at a regularly-called meeting of the church, was chosen additional ruling elder, and Aaron Reuck, William G. Vermilye, and Lyndon G. Lyman, deacons, who, on the following Sabbath, with Elder Huntington, were regularly set apart to those offices respectively.

In June, 1867, a board of trustees was elected, who filed the proper certificate in the office of the clerk of the county, and thus effected the incorporation of the church under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

¹ Terms expired.

² The Sabbath-school numbers over one thousand members, and the officers are elected annually.

³ Formerly known as William Rankin, Esq.

In March, 1865, a parsonage was bought and fitted up, and on the 1st day of January, 1868, a mortgage of one thousand dollars, the only one concerning the church, was cancelled.

Dr. Brinsmade continued to serve the church as its stated supply for two years. On the 16th of April, 1867, at a meeting of the congregation regularly called for that purpose, and presided over by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hornblower, of Paterson, he was unanimously chosen to be their pastor, and at a meeting of the Presbytery of Passaic, held on the 25th of the same month, he was duly installed in that office. Rev. Dr. E. E. Rankin, of Fairfield, Conn., preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Ogden, of Chatham, and Rev. Dr. Craven, of this city, delivered the usual charges. The people felt now, more than ever, the duty and privilege of providing for themselves and their own household,—of becoming self-sustaining,—and a plan of voluntary and systematic contributions by the congregation for that purpose was inaugurated. All willing so to do pledged themselves to contribute a fixed amount each Sabbath, as God had prospered them, or as much as they felt inclined to devote to that object. The sum promised by each one was known only to the trustees, and no attempt was made to influence any person, but each subscribed much or little with perfect freedom. The result of this voluntary plan has been all that the church could expect, or even desire. Though realizing no great surplus over the amount actually needed to carry on the work, it has furnished enough to meet current expenses, and enable it, with rare exceptions, to avoid appealing to its members for special aid.

In 1869 it was found necessary to increase the accommodations for the Sabbath-school, which had become too large for the rooms then occupied, and an extension, thirty feet square, was erected in the rear of the church, containing an infant class room capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty children, and also enlarging the upper room to nearly double its former capacity, additional ground for that purpose having been donated by Mr. Rankin. The cost of this extension, and of a furnace which was put in at the same time, was nearly five thousand dollars. This was all paid in thirteen months from the time the work was commenced. The Sabbath-school has grown in interest and numbers, until it now has over four hundred on its roll, with an average attendance of about three hundred and twenty-five.

In conclusion, and as a summary of the foregoing sketch, the Wickliffe Church has a pastor greatly beloved; a membership of one hundred and forty persons; a chapel, containing an audience-room and rooms for the Sabbath-school and infant class, both well filled; a lot for the building of a church, when the proper time comes for such a step; and a parsonage, all without the encumbrance of a permanent debt. As a result of the reunion of the two great Presbyterian

bodies in the United States the Presbytery of Passaic has been dissolved and the Wickliffe Church, in connection with the Third and all the Presbyterian Churches in this city, is now in connection with the Presbytery of Newark.

But good was the work and very pleasant are the memories of the Presbytery of Passaic.

On the 14th day of December, 1869, at the regular Tuesday evening prayer-meeting, Mr. William Rankin, Sr., whose name as benefactor is so identified with the chapel, was present, though a member of another church. While the pastor was leading the devotions of the people, he, with his head bowed down before the prayer ended, quietly and unobserved yielded up his spirit to God in the presence of his fellow-worshippers.

*The memory of the pastor is blessed.

From 1865 to 1867 the church was under the control of the trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church, the property being held by that church.

The pastors of the church have been Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, who served eight years; Rev. J. M. Lee, seven years; Rev. James M. Bartley, three years; Rev. Charles D. Crane, eight months; and Rev. John A. Trimmer, the present pastor.

The elders in 1884 were Thomas K. McClelland, William Lomackalb, E. W. Ball, Dr. C. W. Stickney; Deacons, Charles Ruff and William Ketcham, Jr.; Trustees, Charles Ruff, Thomas K. McClelland, William Sonneckalb, W. S. Ketcham, Jr., Anthony J. Fletcher, Edward P. Sayre and Edward McCone, Value of church property, fourteen thousand dollars.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized June 21, 1868, by the Presbytery of Passaic, in the church chapel, located on the corner of Gillett Place and Pennsylvania Avenue. On the same day the chapel was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Craven, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. Among the original members were Halsted C. Burnet, C. W. Wheeler, D. F. Nichols, William L. Douglass, Mrs. Emeline B. Clegg, Miss Lizzie Coe, Miss Abbie Coe, Charles D. Northrop, Mrs. L. Louisa Northrop, William M. Berry and wife, and others, to the number of thirty-seven.

The first elders of this church were Charles D. Northrop and Halsted C. Burnet.

The chapel and Sunday-school building is of brick while the church edifice was built of stone, and dedicated June 22, 1884.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. Walter Condit, Rev. George Brayton and the present pastor, Rev. Isaiah B. Hopwood. The membership in July, 1884, was two hundred and fifty. Value of church property, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Elders: Halsted C. Burnet, Edwin F. Dorrance, William Jenkins, William M. Berry, David E. Nichols, J. W. Johnson.

Trustees: H. F. Ford, president, Abraham Jordan, treasurer, William E. Douglass, secretary, Charles Nichols, S. D. Lane, Edwin Woodley, Samuel W. Thompson.

Schools.—Second Superintendent, J. W. Johnson. Assistant Superintendent, David I. Nichols. Librarian, C. E. Woodruff.

Y. M. C. A. Society.—President, William R. McInnis; Vice-President, Edwin Woodley; Secretary and Treasurer, William M. Beyer; Trustees, Mrs. R. H. Cornett, Miss Minnie L. Lindahl.

Episcopal Association.—President, Mrs. S. C. Dittmar; Vice-President, Mrs. P. B. H. Dittmar; Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Wheeler; Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Peterson.

Churches of Mrs. Lund, Miss Roscoe Peterson, Miss Ada Wakefield, Miss Louisa Stephens, Miss Agate J. Marsh, Miss Nellie S. Duxson, Mrs. Alma E. Gilder.

First German Presbyterian Church.—The first meeting preliminary to the organization of this church was held April 15, 1849, and the church fully organized July 8, 1851, with the following-named persons as original members: Frederick Hagney, A. Henne, P. Heeb, H. Lang, P. Wilde, A. Honeboaler, A. Wangarten, H. Klien, A. Langes, M. Schnadel, G. Balse, B. Weingakres, M. Lanier, E. Stegnes, S. A. Lauses, J. C. Schnadel and J. H. Schnadel.

The first church building was a frame structure, thirty by thirty-four feet, and the present church edifice is of stone. The corner-stone was laid April 18, 1860, and the edifice dedicated September 16th of the same year. The first officers of the church were Frederick Hagney, Henri Klien and J. Wilde.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. William Winness, who served the first five years, and Rev. J. U. Gunther, who succeeded Mr. Winness, and is the present pastor. Present membership, four hundred and fifty. Value of church property, thirty thousand dollars. The elders in 1844 were Frederick Hexamer, M. Walker, A. Eckerd and Jacob Law.

From this church has grown the German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, the present pastor, Mr. Gunther, having served as professor in that institution for four years. The first German-English day-school in Newark was established by the present pastor of this church, in 1854. Connected with this church is a day-school and Kindergarten, with three male and three female teachers, and nearly three hundred pupils. The Sabbath-school connected with this church has on its rolls over seven hundred scholars. This is the mother-church of all the German Presbyterian organizations in the East.

Second German Presbyterian Church.—The preliminary meetings of this church were inaugurated in 1860, and the church fully organized Nov. 4, 1865, with the following-named persons as constituent members: Charles Theberath, Frederick Baumann, Kinzmann L. Baumann, S. Koehner, — Petre, Jacob Schafer, — Helfer, Anna Lachrie, Katharine Zwendinger, E. Gerber, — Arnold, H. G. Dietz, J. Saunerberger, — Schaefer.

The first church building was a frame structure, built by the Presbyterian City Mission, and was located on what is now Eighth Avenue. The pioneer elders were Philip Kinzmann and Frederick Baumann; Trustees, G. Schaefer, S. Koehner, L. Baumann, J. Arnold, — Helfer and Charles Theberath.

The corner-stone of the present brick church edifice

was laid Sept. 19, 1866, by Rev. Mr. Yost, assisted by Rev. J. U. Gunther, Rev. Dr. Poor and Rev. Dr. Few Smith.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. — Bielfield, from 1860 to 1864; Rev. A. Krahn, from 1864 to 1865; Rev. F. Brunow, 1866 to 1869; Rev. G. Neff, 1869 to 1870; Rev. W. Strobel, 1870 to 1872; Rev. William A. Nordt, from 1874 to present time.

Present membership, one hundred and fifty. Sunday-school numbers two hundred teachers and scholars. Value of church property in 1884, thirty thousand dollars.

The elders of this church for 1884 were John Dorer, Frederick Baumann, F. Jaeger and William Fewherm; Trustees, Carl Baumann, A. Bohrlé, H. Korster, Carl Stochel, H. Dombush, J. Klaess and M. Staeglich.

Third German Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in 1862, and a house of worship built on the corner of Madison and Ferry Streets. The first pastor was Rev. G. C. Seibert, D.D., who commenced his labors in 1862, and remained nine years as pastor. He was a man of great learning and eloquence. He was succeeded by Rev. O. Kraft, who, in 1875, seceded and founded an independent organization. From 1878 to 1884 the church has been in charge of Rev. Julius H. Wolff. In 1881 the elders were S. R. Sessing, P. Mentzer, J. Burkhardt; Trustees, W. Spuhler, F. Roiszler, J. Hartung, W. Hammel, J. Jaeger, H. Rabke and F. Schultz. Communicants, one hundred.

Memorial Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in 1877, and built a church edifice on South Orange Avenue in 1879. The church officers in 1881 consisted of an executive committee, composed of C. W. Dowden, W. W. Quigley and W. H. Brokaw. The pastors have been Rev. L. B. Baldwin, Rev. C. A. Brewster and the present pastor, Rev. Albert F. Lyle.

There is also a Presbyterian chapel at Woodside, in the city limits, of which no information could be gained.

United Presbyterians.—There are two churches of this branch of the Christian family in Newark. The First United Presbyterian, at No. 30 Clinton Street, and the Associate Presbyterian, at No. 481 Broad Street, neither of which proper data could be obtained.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized June 6, 1806, by five brethren and four sisters, seven of whom were members of the Lyons Farms Baptist Church. The pioneer meetings were held in a school-house, and but thinly attended. After struggling alone for five years they built a meeting-house, a frame structure, thirty-five by forty-five feet, on the corner of Academy and Halsey Streets. This building was subsequently removed, and a larger one, forty-eight by sixty-five feet, erected on the old site. This, in 1841, was repaired at a cost of three thousand dol-



Henry C. Fish

lars, and subsequently sold, and is now occupied as a sash and blind factory.

For more than thirty years the history of this church was one of discouragements. The little flock were often without a pastor, and at one time for a period of some years. Often in the darkest days of their tribulation they compared their situation with that of Roger Williams, thanked God and took courage, and for half a century this was the only American Baptist Church in Newark.

Religious revivals have been marked characteristics in the history of this church, and more especially the one that occurred in 1857-58, when two hundred and thirty-five were baptized, half of whom were heads of families. This rapid increase in the membership and congregation made it necessary that more commodious quarters be provided for the congregation, then under the pastoral care of the late Rev. Dr. Fish, father of the present Hon. Frederick S. Fish. The first meeting looking towards the erection of a new house of worship was held April 26, 1858, at which D. M. Wilson presided and Isaiah Peckham acted as secretary. It was unanimously decided to build a new edifice, and for that purpose ten thousand dollars was subscribed, which, with the proceeds of the sale of the old church, was thought sufficient to pay for the new lot.

The new church edifice, built during the early period of the war of 1861-65, is located on Academy Street, near Broad, and has a history that will live through coming generations. Its front is of brown stone, in the Romanesque style. The depth of the church, from front to rear, is one hundred and seven feet, and supports two turrets, each one hundred and twelve feet high. The first floor is divided into a lecture-room, two social rooms, or church parlors, and an infant class and library room, all of which can be thrown into one. The second floor, or auditorium, is large and elegant, and capable of seating fourteen hundred persons. It is one of the largest Baptist Churches in the State, and cost, including lot, building and furniture, about fifty thousand dollars.

The war record of this church is nobly grand. The edifice having been completed during the early days of the Rebellion, the whole edifice was almost turned into a camp. Its "war minister," as the pastor was called, the late Henry Clay Fish, D.D., was none the less a patriot than a preacher of the Gospel. His voice was never silent, and his pen never idle while yet a traitor remained to defy the old flag. He was a pleasant and forcible speaker, bold, consistent, and unswerving in what he thought to be right. It was through his influence that the "Gallant One Hundred and Seventy" went forth, mostly members of this church, to the scenes of conflict and carnage. There was something grandly sublime in the spirit that animated these men, as they marched to usher in the "glad days so long foretold." The records of the church abound with the

names of fallen heroes. Now there can be seen filling through the aisles scarred veterans, going not to war, but to worship, who bore a gallant part in many battles; some with empty sleeves, showing where they stood in the fight.

From the small beginning, fourscore years ago, this church has come to be one of the strongest, both financially and numerically, in Newark. In 1834 its contributions for benevolent objects was only eleven dollars. In 1868 it contributed the sum of twelve thousand and six hundred dollars, and has kept well up to these figures from that time to the present.

Those named this church have been: Rev. C. Tappan, P. Tristram, D. Strong, J. Laine, D. Jones, D. Edwards, E. Hosmer, C. F. Lee, P. E. Pratt, D. Fish, W. Scott, H. V. Jones, E. H. Conner, H. C. Fish, Thomas, Raymond, and Rev. J. C. Fisher, D.D., the present pastor.

Deacons in 1834: E. C. Hosmer, J. B. Hartman, D. C. Raymond, J. Bookman, Francis Stratford, George B. Gordon, and A. Jackson Clark; Trustees: Samuel S. Sargent, William Wood, J. N. Ash, and Stephen H. Pratt, D.D., S. Raymond, Hon. F. S. Fish and F. S. Dear.

Communicants, twelve hundred; church property valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

HENRY CLAY FISH was born in Halifax, Vt., Jan. 27, 1820, and was the son of Rev. Samuel Fish, who outlived him. His father was a man of great activity of mind and of more than ordinary ability as a preacher, and his mother was a woman noted for her piety and her rare intellectual endowments. It is not strange that under such influences young Henry should have grown up to manhood filled with pious sentiments and governed by lofty purposes. He manifested at a very early age a desire to obtain a thorough education, and the father, while encouraging the desire, was obliged to tell him, with a sigh, that he had not the means to gratify his wishes, but would gladly see him make an effort to educate himself. Thus set at liberty, the lad made application for admission to an academy at no great distance from his home, and by dint of laboring during the hours when out of school, he managed to pay for both his board and his tuition. In this manner, from the age of sixteen until he was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary of New York, in 1845, he was indebted to his own personal efforts for his maintenance and his education. It was at times a difficult struggle, but nevertheless bravely and cheerfully sustained. On the day following his graduation he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Somerville, N. J., and a month afterwards was married to Miss Clara M. Jones, of Shelburne, Mass. His connection with the church at Somerville continued until January, 1851, when he entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., which at that time had a membership of three hundred and thirty-nine, and which at the close of his ministration had increased to eleven hundred and ninety-eight. Such success attended his labors that the small frame building in which his congregation assembled soon proved to be too small for the

crowds who sought an entrance, and the necessity of a more spacious edifice became imperative. A suitable building of brown chiseled stone was accordingly erected and made ready for occupation in May, 1860. It is an ornament to Newark and a monument to the fidelity of this zealous and highly-gifted clergyman, whose labors have not only endeared him to his people, but were winning for him respect and admiration everywhere. Two years prior to this event the University of Rochester had conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and though at that time but thirty-eight years of age, he was deemed well worthy of the honor.

His position as a clergyman did not embarrass Dr. Fish in the expression of his convictions, no matter what might be the subject or the occasion. In all matters affecting the public welfare he took a deep and abiding interest, and if any cause demanded labor, he stood always ready to perform his part. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he promptly took his place on the side of the Union, nor did he think his office too sacred or his pulpit too holy to be used in his country's need. His voice was loud and clear against treason. The nation's banner was spread upon his altar, and the nation's anthem was mingled with the songs of the sanctuary. Dr. Fish was a genuine patriot, and would doubtless have been a fearless and efficient soldier on the battle-field. On the 1st of June, 1864, he was drafted into the military service. It seemed to him an announcement from heaven. He dropped his pen that was at the moment in his hand with the full determination to replace it with a sword. The trustees and deacons of his church were notified at once of his intention, and they assembled immediately to consider the pastor's request that some one be appointed to supply the pulpit during his absence. They would not, of course, listen to his demand, and it cannot be doubted by all who knew him that he reluctantly allowed them to send a substitute in his stead.

As a pastor, Dr. Fish possessed many rare and excellent qualities. Of his immense congregation, there was scarcely an individual whom he could not call by name, and to whom he could not address a remark which showed something more than a passing acquaintance. His preaching was always attractive, and his sermons evinced not only a careful study of the Scriptures, but a good knowledge of human nature and of everything that was transpiring about him. While his duties as a minister were even more than fulfilled, he still found time to perform his duties as a citizen, and every worthy enterprise counted him among its faithful and efficient promoters. He was a man of untiring energy and almost incredible industry. While not employed in the performance of routine labors he was in his study, pen in hand, occupied in giving expression to thoughts or experiences which the pulpit did not afford him an opportunity to present. Thus did he add many and

valuable contributions to religious literature. Besides the large number of tracts and sermons which he wrote and published, he was the author of an essay entitled "Primitive Piety Revived," a 12mo. volume of 249 pages, 1855, which received the prize of two hundred dollars offered by the Congregational Board of Publication. This work was translated into Dutch, and published in Utrecht, Holland, 1860. He was the author also of "The Price of Soul Liberty, and Who Paid it," a small volume of 152 pages, 1869; also of "Harry's Conversion," 240 pages, 1872; also "Harry's Conflicts," 224 pages, 1872; also "Hand-Book of Revivals," 12mo. 420 pages, 1874; also "Bible Lands Illustrated," 8vo. 920 pages, 1876. His compilations, interspersed with annotations, are numerous and valuable, and among them are "History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence," two volumes, 8vo. 1235 pages; "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century," 8vo. 813 pages, 1857; "Select Discourses," translated from French, 12mo. 408 pages, 1858; "Heaven in Song," 4to. 742 pages, 1874. During his last days he was engaged upon a work which he intended to entitle "The Wealth of Ages," and for which he had already collected a vast amount of material.

In March, 1874, Dr. Fish finding his health somewhat impaired by incessant labor, went abroad, and during an eight months' journey visited nearly the whole of Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, and other parts of Western Asia. The journey proved beneficial, but he soon returned to his old habits of work, and the renewed strength which he had acquired by relaxation began gradually to give way. In July, 1877, he yielded to the remonstrances of friends, and once more sought by travel to recover his wasting energies. The trial, however, proved unavailing. He was brought home on the 25th of September following utterly prostrated, and one week afterwards, Oct. 2, 1877, he died.

First German Baptist Church.¹—This church is located at No. 12 Mercer Street, and was organized in 1849, with the following-named persons as constituent members:

Sigismund Kupfer, Julie Kupfer, Adolph Hune, Barbara Hune, E. Benz, G. Leyenberger, E. Leyenberger, J. Oertel, Mr. and Mrs. Felsberg, Mr. Kern, Mr. E. Leyenberger, D. Leyenberger.

The church edifice was purchased from the German Presbyterian Church in 1861, and dedicated April 7, 1861, rebuilt in 1875, and is now valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

Names of all preachers, from first to present, with time of service of each: Rev. L. Kupfer, from 1849-1850; Rev. A. Hune, from 1851-1856; Rev. C. Bodenbender, from 1856-1861; Rev. J. C. Haselhubn, from 1862-1868; Rev. H. Triumph, from 1868-1875; Rev. G. Knobloch, since 1876.

¹ By Rev. G. Knobloch.

Present membership, two hundred and twenty.

Officers of church for 1884. Rev. G. Knobloch, pastor; Deacons, A. Hartman, H. Jortle, A. Ross, Church Clerk, C. Huber, Trustees, A. Ross, C. Schmitt, A. Brandenburg, C. Huber, J. Klausmann.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. K. Feischman, who was the first German Baptist minister in this country, he having arrived in New York in 1839. But it was ten years before he performed the rite of baptism upon any of his countrymen. In October, 1849, he baptized three persons, the first Germans in this country ever baptized by a German Baptist minister.

South Baptist Church.—In tracing briefly the rise and growth of the South Church, it is but just at the outset to say that it originated in no selfish, factional or partisan spirit, but in profound and sacred convictions of duty, and in an honest, earnest purpose to extend the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and advance the views which Baptists hold.

With the movement the mother-church was in fullest sympathy from its inception till success was perfectly assured.

Those who remained in the old home on Academy Street and those who went out to set up house-keeping on Kinney Street counseled over the enterprise together, prayed over it together, gave of their means for starting it together, and when the time came for separating they went asunder, not as contentious parties who could not live under a common roof, but as loving members of a single family invoking mutual benedictions.

We mention this simply as an illustration of Christian large-heartedness and "to the praise of the glory of His grace."

On the evening of the 18th day of February, 1850, thirty-seven brethren and sisters bearing a general letter of dismission from the First Church met in that house of worship to organize what was then named, and is still called, the South Baptist Church of Newark, N. J.

By rising they formally entered into fellowship, and then proceeded to elect officers and adopt a covenant and articles of faith. At a subsequent meeting eight others were received as constituent members, making a total of forty-five.

The following are the names:

Edward Doughty
John M. Davies
Abner H. Davies
Louisa Davies
Robert Johnston
Ann L. Johnston
Samuel Robinson
Mary Robinson
Mary Belcher
David Jones
Mary Jones

Mary Corbett
George F. Morrow
E. B. Mearns
Catherine Fowler
George H. Roman
Mary Roman
George M. Foster
Mary Law
Lydia Ann Foster
John Walden
Margt. Holden

John E. Hodge	Thos. Stearns
James H.	George Stearns
John H.	James H.
Abner H.	James H. Noyes
David F. Whitcomb	George Stearns
Abner H. Morrow	Abner H. Morrow
Samuel A. Robinson	John H. Roman
John H.	Nancy Johnston
James Robinson	Mary Foster
David Jones	John Jones
Thomas H. Hodge	Frederick F. Robinson
Mary M. Hodge	

On the first Tuesday of March (the 5th) public recognition services occurred. Henry C. Fish offered the prayer, E. L. Mayson preached the sermon, Henry V. Jones (the pastor of the First Church) gave the hand of fellowship, and Simeon J. Drake delivered the charge. Of these honored brethren, the preacher of the sermon alone remains to share in the conflicts and conquests of the militant church.

At the time of the recognition Dr. William Hague had already been called to the pastorate, and the house of worship on Kinney Street was well under way.

The lecture-room was occupied on the 14th of April, and on the 18th of July the finished structure, free from debt, was dedicated to the service of the Most High God.

Three years of abundant prosperity were vouchsafed, during which the membership grew to more than two hundred, and then, greatly to the regret of the people, the first pastor went his way.

In March, 1854, Dr. O. S. Stearns, now a professor in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., was called to the vacant place, but before a year had passed the Newton Centre people, coveting earnestly the best gifts, were seeking to allure the pastor to that field, and eventually their persuasions prevailed, and the South Church again was shepherdless.

In the autumn of 1855, Dr. James L. Hodge succeeded to the charge. Some gracious ingatherings were enjoyed, and the general interests of Zion were well maintained.

Two years, however, brought the relation to an end, and now for eleven months there was a dependence on supplies.

In October, 1858, Dr. E. M. Levy, of Philadelphia, began his labors,—labors which extended over a period of ten years, or double the time covered by any other pastorate.

During this term the church edifice was remodeled and beautified, the organ purchased, and revival meetings extensively enjoyed.

Dr. John Dowling came next, and remained for three and a half years.

He gave to the South Church about the last pastoral service of a life which was abundant in labors, fruitful in results, and is fragrant in memory still.

Dr. George A. Peltz was Dr. Dowling's successor. He ministered to the flock acceptably till the close of 1875, when he resigned to give himself exclusively to Sunday-school work.

In the spring of 1876, Dr. Charles Y. Swan took the charge. A strong spirit overestimated and so overtaxed the frail body which housed it, and amid displays of saving grace he was laid aside, and after months of wasting, patiently and bravely borne, "he was not; for God took him."

The eighth and present pastor began his labors Nov. 1, 1880.

Putting some of the more important facts of this third of a century into figures, this is the look they wear,—

Constituent members, 45; increase by baptism, 702; experience and letter, 627,—total connected with the church from its organization, 1374.

It will be seen from the above that the accessions have averaged about forty per year. The largest number of members reported any one year was 496, in 1866. The largest additions were in 1852, when the net gain was 78; 1865, when it was 129; 1868, when it was 163.

Its largest losses were in 1868 and 1869, during which years there was a falling off of more than 100.

The present membership is 438.

Officers of the Church for 1888. Pastor, Rev. T. E. Vassar, D. D.; Deacons, Robert Johnson, Joseph O. Nichols, Samuel T. General, Jerome Taylor, Thomas E. Smith, John C. Bease, Thomas S. Stevens, Clerk, Sexton, O. N. Lee, Treasurer, G. L. H. Earl, Samuel O. Baldwin, T. B. Smith, G. A. Masker, S. O. Nichols, W. F. Utter, N. A. Merritt. *Officers of the Board.* President, G. L. H. Earl; Clerk, G. A. Masker; Treasurer, T. B. Smith.

Record for 1882. Additions to the church, 15; money raised for all purposes, \$8,100.22; marriages solemnized, 17; funerals attended, 4.

Sunday school organized in 1880. *Officers for 1888.* Superintendent, Thomas S. Stevens; Assistant, George B. Hutchison; Female Superintendent, Mary Mason; Secretary, Gabriel E. Ward; Treasurer, H. B. Snowden; Librarian, Frank Nye; G. L. Earl, Leader of Singing; George B. Hutchison.

Officers and members enrolled, 30; scholars enrolled, 138; deaths during the last year, 1888,—2; baptisms, 27; amount of money raised, \$5,412.79.

The infant department is under the care of Mrs. N. A. Merritt, Mrs. Angie H. Swan and Mrs. Mary Stevens.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.—*Woman's Missionary Society.* with fifty annual subscribers, is doing a noble work, under the presidency of Mrs. T. E. Vassar, wife of the pastor, with Mrs. N. A. Merritt, secretary, and Mrs. J. D. Nesler as treasurer, and the following collectors: Mrs. N. A. Merritt, Mrs. M. Dodd, Mrs. S. O. Nichols, Miss M. Ricker, and Miss M. Tuers.

Willing Hands and Ready Hands is the name of the mission band organized in the fall of 1878, with nine members, and Miss Emma Baker as leader. The officers for 1883 were Lillie Copeley, president; Maggie Jennings, vice-president; Ella Utter, secretary; and Ida Garrabrant, treasurer.

Deacons Society is one of the most efficient societies of the church, whose officers in 1883 were: President, Miss E. M. Baker; Vice-President, Mrs. S. T. Guerin; Secretary, Mrs. N. A. Merritt; Treasurer, Miss M. Maron.

Young People's Association, organized Dec. 1, 1874. Officers for 1883: President, Arthur W. Palmer; Vice-President, G. A. Masker; Secretary, L. A. Miller;

Treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Batten; Chairman of Executive Committee, W. F. Utter; Chairman of Committee on Meetings, George B. Hutchison; Chairman of Committee on Tracts, A. B. Dougherty; Precentor, George B. Hutchison; Pianist, Miss L. A. Dunn.

This organization is now nearly nine years old, having maintained a creditable career throughout. The records indicate the usual experience of similar societies in regard to spiritual and temporal affairs.

The only obtainable data of its members is as follows: Winter of 1874, 47 members; winter of 1875, 63; spring of 1876, 85; spring of 1878, 113; winter of 1880, 56; May 9, 1883, 105.

The association is out of debt and has a small balance on hand.

North Baptist Church.—The first meeting held for the purpose of organizing this church was held July 11, 1854, and on the 26th of the same month twenty-seven persons were constituted the North Baptist Church, with Rev. Thomas Wright as pastor, who remained two years. The first church edifice was a frame structure, and the second a brick building, erected in 1864, on the corner of Orange Avenue and High Street, and in 1874 was rebuilt and enlarged to its present dimensions, with one thousand sittings. The property is now (1884) valued at forty thousand dollars. The church numbers four hundred and ninety-one communicants. The pastors since Mr. Wright have been Rev. Levi Morse, two years; Rev. Robert Atkinson, seven years; Rev. George E. Horr, three years; Rev. Joshua Day, two years; Rev. L. Burroughs, two and a half years; Rev. J. S. Lannoch, one year; and the present pastor, Rev. H. H. Barbour.

The officers for 1884 were: Deacons, Henry Hagell (since 1862), Jacob G. Broadwell, John L. Roff, Peter S. Burnet, William F. Bailey; Trustees, Caroline Hooper, George W. Vernet, Henry J. Anderson, John T. Brickell, James T. Boice, John E. Albert, William Stites; Clerk, W. E. Mulford; Treasurer, John E. Albert. *Church Missionary*, Henry Hagell.

The Fifth Baptist Church.—March 26, 1855, the Fifth Ward Mission, as it was then known, organized a church, with fifty-six members, to be known as the Fifth Baptist Church of Newark, with Rev. Mr. Morrill as the pastor, he having been assigned to that mission field. In January, 1856, Mr. H. M. Baldwin donated to the church two building lots, on the corner of Lafayette and Prospect Streets, on which to erect a meeting-house. During the revival of 1857-58 one hundred and twenty three persons united with the church, and were baptized by immersion. This accession to its numerical force made it necessary to have a house of worship. The present neat, well-fitted and commodious church edifice was dedicated April 21, 1858.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. David T. Morrill, Rev. David C. Hughes, Rev. George A. Simonson, and the present pastor, Rev. H. B. Warring.

The deacons in 1881 were C. L. Mills, S. B. Wil-

liams, and G. H. Runyon; Trustees, John P. Brooks, E. Hedden, John Leyenberger, Michael Leyenberger, Ira W. Consliden, L. J. Keisling, C. L. Mills, S. G. Smith and W. J. Hopper. Communicants, four hundred and forty.

Fairmount Baptist Church.—In June, 1869, thirty-eight persons were recognized as a regular Baptist Church, under the name of the Fairmount Baptist Church. During the winter and spring of 1869-71, amid the threatenings of war, forty-eight more were added by baptism and twenty-five received by letter, making a total of one hundred and eleven. The church continued to make steady progress, purchased a building lot on Bank Street, near Wickliffe, and with a little assistance from other churches, a large and beautiful church edifice, Romanesque in style, was built, and dedicated on Sept. 9, 1868. The rooms on the first floor when united in one, as they can be, make one of the largest church-rooms in the city. The pastors of this church, as far as we have been able to ascertain, after repeated efforts to obtain data, have been Rev. C. W. Clark, 1860-67; Rev. W. D. Seigfried, 1869; Rev. J. D. Barnes, 1870-71; Rev. Henry Angell, 1873-75; Rev. J. C. Allen, 1876-79; Rev. George F. Warren, 1880 to date.

Mount Pleasant Baptist Church.—This church was organized in its present place of worship, a frame edifice, located on Belleville Avenue, on Nov. 13, 1867, with the following-named persons, who became the constituent members: Sarah E. Counsellor, Anna B. Counsellor, Henrietta B. Counsellor, Jennie Hull, Harriet N. Meeker, D. C. Whitman, Rev. C. E. Wilson, Jr., Lyman Dutton, Mary E. Dutton, Albert H. Terhune, Gertrude A. Terhune, Annie M. Terhune, Cornelius A. Marshall, Susan E. Lawrence, Emma Lawrence, Jeremiah Counsellor, Henry Cypher, Thomas Decker, Anna Decker.

The pioneer deacons of this church were D. C. Whitman, Henry Cyphers, A. H. Terhune; Trustees, Ezra Stewart, D. C. Whitman, A. H. Terhune, Thomas Decker and George A. Meeker; Clerk, Cyrus W. Turton.

The pastors who have served this church and congregation have been Revs. Charles E. Wilson, from Nov. 19, 1867, to Jan. 10, 1869; Simeon Seigfried, May 23, 1869, to June 26, 1872; William Rollinson, Oct. 6, 1872, to Nov. 19, 1874; Benjamin F. Bowen, May 26, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876; George Guirey, Dec. 28, 1876, to Sept. 12, 1878; A. B. Woodworth, Jan. 1, 1879, to March 4, 1883; F. C. A. Jones, the present pastor, was installed Sept. 23, 1883.

The deacons of this church for 1884 were T. R. Beardsley, W. E. Hastings, and George A. Labar; Trustees, George Sloan, A. H. Acherson, Edwin Putnam, E. P. Moore, Edmund Meade, Andrew Fulcher and W. E. Hastings; Church Clerk, T. R. Beardsley. Membership, one hundred and seventy-seven. Value of church property, ten thousand dollars.

Roseville Baptist Church.—That part of Newark in which this church edifice is located is about equally distant from the North Baptist Church on the east, the Fairmount Baptist Church on the southeast and the Orange Baptist Church on the west. Upon a careful canvass of the district a little prior to May, 1870, it was found that there were over eighty Baptist Church members who were not within convenient distance to either of the above churches, and who would be accommodated by a church at Roseville. By the advice and promised aid of the Newark Baptist City Mission Board, it was determined to open a Sabbath-school in the hall corner of Orange Street and Roseville Avenue, which took place June 5, 1870, with thirty-three teachers and scholars. Following the Sunday-school service a congregation of over one hundred persons convened for public worship, Pastors H. C. Fish, W. H. Heddon and George E. Horr taking part, the latter preaching from Deut. xxxi. 12, 13. From this date to April 1, 1871, the school held regular sessions in the hall, with a steady increase of numbers and spiritual interest. Nearly every Sabbath public worship was held after the session of the school, which was led by some one of the city pastors.

For the success of the mission thus far, much under God is due to the faithful and self-denying services of the brethren and sisters acting as officers and teachers in the school. Brother A. H. McPherson was the superintendent; Brother John H. Blackford, assistant; A. J. Myrick, clerk; Brother George Barton, treasurer; and Sister R. Dickerson, superintendent of the infant department.

On the first Sabbath in April, 1871, the school was unexpectedly deprived of the use of the hall in which thus far its meetings had been held; but in this extremity the brethren of the Presbyterian Church offered the use of their chapel, which was gladly accepted. The good-will of the Presbyterian brethren in this and kindred Christian acts is a matter of grateful memory. While without a place the mission could call its own, the City Mission Board came forward with liberal heart and open hand in providing a beautiful and commodious church edifice, costing twelve thousand dollars besides the ground. Four thousand dollars of this amount, however, were raised among the brethren engaged in the mission.

The lecture-room of the new edifice was first occupied Oct. 22, 1871. On the Wednesday previous, October 18th, at a council convened in the vestry of the North Baptist Church, it was unanimously resolved to organize a church to be called the Roseville Baptist Church, when the following-named persons constituted the membership:

John H. Blackford,
Elizabeth Blackford,
John Barton.

Rev. George F. Horr,
Elihu M. Horr,
George F. Horr, Jr.

¹ From published history of the church.

Mary Burr,
 John Burton,
 Charles H. Blanch,
 Samuel A. Boylan,
 George W. Blackford,
 John M. Blackford,
 George Barton,
 Nathan B. Brown,
 James B. Brown,
 Peter Brown,
 Samuel B. Brown,
 Frederick Barber,
 Robert D. Jackson,
 Isaac D. Jackson,
 Charles A. Haynes,
 John E. Haynes,
 Joseph B. Haynes,
 Emeline Hemmeyer,
 Sarah Hemmeyer.

Messrs. M. Horr,
 Leah Hewitt,
 Maria Hewitt,
 L. Keeline Hewitt,
 George L. C. Hewitt,
 John B. Hill,
 Henrietta Hill,
 Edward Hill,
 Egbert C. Jacobs,
 George E. Jacobs,
 Eugene Jarvis,
 Harriet Jarvis,
 A. H. McPherson,
 Sarah McPherson,
 Joseph Morris,
 Mary Newwood,
 Isiah Westmore,
 Abigail A. Vostick,
 Mary J. Young.

The pioneer officers of the church were as follows:

Pastor, Rev. George E. Horr; Clerk, John H. Blackford; Treasurer, A. H. McPherson; Deacons, A. H. McPherson, Abigail A. Young, Charles A. Haynes, John H. Blackford; Trustees, James B. Boylan, Josiah H. DeWitt, A. H. McPherson, Egbert C. Jacobs, John B. Hill, Edward B. Haynes, Henry C. Albert.

Public services of recognition were held in the North Church in the evening of the same day, in which the pastors of the Newark Baptist Church took part, and the Rev. J. A. Broddus, D.D., of South Carolina, preached the sermon.

Previous to the organization of the church an agreement was effected with the Rev. George E. Horr, pastor of the North Church, to become the pastor of the new body. At the first meeting of the church as such this agreement was reaffirmed and ratified, and the church proceeded to the election of other officers.

Mr. Horr continued as pastor of the church for six years, in which there was a steady increase of membership, numbering two hundred and fifty-four at the time of his resignation, which took effect Oct. 31, 1871. During these first years of the church valuable financial aid was rendered by leading members of the denomination, especially those connected with the City Mission Board, and a good degree of financial prosperity prevailed, notwithstanding the general depression of business throughout the country. When it became certain that Mr. Horr was to remove and sever his relation with this church, a committee was appointed to supply the pulpit, who, assisted by Mr. Horr, soon secured the services of Rev. John Emory Gault. Mr. Gault proved to be acceptable to the people, and by the unanimous recommendation of the deacons and trustees he received, on Nov. 15, 1877, a hearty call from the church to become their pastor, the pastorate to date back to the expiration of that of Brother Horr's. The call was accepted, and proved to be a blessing to the church.

Soon after the organization of the church (March, 1872) the deed of the property was presented to the church by the City Mission.

Mr. Gault remained with the church until 1881,

when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Steelman. Present membership (July, 1884), two hundred.

The board of trustees in 1884 were as follows: S. F. Dudley (president), C. R. Bishop, A. K. De Lemos, F. A. Dudley, F. J. Hull, Isaac Crawford and A. Pierson.

Bethany Baptist Church.—This is one of the younger Baptist Churches of the city, having been organized in 1871 by Francis Jones, Henry Davis, Watson Jackson, Shelton Tate, William Rose and E. Robeson, at a meeting held in that year, at No. 77 Commerce Street.

The first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Burd, who remained a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. John Collins, who remained one year. He was followed by Rev. Spencer Harris, who served the church two and a half years, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hill, for two years, when, in 1878, the present pastor, Rev. William Jackson, was installed.

The church edifice, a brick structure, located on Bank Street, between Halsey and Washington Streets, was dedicated in 1878. Present membership (July, 1884), one hundred and ninety-five; value of church property, sixteen thousand dollars.

The first officers of the church were Henry Davis, Shelton Tate, and Watson Jackson. Present officers, Shelton Tate, Watson Jackson, Joseph Paine, James Matthews, James Simmons and Joseph Johnson.

Since the erection of the church it has been refurnished, baptistry built, and otherwise improved internally, at a cost of over one thousand two hundred dollars.

Mount Zion Baptist Church.—This church, whose place of worship is at No. 16 West Kinney Street, was organized April 7, 1878, with the following-named persons as constituent members: Lewis Steele, Charles McConey, George Harris, George W. Foster, E. Robison, Naomi Jefferson, Nellie Jones, Martha Yancy, Lucy Cowdwell, Diana Smith, P. Selleck, L. Sims, A. Harris, J. C. Taylor, M. Ward, J. Brown, M. Hill, Isabel Foster, J. Sellick, R. Mays, A. Smith, J. Halkins, L. Jefferson, A. Robison, S. Yancy, H. Freeman, S. E. Paine and Rev. William Hill.

Nov. 5, 1879, this church was recognized and made a member of the association, with forty-five members. The first deacons were Lewis Steele, Daniel Schott and Benjamin F. Worrell; Trustees, George W. Foster, Nelson King and A. Preston, with the latter as church clerk. In 1884 there were one hundred and eighty-six members, and a church property valued at twelve thousand dollars.

The officers for 1884 were: Deacons, Reuben Hicks, Isaac Johnson, B. E. Hallett, Lewis Steele and J. L. Litch. Trustees, Amos Peeling, Charles Thorne, C. S. Johnson, R. G. Gutter and James Cornick. Church Clerk, Charles Bruce.

There has been but one pastor connected with this church, viz.: Rev. William Hill, who was installed at the organization, and still remains the spiritual shepherd of this flourishing colored flock.

Belmont Avenue (German Baptist Church).—This church was organized April 15, 1875, previous to which it was a mission, supplied by students and lay preachers. The church edifice was built in 1872, and on Oct. 1, 1873, Rev. H. L. Dotz was placed in charge as its first pastor, and remained three years. In 1876, Rev. H. Hilzinger was assigned to the church, and remained two years, and June 1, 1878, Rev. J. C. Kraft was appointed superintendent, and remained till 1881. The deacons in 1881 were Phil Nebel, John Schulte and Christian Rouff, clerk. Communicants, forty-six.

Sherman Avenue Baptist Church was organized in 1871. The pastors have been Rev. Frank Johnson, D.D., Rev. W. Rollinson, Rev. Edward Love and Rev. A. Wayland Bourne, D.D., the present pastor. Communicants in 1881 were one hundred and sixty-eight. The Sunday-school superintendent in 1881 was C. E. Sutphen, assistants, E. W. Van Houten and Miss E. Churchill.

There is also in the city the Twelfth Ward German Baptist Church, located on the corner of Niagara and Patterson Streets, with Rev. C. F. Sievers as pastor. The Beacon Street Baptist Church is located on Beacon Street, with Rev. Charles A. Schlipf as pastor.

Wesley Chapel (Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church).—Of the twenty or more Methodist Churches now in the city of Newark, Wesley Chapel is the oldest. As far back as 1786, and down to 1836, the minutes of the Philadelphia Conference included New Jersey, and Newark is mentioned as a Methodist mission with fifty members, and Robert Cloud as preacher. In 1806 a class was formed, with David Bartine, father of the late Rev. Dr. Bartine, as leader. With this exception, and that of the year 1811, there is no mention of Newark in any Conference minutes down to 1818. Its items during these years are lost in the general reports of the circuits to which Newark in turn belonged.

The published minutes in America begin in June, 1773. (Methodism introduced 1766.) That year there were but two hundred Methodists in all New Jersey. In 1784, the birth-date of Methodist Episcopacy and year of the first General Conference, there were nine hundred and thirty-six. Two years later, when Newark is first mentioned, there were three thousand and thirty.

Tradition says that the first Methodist society known to have met for preaching in Newark convened in a bark mill, which stood a few hundred yards from the present site of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church, yet the mists surrounding the local history of this church previous to 1806, it must be confessed, are very great.

On Jan. 22, 1808, Richard Leycraft, John Dow and Charles Marsh met at Mr. Dow's house, in Belleville,

and "conceived and approved the design to erect a church in Newark." A subscription was opened at once, when Mr. Leycraft, the animating spirit of the enterprise, subscribed a hundred dollars. At that time twenty dollars was considered a liberal contribution for such an object.

Oct. 1, 1808, a meeting was held at the house of Hobart Littell, in Fair Street, at which Rev. Thomas Stratton presided, where the following board of trustees was elected: Joseph Sandford, John Williams, Aaron Baldwin, Thomas Taylor, Ebenezer McLain, Hobart Littell and Richard Leycraft. After organizing, with Leycraft as president and Taylor as secretary, and adopting as their corporate name "The Trustees of the Methodist Wesley Chapel, in the town of Newark, in the State of New Jersey," they all took oath before William Pennington, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State. It was at first determined to locate in Fair Street, but further consultation led to the selection of the present site of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church. With Leycraft as general superintendent of the building and Baldwin as the builder, the work went rapidly forward, and before the end of the month (the exact date is not on record, Rev. Ezekiel Cooper presided from the timbers, and, as is supposed, laid the cornerstone. In ninety working-days from the beginning the house (a frame structure) was completed. The dedication took place Jan. 1, 1809, with a sermon by Ezekiel Cooper. The cost of the building, with the lot, was two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For 1811 Newark appears on the Conference minutes with John L. Hall as the preacher. In 1812 Newark was supplied by Revs. Stephen Martindale and J. Van Schoick, and was included in the Morris Circuit.

In 1813 the name was changed to Essex Circuit, and Stephen Martindale and Rev. John Finley were the preachers, and in 1814, Rev. John Finley served the mission, with Rev. John Robertson as colleague.

In 1815 Essex was united with Staten Island Circuit, and the preachers were Revs. Joseph Totten, John Robertson and Daniel Moore. It is said that in 1815 there were but twenty-four Methodists in Newark.

The relation of Newark during the next two years, whether connected with Essex or Staten Island or with the Bergen Conference, is not positively known. For the Essex and Staten Island Circuits the preachers during these years were Joseph Totten, John Potts, Daniel Moore, George Woolley and Edward Page.

In 1818, Revs. Joseph Lybrand and William Smith, then of Bergen Circuit, supplied Newark, which appears regularly in the minutes from this time on.

This year is Newark's last in connection with circuits, as in the following spring we find it changed by the Conference into a "station," with Joseph Lybrand as pastor. At the Conference in 1820 the

¹ From historical sketch by Rev. James Montgomery.

preacher reported one hundred and thirty-nine white and ~~and some colored~~ members. Mr. Lybrand was returned for a third year, it being his second in the station, as two years was then the full time allowed. Rev. John Scarlett, now in his eighty-sixth year, says, "I heard Rev. Joseph Lybrand preach in Wesley Chapel, Halsey Street. He was a man of wonderful power in the pulpit, and the first Methodist preacher I ever heard. Trembling conviction on account of sin seized me at once."

In the spring of 1821, Lybrand was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Martindale, who remained one year. Rev. John Cramer was in charge in 1822 and 1823.

In 1826-27, Rev. Joseph Rusling was the preacher in charge, and at the end of two years he reported a membership of two hundred and thirty-six. Rev. John Kennedy followed, in 1828 and 1829, and reported three hundred and fifty-two members. During his second year the small building occupied by the Sabbath-school was torn down, the church raised three feet, and nineteen and a half feet added to the west end, and a basement forty feet square fitted up for the Sunday-school and social meetings. The gallery of the church was made continuous, extending round the four sides. The pulpit, which had always been at the west end, as at present, was changed to the east end, or entrance between the doors (there were but two aisles), yet just at the edge of the gallery, where it remained until the building was removed. At the reopening, June 21, 1829, the preachers were Revs. Nathan Bangs, D.D., Beverly Waugh and George Cook.

In 1830, Rev. Nathaniel Porter came to the charge. His health failing, he was assisted by Rev. John L. Gilder.

In 1831, Revs. John Matthias and Anthony Atwood were sent to supply the two churches—Wesley and Franklin Street Church—that had been organized the year before. Nathaniel Porter continuing in ill health, died in August, 1831, and was buried in rear of Wesley Chapel.

The preachers for 1833 were Revs. Solomon Higgins and George G. Cookman; the latter, lost on the steamship "President" in 1841, was father of the late Alfred Cookman.

In 1834, Rev. John S. Porter was assigned to Wesley Chapel.

In 1835, Revs. J. S. Porter and Thomas J. Thompson were the alternating preachers. The spring of 1836 again ended the circuit plan; Franklin Street Church was dedicated, and thenceforth each church had its own pastor. At this time there were but six hundred and eighty Methodists in Newark, and only twenty religious organizations.

In 1836 the Philadelphia Conference made its last appointment for Newark, in the person of Rev. John Nicholson, as pastor of Wesley Chapel.

In 1837 the first annual session of the New Jersey Conference was held in the Halsey Street Methodist

Episcopal Church, and Nicholson appointed to this church for another year.

The late Rev. James Ayres was pastor of this church for the years 1838-39.

Rev. William Roberts (now of Oregon) followed through 1840 and 1841, and then built and became pastor of the Clinton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1842, taking with him "the first regular colonizing party that ever left the old hive." In 1841 the New Jersey Conference again held its session in Wesley Chapel.

In 1842, Rev. Joseph B. McKeever became pastor. He died, at the close of the Conference year, at what is now 107 Washington Street, Newark. During his illness Rev. D. D. Wheden supplied the pulpit. Rev. C. S. Vancleve wrote of McKeever: "He was a man of sweet spirit and of precious memory. His career was short, but shining, and its close was peaceful."

In 1843, Rev. Charles H. Whitecar was assigned to Wesley Chapel, and remained two years, and reported three hundred and eighty members.

For the years 1845 and 1846, Rev. David W. Bartine was in charge, and reported a membership of three hundred and ninety-one.

Rev. William P. Corbit served this church through the years 1847-48.

Rev. Samuel Y. Monroe (killed on the railroad near Jersey City in 1867) followed in 1849. During his two years' service several thousand dollars were raised toward building the present house of worship.

The year 1851 brought Rev. Elwood H. Stokes (now president of the Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting Association), who built the new church. Before the close of his first year he preached the last sermon in the old church,—"It is the last time" (1 John ii, 18).

The new church, a brick structure with twelve hundred sittings, and costing sixteen thousand dollars, was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, 1852. The preachers on this occasion were the late Bishop Janes, who preached in the morning from 1 Cor. i, 21; Rev. Henry Slicer, preached in the afternoon from 1 Tim. iii, 15. The pastor's first sermon in the new house was from the text, "The glory of the latter house shall be greater than of the former."

In 1853 and 1854, Rev. Samuel Vansant was the preacher in charge. The later year Trinity Church came into existence.

Rev. Isaac W. Wiley (afterwards made a bishop) followed in 1855 and 1856.

Rev. Crook S. Vancleve became pastor in 1857, and remained two years. In 1858 a parsonage at 83 New Street was secured. Oct. 19, 1858, was held the semi-centenary of the laying of the corner-stone of the church. The year 1858 is also noted as the year of the first session of the Newark Conference (held at Morristown).

The spring of 1859 brought Rev. James R. Bryan, who remained two years.

for Sunday-school purposes. Although meeting with great opposition, a number were finally persuaded to come together in the kitchen of Mr. Cross's house, on Broad Street, opposite Trinity Episcopal Church. The teachers were Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Tompkins, Phebe Taylor, Ann Campfield (a Presbyterian lady), James Ransley, and Robert Sims, who taught a class of colored children. Later on in the same year (1819) the school was held in the gallery of the church, with Solomon Pancoast, superintendent, and Thomas Christie, Isaac Pinkney, Waters Burrows Jones, Susan Young, Eliza Gardner, Mary Barnet, Eliza Cation, Sarah Jones and Catharine Cation, teachers. Two sessions a day were held, with little or no funds, few books and no library. The record says: "The school went into operation July, 1820, with seven teachers and forty-five scholars." On the 31st December the same year, the school for the first time occupied the Union School-house, located on the southeast corner of New and Halsey Streets, which had been secured probably as affording better accommodations. The superintendent removing from town in May, 1821, was succeeded by Thomas M. Woodruff. Just how long the school was held in the school-house the record does not say, but it was until the erection of a building, some fifteen feet long, in rear of and adjoining the church, in which, from its completion on to 1829, the school held its sessions. In February, 1824, we find the school numbering but twelve scholars. The record of March 8, 1824, shows an attendance of "one superintendent, five teachers and thirteen scholars."

The Sunday-school record informs us, for the first time, that on Aug. 22, 1824, the school was opened "by singing and prayer." In 1825 a Mr. Jillson was superintendent. This year the books belonging to the school were kept in a trunk, and numbered twenty-nine Testaments, two Bibles, one hymn-book and four spelling-books. This was the situation of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at the close of the present century. From a babe that could scarcely stand alone it has grown to be a giant in numbers and usefulness. From a little old trunk in which was thirty-six books the school has now one of the largest and best Sunday-school libraries to be found in the State, numbering thousands of volumes. From "no superintendent," five teachers and thirteen scholars in 1824, it has grown in 1884, or sixty years, to five hundred and thirteen scholars and the following:

Officers and teachers of the Sabbath-school. John M. Gwinnell, superintendent; John H. Goetzke, assistant superintendent; Emma J. Harrison, records superintendent; Burnett Williams, secretary; Edward J. Tawney, constant secretary; Joseph W. Booth, treasurer; W. Edgar Langstead, librarian; Matthew B. Schutt, assistant librarian. Teachers, Dennis Curran, Pharoah, 1st; James Silverthorne, Charles A. Myers, Joseph W. Booth, Charles Butler, B. S. Whiteland, Cornelius Smith, Waldo H. Hildreth, T. W. Janssens, John P. Bonnette, C. W. Froom, J. H. Goetzke, B. F. Clark, David Sampson, John Clark, J. R. Latham, A. C. Smith, William Ritter, J. C. Smith, H. L. Colt, Hesley J. Fry, Isaac E. Lyons, Peter Hough, Miss Sarah Baldwin, Mrs. David Sampson, Miss

S. M. Brookfield, Miss L. Brookfield, Mrs. W. Jones, Mrs. Pier, Mrs. Clara Lewis, Mrs. Alice Van Horn, Miss Kunkle, Miss Miriam Colt, Mrs. Arbuckle, Miss A. Verelst, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Eldy, Mrs. I. E. Lyon, Mrs. B. F. Clark, Miss Anna McKens, Mrs. Miriam Smith, Miss Ella Wood, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Blinnell, Mrs. Emma Gwinnell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Nettie Fly. Infant Class Teachers, Mrs. Hagar, Isabella Ayson, Assistants, Mrs. King, Mrs. L. M. Stephens, Mrs. A. Keene. Sunday-school Missionary Society, Charles Butler, president; C. W. Janssens, secretary; John H. Goetzke, vice-president; John P. Bonnette, treasurer. Young People's Temperance Union: William H. Holloway, president; Emma Gwinnell, secretary; B. F. Clark, vice-president; Anna McKens, treasurer.

Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Next to Wesley Chapel, this is the oldest Methodist Church in the city of Newark. The church edifice was built in 1831, dedicated in 1836, and for several years connected with the Halsey Street Church as a charge, and subsequently became a separate organization.

Previous to the building of their church the congregation worshiped in the court-house, then standing on the corner of Walnut and Broad Streets, nearly in rear of the present church edifice. Twenty-one different pastors had officiated in this church previous to 1879, when the Rev. A. L. Brice, D.D., was appointed pastor. The local preachers in 1881 were B. C. Dutcher and Isaac Tuttle; Stewards, S. W. Disbrow, B. S. Douglas, W. B. Vanhoutsen, M. C. Giles, I. N. Leonard, W. L. Keris, T. H. Bennett, J. Dennison; Exhorters, J. Bratten, Henry Ulrick, C. B. Cadmus; Trustees, H. Ulrick, H. L. Wilde, W. O. Hayes, W. W. Campfield, S. Bowers, J. M. Steward, W. P. Price; Leaders, R. B. Hewett, B. Lyon, J. J. Packer, W. P. Price, M. H. Canfield.

The pastor for 1881-84 was Rev. S. N. Bebout. Total membership, three hundred and fifty. Value of church property, including parsonage, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Immanuel (German) Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1846, and the first meeting-house was a frame structure, and the present one, located on the corner of Walnut and Mulberry Streets, a stone edifice, was built in 1871, and is valued at thirty-one thousand dollars. The membership of the church in 1884 was one hundred and sixty. The trustees in 1884 were H. Wessemann, John Schand, Adam Kaus, L. Aigetinger, M. F. Grimm, C. F. Buchman, and J. C. Sonn.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. John Sauter, two and a half years; Thomas Steck and Thomas Pfusten, one year; John Swahlen, two years; S. F. Zimmermann, one year; C. H. Hauner, one year; John Sauter, two years; F. C. Gratz, one year; William Sohns, two years; C. H. Afflerbach, one year; John Sauter, one year; H. Kastendieck, one year; J. Seidel, two years; F. W. Dinger, two years; H. Kastendieck, two years; C. Jost, three years; J. W. Freund, three years; P. Quattlander, three years; H. Kastendieck, three years; J. C. Deininger, three years; J. W. Freund, three years, and George Aberle, the present pastor.

Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized April 21, 1847, the first church in Newark on the east side of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A short time previous to the organization a committee had been appointed by the Franklin Street Church to visit that part of the city, and, if possible, to organize a Sunday-school.

They found forty children not attending Sunday-school, and invited them, with their parents, to meet the following Sabbath, and join with them in Sunday-school work, in a carpenter-shop in Prospect street, which had been kindly offered them by the owner, Mr. Daniel Gardner.

At the time appointed sixty children were present, and the school was opened by singing, "All Hail the power of Jesus' Name!" Prayer was offered by Brother Samuel C. Dunn.

At this opening session the Lord blessed them with a deep sense of His approval, and the conviction of some of the unconverted present, which subsequently culminated in their salvation.

Immediately after the opening session of the school the attention of the committee was directed toward the site upon which the church now stands, corner of Green and Union Streets.

A short time after the lot was selected, and as the owner, Mr. Manderville, offered it upon very reasonable terms, it was purchased. That the selection was directed by Divine wisdom is acknowledged in the fact that it has become a very valuable corner lot in a quiet neighborhood, and most central and easy of access for all on the east side of the city.

The first building was a wooden structure thirty by forty feet, built in 1849, the lower part used for preaching services and Sunday-school, and the upper part for a select school, under the management of Professor Samuel W. Clark.

As the congregation and membership of the church increased it became necessary to enlarge. The wooden structure was removed, and a commodious and substantial brick church was erected in its place, dedicated May 29, 1850.

At the present time the church property, including the parsonage, is valued at twenty-one thousand dollars, with a debt of only one thousand dollars on the parsonage; a membership of three hundred and forty, and a Sunday-school of over four hundred members. All the church services are well attended, and the Conference year, 1884, begins under most favorable auspices.

The motto of the church is "Holiness unto the Lord." The aim of the church is to be eminent in religious attainments and good work, and to coincide with the Holy Spirit in utilizing all its forces in elevating and saving the people.

The Sunday-school meets every Sunday in the pleasant and commodious Sunday-school rooms of the church at 2.15 P.M. Officers: James P. Davis, super-

intendent; John N. Leary, assistant superintendent; Mary Garwood, female superintendent; Mary Kilburn, superintendent of primary department; De Forest Wilsley, secretary; Chester White, librarian; R. L. Chambers, treasurer; Jabez Eason, missionary treasurer.

The Young People's Union was organized in 1883. Its object was to promote social unity among young people of the church, and to create an organ fund. The present officers of the society are F. M. Chambers, president; Cyrus Axtell, vice-president; Carrie Simmons, secretary; Jennie Vanlaute, treasurer; Mary Young, editress.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. J. P. Fort, appointed in 1847; R. S. Harris, in 1848; J. B. Dobbins, in 1850; R. Van Horn, in 1852; F. A. Morrill, in 1854; G. Winsor, in 1856; J. M. Freeman, in 1858; C. A. Lippincott, in 1860; W. Tunison, in 1862; J. H. Smith, in 1864; J. Atkinson, in 1867; D. Walters, in 1870; J. W. Seran, in 1872; A. H. Tuttle in 1875; R. B. Collins, in 1878; — in 1881; W. S. Galloway, in 1884.

The trustees for 1884 were James S. Hedden, Edward Tunison, John A. Knapp, James Vreeland, John M. Welcher, Robert Hall, Munson Pier.

Stewards for 1884, R. L. Chambers, J. H. Eakel, D. C. MacMillan, John N. Leary, E. Tunison, W. Ross, J. Garabrant, R. Van Houten.

Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.—

This society was organized June 6, 1848, and among the pioneer members were Abraham A. Van Duyn, Nathaniel C. Francisco, Eunice Francisco, Daniel Van Ness, Letitia Van Ness, Emma Van Giesen, Hester Davis, Sarah Van Ness, Eliza Carlton, W. H. Carlton, E. B. Winans, A. Ball, — Kellick, John Reily and others. The first trustees were Daniel Campbell, president; William S. Meeker, secretary; Abraham A. Van Duyn, treasurer. The present board of trustees are Thomas Wolf, president; William W. Lee, secretary; Oscar Wells, treasurer; W. H. Carlton, E. B. Winans, John Reily.

The first church edifice was built in 1848, the corner-stone of which was laid August 15th of that year, and the church dedicated in July, 1849. The church edifice has been enlarged twice, viz.: in 1858 and again in 1873. The membership in July, 1884, numbered four hundred and seventy, and the church property was valued at fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.

The stewards of the society in 1881 were A. W. Kellick, A. Wheaton, J. Congleton, G. M. Douglas A. Loader, J. A. Adams, R. Brown and C. H. Winans.

The pastors who have served this people are Rev. R. S. Harris, Rev. H. M. Brown, Rev. James M. Freeman, Rev. J. O. Winner, Rev. S. Townsend, Rev. W. Robertson, Rev. J. N. Crane, Rev. A. H. Meade, Rev. O. H. Smith, Rev. D. Groves, Rev. G. B. Day, Rev. J. B. Bryan, Rev. C. E. Little, Rev. S. H. Opdyke, Rev. T. Walters, Rev. W. B. Wigg, Rev. L.

Parsons and the present pastor, Rev. W. E. Blakeslee.

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the summer of 1849, Elias Francis, William R. Howell and B. J. Wood, members of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, were appointed a committee to locate a mission in the lower part of the city. They selected a site owned by Thomas E. Lyde, on the Elizabeth road, opposite the present St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, on which was a small frame building that would seat about sixty persons, and on Sunday, July 22, 1849, Rev. M. Day preached the first sermon, after which a Sabbath-school was organized, with William R. Howell as superintendent. This was the small beginning of what is now St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1850 we find it under the care of the Ladies' City Mission, as Lyde's Chapel, with Rev. G. R. Snyder as preacher in charge, who remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. I. Morrow, one year, and the Rev. — Thompson for one year. In 1855 the principal supporters of the chapel were Thomas E. Lyde, Eliphalet Tetcham and Mr. Hopkins, and during that year Joseph Kerr and wife were added to the little flock.

At the spring Conference of 1856, Lyde's Chapel was detached from the mission, and named West Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. William Day as pastor, who remained but six months, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Knowles, then a professor in the Newark Wesleyan Institute, who served this people for the balance of the year. During that year Rev. E. B. Wilkins, a local preacher, and Daniel Pierson were added to the working force of this new organization.

In the summer of 1857 it was decided by the society to build a brick chapel, to be located on the northeast corner of Clinton Avenue and Murray Street, and in September of that year the corner-stone was laid, and March 12, 1858, the chapel was dedicated by the late Rev. Bishop E. S. James. The membership at that time numbered twenty-eight, and from that time to the Conference of 1863 it was known as a mission chapel, when Rev. H. Opdyke was appointed to the mission and served three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Winans, who remained with the mission one year, and during his term the name was again changed to Clinton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the Conference of 1867, Rev. R. Harcourt was appointed pastor, and remained with the church three years, at the end of which time he represented a membership of one hundred and thirty-five, and six probationers, also a flourishing Sunday-school of two hundred and seventy scholars, with forty officers and teachers.

It appears that about this time the first board of trustees were elected, and were as follows: J. C. Ludlow, M. L. Devausney, H. Bedell, R. Backus and

F. A. Wilkinson; Stewards, William E. Greer, F. A. Wilkinson, Ira R. Dunham, E. B. Wilkinson, J. W. Lent, William A. Robertson, E. Drake, S. O. Meade, and E. L. Dobbins; Lenders, W. E. Geer, C. S. Green, E. R. Hays, E. B. Wilkinson; Local Preacher, E. B. Wilkinson; Superintendent Sunday-school, Ira R. Dunham.

At a meeting of the society held Feb. 20, 1870, it was decided to exchange the property then held for that of H. Bedell, on the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue and Murray Street. In six days thereafter a temporary frame chapel was erected upon the new church lot, and the building formally opened for service May 1, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Crane, then presiding elder of the district.

The corner-stone of the present chapel was laid July 25, 1870, by the late Rev. Bishop E. L. James, and the chapel, built of brown stone, was dedicated April 23, 1871, by the late Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson. The corner-stone of the main building, now nearly completed, was laid May 7, 1883, by the late Bishop Simpson.

The pastors who have served this church and congregation since 1870 are as follows: Rev. S. Van Benschoten, from 1870 to 1873; Rev. John Coyle, two and a half years; Rev. A. L. Brice, three years; Rev. John Crawford, two years; Rev. M. D. Church, one year; Rev. George W. Bristol, ten months; Rev. John Wesley Johnson, from April, 1884, to present time. Membership in July, 1884, was four hundred and twenty-five; value of church property, seventy-two thousand dollars.

The following was the officary of the society for 1884,—Stewards, E. Drake, president; Ira T. Dunham, secretary; William E. Geer, treasurer; William S. Thompson, J. M. Stewart, J. B. Swain, William M. Roberts, A. N. Lewis, F. H. Larter, James Rutan and E. S. Black. Trustees: M. L. Devausney, president; J. C. Ludlow, treasurer; F. A. Wilkinson, secretary; S. O. Mead, E. R. Cahoon, Alexander Lelong, E. N. Wilkinson, J. C. Day and A. W. Thompson. Class-Leaders, Ira T. Dunham, William E. Geer, William S. Thompson, F. H. Larter, Robert W. Simpson, T. R. Devor, James W. Pearsall, William M. Townly and Mrs. Theodore Vroom. Superintendent of Sunday-school, A. N. Lewis; Superintendent of Mission Sunday-school, E. S. Black.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. MISSION.—Moved by a missionary spirit, Aaron Coe, Esq., an old and highly-respected citizen of Newark, purchased a large plot of ground on Baldwin Street, between Broome and Barclay Streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of our city, for the erection thereupon of a building devoted to religious services, especially for the spiritual training of the young. In June, 1858, a frame building was erected upon this site, and dedicated to Sunday-school and church work. Some years later, through the Christian spirit of the same liberal giver, an addition was built to this chapel in order to accommodate an infant class

of children. The entire cost of these structures was paid by Mr. Coe alone. George B. Sears, Esq., late superintendent of public schools of this city was the first superintendent of this mission work. Mr. Sears was succeeded by H. F. Osborne, Esq., a son-in-law to Mr. Coe. For about ten successive years Mr. Osborne proved an efficient and successful leader of this work. His successor was Mr. James Yceance, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. J. G. De Witt. Mr. Osborne was again called upon, when Mr. De Witt laid down the superintendency, to assume its duties, and remained in charge of the work until the management of the school was turned over to the control of the St. Paul's M. E. Church. During the five years the school was directed by this church Judge J. Frank Fort was the successful superintendent, with E. J. Oakley as an assistant.

Through the practical dissolution of the Newark City Mission Board, St. Paul's Church was compelled to assume the control of the Strawbridge Mission on Jefferson Street, and it therefore decided to give up this mission on Baldwin Street.

By an amicable arrangement, the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Clinton Avenue and Murray Street, assumed the control of the Baldwin Street school upon the first Sunday in January, 1883. After most interesting services, participated in by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, the pastor, Judge Fort and Mr. Oakley, representing St. Paul's Church, and Rev. Dr. Brister, the pastor, and E. S. Black, Esq., representing St. Luke's Church, and Aaron Coe, Esq., the owner of the property, the school was formally turned over to the new management, and named the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Mission, and E. S. Black, Esq., made the new superintendent, supported by an efficient corps of officers and teachers.

The present membership of the school is three hundred, with an average attendance of two hundred and fifty. In connection with the Sunday-school there has existed for several years a sewing society, meeting on Saturday afternoons, in which the neighborhood children are taught to sew, and through this work many poor in the neighborhood are clothed during the winter months. This school is not only self-supporting, but contributes largely toward other objects aside from its own actual expenses. During the last year its collections amounted to \$1050. Its average collection per Sunday session was \$4.35. It paid during the year \$30 to foreign missions, \$75 to St. Luke's building fund, \$100 towards organ fund, \$350 for repairs on school building, and \$400 for actual expenses of the school for the year.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church. This society was organized on the second Sunday in December, 1849, in the life insurance building on Market Street, with Daniel Pierson, William G. Lord, H. H. Jacques, William M. Simpson, S. O. Heaton, Albert Brown, Henry Wilde, Hiram Ingalsbee, John H. Bentley and fifty-six other persons,

constituting the original membership of the "Central."

The church edifice is a large Gothic structure of brown-stone and brick, located at 227 Market Street, in the business center of the city and conforming to the original idea of a family church, has, in the necessity of the case, become more and more a church for the people. Many of its members reside long distances from that part of the city, but its position on one of the principal thoroughfares, its fine Gothic architecture, its sound standing, its popular mass and attractive services draw within its doors large numbers of the people. It is still one of the strongest churches within the bounds of the Newark Conference.

The pioneer trustees of this church were Daniel Pierson, William G. Lord, Cornelius Walsh, H. H. Jacques, William M. Simpson, S. O. Heaton and Albert Brown; Stewards, Henry Wilde, J. B. Wood, H. Ingalsbee, S. C. Dunn and W. B. Douglas.

The corner-stone of the church was laid Sept. 5, 1850, by Rev. Bishop Hedding; chapel on Thanksgiving day of the same year by Bishop James; church dedicated on Thanksgiving day, 1851, by Bishop Waugh.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. D. P. Kidder, one year; Rev. J. B. Wakely, two years; Rev. Wesley Kenney, two years; Rev. L. R. Dunn, two years; Rev. W. Tunison, two years; Rev. D. D. Love, two years; Rev. R. L. Dashiell, two years; Rev. J. T. Crane, two years; Rev. L. R. Dunn, three years; Rev. J. K. Burr, three years; Rev. R. R. Meredith, one year; Rev. Alfred Cookman, died after serving seven months; Rev. G. S. Hare, three years; Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, three years; Rev. W. V. Kelley, three years; Rev. James B. Brady, Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, 1884, returned for a second term.

Membership in July, 1884, was three hundred and fifty. Value of church property, including business block on west side of the church, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Trustees for 1884, James C. Barrett, William B. Moulton, J. M. Bonnell, J. W. McLeod, Charles Fennell and A. W. Austin. Stewards, John H. Bentley, James H. Hare, H. Ingalsbee, L. S. Harrison, J. H. Wilson, Charles Thomas, William C. Hammond and J. J. Howe. Treasurers, W. D. Grier and E. B. Davis. Secretary, Superintendent, James C. Hare. Assistant, A. H. Ross and Mrs. Anderson. President of Sunday-school Missionary Society, W. D. Grier.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.—Music was the primary cause of the organization and establishment of this large and flourishing church, whose history in Newark has been one of gradual prosperity from the first.

At a social meeting held at the residence of B. J. Wood, on the evening of May 7, 1852, there were present Cornelius Walsh, Thompson Price, Elias Francis, Jacob S. Aber, Charles Campbell, B. J. Wood and Nelson Mowry, who discussed the project of building a new Methodist Episcopal Church in the

southern part of the city. After a full interchange of opinion, these brethren decided that a church was needed and should be built at an early day. C. Walsh, T. Price, B. J. Wood, E. Francis, D. M. Fitzgerald, Daniel Pierson, and H. H. Miller were appointed a committee to prospect for a lot on Broad Street, on which to erect a church when it should be deemed advisable. The committee examined various sites, but held no meeting until the evening of Sept. 17, 1852, when they met at the residence of Cornelius Walsh, on Columbia Street, when there were present Elias Francis (president of the meeting), Nelson Mowry (secretary), C. Walsh, W. P. Mowry, W. P. Dickinson, C. W. Dickinson, Philemon Dickinson, H. H. Miller, Levi Depew, Arnold Stiver and Rev. W. P. Corbit. At this meeting it was decided to purchase the lot upon which the church now stands (one hundred and thirty-three feet front), southwest corner of Broad and Marshall Streets, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

At a meeting held Sept. 20, 1852, in the basement of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Cornelius Walsh and D. M. Fitzgerald were requested to make the purchase of the lot in their own name, and on the evening of October 6th they reported that the deed for the lot would be ready on the 10th of November. Their report was accepted, and the amount necessary for first payment (three thousand three hundred dollars) was raised.

At a meeting held Nov. 19, 1852, William Wright, B. Parkhurst, C. Walsh, E. Francis, D. M. Fitzgerald, Thompson Price, and Nelson P. Mowry were appointed a committee to procure plans for a chapel, to be erected on Marshall Street; and on December 20th, at the house of Elias Francis, plans for a chapel were exhibited by John Welch, which were approved, and the committee authorized to proceed at once to build a chapel entirely of stone.

Jan. 11, 1853, the foundation walls were being pushed forward.

This new society was fully organized into a church on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853, at the house of Elias Francis, No. 54 Court Street, when the following-named persons handed the presiding elder, Rev. Thomas N. Carroll, their certificates, and were organized into a society to be known as the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

MEMBERS SET OFF.

Helen Bedell	Augustus Hill.
Mrs. Amy E. Bell	Mrs. Isabella Hill
Samuel Carder	Ann Magee
Mrs. Harriet Carder	Henry H. Miller.
Ellis R. Carder	Mrs. Lucy A. Miller.
Mrs. Susan M. Carder	James Page
Margaret Cook	Mrs. Eliza Page.
Philemon Dickinson	Thompson Price
Mrs. Mary L. Dickinson	Mrs. Sarah Reeves
William P. Dickinson	Eliza J. Ross
John H. Dickinson	Martha J. Smith
Mrs. Mary P. Edwards	Arnold Stivers.
Philo Hays, Jr.	Mrs. Henrietta Stivers.

Margaret Winans

DECEASED.

Sarah Bagline	Catharine S. Page
Mrs. Charles Campbell	Mrs. Thompson Price
Mrs. D. T. Campbell	Robert Stevens
William Carter	Joseph C. Thompson
Eliza Clark	Charles Van Name
Catherine Colwell	Mrs. Cornelius Walsh
Levi Depew	Edwin White.
Sarah Duckett	Mrs. Joanna White
John Gaddabout	Keziah Metcown
David T. Campbell	John Reeves
Mrs. Ephraim Dickinson	Cornelius Walsh.
Cyrus Edwards	Caroline Holden.

REMOVED WITH CERTIFICATE.

Francis Atterbury.	William T. Merrill.
Sarah Atterbury	Mrs. Julia Merrill.
Mary Ball.	William P. Mowry.
Eleeta Bedford.	Mrs. W. P. Mowry
Charles Campbell	Nelson P. Mowry
Theodore Collins	Mrs. N. P. Mowry
Mrs. Matilda Collins	Susan F. Mullen.
Rhoda Chester.	Mary C. Nobles.
Elizabeth Collins.	Ed. N. Rodgers
Susan Davenport.	Rhoda Sanford.
Charles W. Dickinson	William Scarlett.
Mrs. Maria Dickinson.	Mary E. Scarlett.
Elias Francis.	Charles Shrimpton.
Mrs. Sarah R. Francis	Caroline Smith.
John L. Francis	Mrs. C. Smith.
Jacob Gray.	Mary E. Smith
Mary E. Gray	Charles A. Vandevoort
Amelia Harnsey	Eliza Van Houghton
Louisa Keller	John Welch.
Charles A. Lent.	William Whitney.
Stephen Wilson.	Mrs. Eveline Whitney

REMOVED WITHOUT CERTIFICATE.

Pamela Ayler	Joseph V. K. Page.
Mary Bailey.	George Pradhan
Julia Ball.	Mrs. Helen Pradhan
William Beant	Julia Riley.
Mrs. Sarah Beant.	Jane F. Ruckle.
Adelia Clark.	Charles O. Smith
Catharine C. Swan	Mrs. Mary C. Smith.
Mary Cunningham.	Mary Stiles.
Joseph K. Harris.	Eliza Van Name.
Anna Harris.	Catharine Van Name.
Stephen Hopper.	Andrew White.
Samuel Horton.	Paul White.
Garret Ketchum.	Mrs. Catharine White.
Julia Ketchum.	Geo. Woodland
Edith Kitchel.	Rebecca Woodland

John Louts.

At the close of this service a Quarterly Conference was convened, at which was present Rev. Thomas N. Carroll, presiding elder; Charles Shrimpton, local preacher; and Cyrus Edwards, exhorter. The following-named persons were appointed class-leaders and stewards: Cornelius Walsh, James Page, William P. Mowry, Charles Van Name, William T. Merrill, Cyrus Edwards and John Reeves; Stewards, Elias Francis, William P. Dickinson, William Sanford, Horace Bedell, David T. Campbell, Philemon Dickinson and Charles A. Lent.

February 14th, Cornelius Walsh reported that he had hired Union Hall, No. 200 Market Street, for a place of worship. H. H. Miller was appointed a committee to furnish seats, and on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1853, the first sermon was preached by Rev. Chauncey Shaffer, of New York City, from Hebrews xiii. 8.

From the organization of the church up to March 3, 1853, the stewards had acted as trustees for the society, and on the evening of that day Cornelius Walsh, David Price, John Welch, Charles Campbell, Thompson Price, William Wright and Arnold Stivers were elected the first trustees of this church, and on the 12th of March they met and elected Cornelius Walsh president, John Welch secretary, and Thompson Price treasurer of the board of trustees.

April 1, 1853, the services of the society were transferred from Union to Insurance Hall, No. 189 Market Street, where the religious services were held until Dec. 29, 1853, when the new chapel was completed and opened to the public for divine service. The opening services in the new chapel were conducted in the morning by Rev. Dr. Porter, who read the lesson; prayer by the late Rev. Bishop Janes; sermon by Rev. W. M. D. Ryan, from 2 Timothy i. 10. The afternoon service was conducted by Rev. William Urie, of Philadelphia, who preached from Genesis xxviii. 20, 21, 22. In the evening the service was under charge of Rev. Allen Steele, of Batavia, N. Y. His text was Isaiah lx. 1, 2, 3. The donations for the day amounted to ten thousand dollars.

Early in April, 1854, a meeting of the officials and male members of the church was held, when plans for a brick church, with stone trimmings, was presented by the architect, Mr. Welch. At the same meeting Cornelius Walsh presented a plan for a stone building, with two towers, as the church now appears, and offered to pay the difference in cost between brick and stone, which was fifteen thousand dollars. His offer was accepted, and the work at once commenced, and on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1854, at two o'clock, P.M., the corner-stone was laid by the late Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson, assisted by Presiding Elder Thomas N. McCarroll and Rev. J. S. Porter, after which a collection was taken up amounting to six thousand dollars.

The building committee consisted of Cornelius Walsh, Thompson Price, Charles Campbell, David Price, Rev. Henry Cox, who pushed the work forward, so that on Friday, Feb. 22, 1856, the church was entirely completed, and half-past ten A. M. of that day the church was dedicated by the late Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson, who preached from Haggai ii. 9. In the afternoon the services were conducted by the late Rev. Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, who chose for his text 1 Cor., 13, 14. The evening service was in charge of the late Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, who preached from Luke v. 7. The singing on this occasion, as well as at the dedication of the chapel, was conducted by A. S. Holbrook and T. Price. The collection for the day amounted to eleven thousand dollars.

In February, 1859, a meeting of the trustees and stewards was held at the house of W. H. Murphy, when the treasurer made a detailed report of the entire cost of the church, which was seventy-eight thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

In April, 1859, the iron fence around the church was completed, grounds graded and shade-trees set out, under the direction of a special committee, consisting of C. Walsh, E. Francis and W. H. Murphy.

July 1, 1862, the church pews were rented to the highest bidders.

March, 1863, the large front window (twenty-five by fifty feet), having become unsafe, was taken down and rebuilt under the superintendence of Cornelius Walsh, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars.

In June and July of the same year the chapel stairs were changed, new church parlor built and furnished, and the pulpit in the main church remodeled, the entire cost of improvements being paid by Cornelius Walsh.

Nov. 13, 1864, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars was raised towards the payment of debt on the church.

March 28, 1865, the name of the church was changed from Broad Street to that of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In May of the same year the old gas fixtures were replaced by the present reflectors.

October of the same year the mortgage debt of the church was paid in full.

In April, 1866, the church was repainted inside, except ceiling, pews changed to gain more room and new carpets laid, a stationary seat placed along the wall in the gallery, the front vestibule changed to make a more convenient entrance, all under the direction of C. Walsh and H. H. Miller, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and on Sunday, May 6th, the church was reopened for service.

Oct. 21, 1866, being the centenary Sabbath, twenty-one thousand dollars were raised, nearly one-half the amount being paid by Cornelius Walsh.

June 24, 1867, the trustees purchased the lot adjoining the church, on Marshall Street, for eight thousand dollars, and on July 15th the trustees and stewards resolved to raise money and build a parsonage on the lot. Cornelius Walsh, Charles Campbell and H. H. Miller were appointed a committee to carry out the resolution, which they did by completing the parsonage as it now stands. The Ladies' Parsonage Association raised the money and furnished the parsonage, and on May 1, 1868, it was occupied by Rev. R. R. Meredith.

In November, 1868, eight thousand dollars were raised to pay balance due on parsonage. Total cost of parsonage and grounds eighteen thousand dollars.

April 1, 1870, the penny-a-week envelope plan was adopted, which increased the income of the church three thousand dollars.

In August, 1873, the organ was repaired and new carpets laid, at a cost of two thousand one hundred dollars.

In 1877 new carpets were laid in the aisles, at a cost of six hundred dollars.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS.—The pioneer Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized in Union Hall, on Market Street, on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1843. Elias Francis was elected superintendent; Elizabeth Parcells (now Mrs. D. Collins), superintendent of the female department; W. P. Dickinson, secretary; and H. H. Miller, librarian. One hundred scholars were enrolled as members. Rev. Chauncy Shaffer, then pastor of the church, together with Mrs. Shaffer, entered at once into the work as teachers. In 1884 there were five hundred and fifty scholars.

Aug. 1, 1857, the Strawbridge Chapel was built at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars; Sabbath-school organized, with Hon. Theodore Runyon as superintendent.

In 1875, the infant Sunday-school room of St. Paul's Church was enlarged, seats taken out of chapel, floors carpeted and five hundred chairs purchased, all at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Jan. 1, 1878, Bethesda Mission organized and took possession of a chapel in Baldwin Street, owned by Mr. Aaron Coe, who had held Sabbath-school there for fourteen years. He gave the church free use of the chapel, together with all the fixtures, books, &c., which the church received, together with a Sabbath-school numbering about three hundred pupils. Hon. J. Frank Fort was appointed superintendent.

The membership of St. Paul's in July, 1884, was seven hundred. Value of church property, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The pastors of St. Paul's have been as follows: Rev. Chauncy Shaffer to April, 1853; Rev. W. P. Corbit, appointed at the spring Conference of 1853; Rev. Henry Cox, 1854; Rev. D. D. Love, 1856; Rev. R. S. Arndt, 1858; Rev. Newton Heston, 1860; Rev. John Hanlon, 1861; Rev. M. E. Ellison, 1862; Rev. R. L. Dashiell, 1864; Rev. Robert R. Meredith, 1867; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, 1870; Rev. C. N. Sims, 1873; Rev. A. D. Vail, 1876; Rev. Henry Baker, 1879; Rev. S. L. Baldwin, 1882; Rev. Jacob Todd, 1883.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1852, and subsequently built a brick church on the corner of Warren and Wilsey Streets, where there is a substantial membership of two hundred, large congregations at the regular meetings, and a church property valued at twenty-five thousand dollars.

The pastors who have served this people are Rev. George Snyder, Rev. — Ballard, Rev. John A. Munroe, Rev. Charles S. Coit, Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, Rev. G. Wilson, Rev. J. I. Boswell, Rev. Nicholas Vansant, Rev. Jesse S. Gilbert, Rev. George F. Dickinson, Rev. Alexander Craig, and in 1884, Rev. Daniel Halleron.

The church officials for 1884 were William Fairlee, George Kinsey, T. W. Crooks, Frederick C. Blanchard,

Charles Redmond, Abraham Beach, J. S. Morris, Stephen Page and Thomas Gay.

Roseville Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Roseville Society was organized in 1857, and their first house of worship erected in 1860, on the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Warren Street, and in 1874 the church edifice, a frame structure, was rebuilt and enlarged to its present capacity of six hundred sittings. The pastors of the Roseville Methodist Episcopal Church have been Revs. W. Copp, G. H. Jones, G. W. Treat, B. F. Simpson, J. L. Hurlbut, W. I. Gill, J. R. Adams, J. D. Blain, J. H. Dally, — McKown, G. W. Smith and the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Marshall. The stewards and trustees in 1881 were G. S. Sturtevant, C. Warren, J. G. Frazer, T. Conger, J. A. Smith, J. R. Conover, D. Collins, T. Hance, I. C. Wolf, O. Drake, A. Scarlett, J. O. Dashiell, C. E. Hill, J. N. Van Arnam, W. J. R. Hegeman. Sunday-school Superintendent J. A. Smith. The communicants in 1884 numbered 350.

De Groot Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in April, 1880, and a church edifice erected on Littleton Avenue, near South Orange Avenue, from the avails of a generous gift, equal to the cost of the property, including the new edifice of Mrs. Ann De Groot, of Newark. This organization, though young, has already taken a prominent place in the great Methodist family. The pastors assigned to this church have been Rev. H. C. McBride, 1880–82; Rev. A. L. Brice, 1883; Rev. J. R. Wright, 1884. Stewards in 1881, C. F. Lee, I. F. Lee, G. Rider, J. F. Middleton, J. S. Lansing, M. March, and J. Vreeland; Trustees, Henry Lang, J. Breigan, H. Haskin, L. Marsh, H. W. Douglas, J. Middleton, and W. S. Ayres. Membership in 1884 was 275.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is one of the many churches throughout the country that was organized during the centennial year of American Methodism, and is located at No. 100 Belleville Avenue. It is a frame structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, and embraces a membership of nearly four hundred. The pastors have been Rev. J. Brien, Rev. H. C. McBride, Rev. R. B. Collins, Rev. C. R. Barnes, Rev. E. E. Chambers, Rev. C. S. Coit, Rev. J. H. Knowles, Rev. S. L. Baldwin, Rev. Charles E. Little, and its present pastor, Rev. D. B. F. Randolph.

The stewards in 1881 were T. Sands, R. Simmons, J. K. Osborn, T. W. Longstroth, J. R. Downes, C. D. Coe, D. P. Johnson, S. Myers, J. B. Morehouse; Leaders, T. V. W. Warner, Rev. E. O. Howland, J. C. Dennis, J. H. Baldwin, Rev. O. B. Coit, G. Hayden; Trustees, T. Bolton, T. Warner, E. McNaughten, P. M. Mesler, A. P. Littell, J. Rhodes, W. H. Brown.

Strawbridge Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church, is located at the corner of East Kinney and Jefferson Streets. The pastors have been Revs. R. F. Hayes and S. W. Atkins. The stewards for 1881 were J. Jordan, A. Crusier, Aaron Mead, J. W. Hay-

cock, E. T. Babbit, G. A. Hollister, A. Garra-brant; Trustees, E. Lavech, F. Thompson, John Smith, R. S. Black, superintendent of Sunday school.

There are the following Methodist organizations in Newark of which we could obtain no data: South Market Street Church, Rev. R. F. Hays; Davis Memorial, Harrison Avenue, corner Tenth Street, Rev. J. I. Morrow; Second German, Bergen Street, near Fifteenth Avenue; St. John's (colored), 107 Academy Street, Rev. W. H. Gibson; Dashiell Memorial, 64 Houston Street, Rev. J. H. Robertson.

First Methodist Protestant Church.—This society was organized June 20, 1859, in Liberty Hall, where religious services were regularly held, until their first church edifice was erected. This was of brick, located on Hill Street, near Broad, and built in 1859, and destroyed by fire in 1870, and immediately rebuilt, of brick, with a seating capacity of one thousand. Of the original members only four were living in July, 1884.

The stewards and leaders in 1881 were J. S. Crane, Gaven Spencer, J. Robertson, I. P. Cox, J. N. Taylor, E. M. Marsh, J. S. Shaw, D. Smith, J. L. Phillips, W. H. Buchlish. The trustees were G. Spence (president), J. S. Crane, T. Clarkson, J. Robertson, E. Johnson, J. L. Phillips, and Aaron Wilcox.

The membership of the church in 1881 was one hundred and eighty; value of church property, forty thousand dollars. Sunday-school Superintendent, J. N. Taylor; Stewards, G. Spence, J. S. Crane, P. J. Anderson, William Rattan, — Rensselaer, S. J. Cox, A. S. Vansen, Robert Smith.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., three years; Frederick Sweretze, M.D., William S. Hammond, two years; David Wilson, M.D., three years; J. T. Murray, D.D., two years; J. D. Valleeant, two years; S. T. Graham, five years; and John M. Holmes, the present pastor.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—Of all the objects around which the memories of the past cluster, none should be held more sacred than old Trinity Church. Here the brave Col. Schuyler worshiped among the people whose benefactor he was. Here the bleeding, wounded and sick soldiers of the Revolutionary war were nursed to convalescence. Here hundreds came whose memories are now revered by the older and middle-aged people of Newark and the surrounding country, and, with musket in one hand and prayer book in the other, filed up the long aisles between the stately elms, that yet remain, and took their places in the sanctuary. Through the arched door in the solid tower, built nearly a century and a half ago, and that now forms a prominent part of the present edifice, Washington, Robert Morris, Robert Livingston, Gen. Lord Sterling and other illustrious men once passed, and partook of the sacred emblems of the broken body and shed blood of Him who commanded us to do these things.

Many of the pioneer members of this time-honored old church are represented there to this day by descendants whom the State and nation delight to honor for their sterling virtues and eminent services, whom society reveres and loves for noble and unobtrusive deeds of true Christian charity, and who kneel in solemn faith where their fathers knelt, and join in the same "time-honored forms of devotion."

The oldest family of Episcopalians in this vicinity was the Kingsland family, of Barbadoes Neck. Isaac Kingsland was a member of the Governor's Council during the greater part of the period of the proprietary government, and died in 1698. The Sanford families, some of whom resided in Newark and some over on New Barbadoes Neck prior to 1692, were also communicants of old Trinity. Later we find the younger Schuylers and the Ogdens, Ebenezer Ward and others, became attached to the Episcopal form of worship.

The pioneer services, which resulted in the erection of Trinity parish, were held in Newark by Rev. Mr. Vaughn, "missionary at Elizabethtown," about the year 1729. It is related (says the writer) that Rev. John Beach, "upon a repeated invitation of the people of Newark, N. J., visited them in 1736, and held divine service, on which occasion he had about three or four hundred hearers."

In 1743-44 a building of hewn stone, sixty-three by forty-five feet and twenty-seven feet high, was erected, with a steeple ninety-five feet high and twenty feet square. The base of this steeple is still standing (1884), as solid as when first erected, the walls being five feet thick. When the chancel extension was being made (about 1865), Daniel Dodd discovered in the gable of the church a stone which had been taken out of the old church front and laid upside down in the new wall, having engraved on it the inscription,—*"Anno Salutis, 1746."* The original charter, bearing the seal of George II., dated Feb. 10, 1746, was taken possession of by Mr. Daniel Dodd.

The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid May 22, 1809, and the building consecrated May 21, 1810. The plate used in the communion service was presented to the church in 1806 by the ladies of the congregation. The building has suffered but little from changes since its erection. The old front, of Grecian style, with massive pillars of stone, built in 1743-44, still remain as first constructed. The old tin roof has given place to one of slate, and the plain windows have been replaced by elegant stained glass, yet the general appearance of the building is the same as when the builders first entered its sacred doorway one hundred and forty years ago from that grand old avenue of elms. The chancel is surmounted by a beautiful Gothic arch and three windows, the central one large and highly-ornamented, made up the picture in the back-ground. The finish of the interior is elegantly chaste and harmonious; the organ facing

¹ Newark Daily Chronicle, March, 1884.

the pulpit, and near the old tower, is perfect in the state of its decoration.

The form of worship is the same as it has been since the church was founded. The congregation is made up largely of the descendants of those who first worshipped there, and have inherited their preferences for solid worth and Christian devotion, to mere outside show and ornamentation. They contribute freely to sustain the church in its various enterprises. In the work of spreading the gospel the ladies of the congregation have shown remarkable devotion and energy; and through their various societies they have brought many into the communion of old Trinity.

The rectors since 1831 have been Revs. Matthew Henderson, E. Neville, D.D., J. C. Eccleston, D.D., to 1862; M. M. Smith, D.D., W. R. Nicholson, D.D.,

the town in the General Assembly. He appears to have been a man of strong individuality, holding positive and decided views regarding things spiritual as well as things temporal. On a certain Sunday in the fall of some year close to 1733, Col. Ogden, contrary to a rule of the First Church, went into his field and saved his wheat, which was exposed to serious loss from long-continued rains. *En passant*, it may be remarked that Col. Josiah seems to have been, like many truly good and worthy Christian people of the present day, a firm believer in the new dispensation which says the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. For his daring conduct he was subjected to the discipline of the church, accused of having violated the sanctity of the Lord's Day, and publicly censured. The Presbytery reversed the decision of the church, righteously deem-



COL. OGDEN SAVING HIS WHEAT ON SUNDAY.

to 1871; W. W. Newton to 1875, and the present rector, J. H. Eccleston, since January, 1877. The wardens in 1881 were J. E. Trippe and Hon. Cortlandt Parker; Vestrymen, S. Merchant, S. S. Morris, J. Pennington, G. Lockwood, W. Durand, W. W. Duryee, Daniel Dodd, O. L. Baldwin, William James, and George Peters. Communicants, four hundred and fifty.

Col. Josiah Ogden was a leading member of the community,—a pillar of the First Church. He was a man of energy, wealth and influence. His father was David Ogden, who came from Elizabethtown and settled in Newark about the year 1676. Col. Josiah's mother was the noted Elizabeth Swaine, whose first husband, the gallant Josiah Ward, died soon after the settlement of the town, leaving her a comely widow. From 1716 to 1721 the colonel represented

the act of Col. Ogden one of imperative necessity, and tried to pour oil on the troubled waters. It was too late. Around Col. Ogden rallied a considerable body, who openly began to declare themselves dissatisfied with the Presbyterian form of church government. A bitter controversy ensued. Col. Ogden carried the matter to the Philadelphia Synod. For several years an animated correspondence took place. Jonathan Dickinson, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, was called to the pulpit to controvert certain strong points in Episcopacy, and controversial pamphlets passed between him and Rev. John Beach, a Connecticut Episcopalian.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Out of this trivial matter sprang the Episcopal Church in Newark, and a conflagration of local feeling which it took nearly half a century to entirely

extinguish. "This separation," says Dr. McWhorter, "was the origin of the greatest animosity and alienation between friends, townsmen, Christians, neighbors and relatives that the town ever beheld. The storm of religious separation and rigor wrought multaneously. The openly-declared Episcopalians were few in comparison to the Presbyterians; yet there were two leaders, one on each side, who were pretty equally poised in point of abilities, wealth, connections and ambition. This religious brand," adds the doctor, "kindled a flame which was not extinguished till the conclusion of the late war,"—the Revolutionary war.

During the Ogden excitement Pastor Webb seems to have had small influence, either as a controversialist or as a pacificator. We are told that he possessed no gifts for controversy, and was hated and contemned by the new party, while sinking into neglect and disrespect with the other. Upon application of a majority of the congregation, he was dismissed by the Presbytery in 1736. Mr. Webb appears, however, to have been a good, faithful, painstaking pastor. In 1731, while visiting friends in Connecticut in company with his son, both were drowned in crossing Saybrook Ferry, on Connecticut River.

Col. Ogden, the founder of Trinity Church, died in 1763, at a ripe old age. He was buried somewhere in the old burying ground. In emulation of Azariah Crane and his bequest to the First Church, Col. Ogden said, in his will: "I give to the rector, church warden and vestry of Trinity Church, in Newark, my silver cup or porringer with two handles to the same, for and to the only use of said Church." His tombstone, which still preserves itself in the old burying ground pile of such memorials, despite the vandals, bears the following simple inscription:

Here lies interred
the body of
COL. JOSIAH OGDEN
Who died May 1766 136.
In the 84th year of his age.

The death-list during Mr. Webb's pastorate includes a number of familiar names. Caleb Ward, son of John Ward, "the turner," died in 1735, leaving the reputation of

"—Archonest, praiseworthy
Whom all knew his virtues and vices."

Deacon Azariah Crane, Jasper's son, died Nov. 5, 1730, aged eighty-three. Anthony Olive, Nathaniel Wheeler, Robert Young, Mrs. Joanna Crane (wife of Jasper, Jr., daughter of Samuel Swaine and sister of Elizabeth), Deacon Joseph Canfield, John Browne and Joseph Johnson were all gathered in during the same period. Joseph Johnson was the town's first "drummer-boy." He was fifteen years old when the town was settled. He lived to reach fourscore years and three. He was buried beside his parents, away from his wife. Upon his tombstone, which, marvelous to relate, is still in position in the old burying-ground,

as is also that of his parents, is inscribed the following:

JOSEPH JOHNSON
Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Johnson
He died May 1730 1775 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

His wife, Rebecca, who was the daughter of first Pastor Pierson, and sister of Abraham, Jr., died a short time before her husband, and was buried alongside her parent. The inscription on her tombstone (now disappeared) informed posterity as follows:

Here lies interred the body of
Rebecca Pierson, wife of
Joseph Pierson, who died
the 10th day of May 1730 1775 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Pierson, wife of Joseph Pierson, who died
the 10th day of May 1730 1775 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.—The pioneer meetings which led to the erection of Grace parish were held in a room over a savings-bank, on Broad Street, and afterwards in the building subsequently known as St. Matthew's German Church, on Market Street, and the church organized in 1837, with Rev. Dr. George T. Chapman as its first rector. The present church edifice, located at 956 Broad Street, was built in 1848, and retains its original architecture, except the slate roof put on in 1869. The edifice is cruciform and of the finest type of Gothic construction. The walls and buttresses are almost entirely covered with ivy, brought from England by the late Bishop George Washington Doane, D.D. It has a highly-picturesque appearance, and is an ornament to the city in which it stands.

In the interior, the arch of the nave, which is of open Gothic style and very handsome and symmetrical, rests upon stone projections in the side walls, thus leaving the auditorium free from pillars or anything to obstruct the view of the chancel from any part of the house. The organ occupies the upper part of one of the transepts. The rear of the chancel is decorated by a beautiful memorial window, placed in the south transept in memory of the late Bishop Doane. Over the altar are six canopied screens, each containing Scriptural texts. The surpliced choir was introduced into this church in 1868, and at the time for the commencement of service a procession of men and boys, in white cassocks, appear, preceding the priest to the chancel, while, as they move along,

"Throughout the long drawn arch and trefoil vault
The pealing anthems swell the note of praise."

A portion of the service usually read in the Episcopal Churches is here chanted by the priest and his assistants. It is claimed by those using this form of worship that it is the ancient established form of the original Church of England. Communion service is held in this church every Sabbath.

risson, D.D., and the present rector, Rev. G. M. Christian. The wardens in 1881 were J. C. Garthwaite and Henry Hayes. Vestrymen, E. C. Drake, S. S. Tiffany, L. M. Stillman, A. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Miller, T. T. Kinney, J. S. Clark and L. S. Rutan. Communicants, four hundred.

Christ Church (Episcopal).—This parish was organized in 1849. The pioneer meetings which led to its formation were held in a hall, corner of Union and Lafayette Streets, the leading spirits of which were Joseph Kidger, Dr. Joseph A. Corwin and Henry D. Law. The first church edifice, of stone, located on the corner of Congress and Prospect Streets, was consecrated Feb. 2, 1850, by Bishop George W. Doane, D.D., LL.D. The pioneer wardens were Joseph Kidger and Joseph A. Corwin, M.D.

In 1871 the church edifice was enlarged by the addition of a transept and chancel, the corner-stone of which was laid November 17th of that year. The panic of 1873 delayed the work till 1880, when it was again resumed, and the additions consecrated Feb. 2, 1881, by Bishop Starkey on the coldest day of the year, the thermometer registering ten degrees below zero at 10.30 A.M., when the exercises commenced. The value of church property (including rectory) in 1884 was fifty thousand dollars; communicants, one hundred and ninety-two.

Nov. 1, 1882, there was erected in this church a beautiful altar and credos to the memory of the late Bishop Odenheimer, and consecrated by Bishop Starkey, assisted by Bishop Scarborough and thirty clergymen. This is said to be the finest piece of work of the kind in this country.

The rectors of this parish have been Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, D.D., from 1849 to 1859. He was succeeded in 1859 by the present rector, Rev. J. Nicholas Stansbury. The wardens for 1884 were W. H. Fetter and Joseph N. Webb; Vestrymen, J. U. Lupton, R. W. Bennett, E. E. Smith, E. B. Williams and C. F. Corwin.

St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church.—This parish, located on High Street, was organized, in the autumn of 1848, in a hall on Marshall Street, Newark, and in 1884 owned church property valued at eight thousand dollars, with one hundred and fifteen communicants. The rectors serving this parish have been Revs. James H. Tyng, principal of Newark Academy, five years; David M. Toekler, rector of Trinity Church; Henry Sherman, one year; Joshua Smith, William H. Rice, D.D., J. Jefferson Danner, two years; William G. Webb, nine years; and the present rector, Rev. J. Bowdin Massiah.

The wardens in 1884 were Elias S. Ray and J. G. Evans; Vestrymen, Adam Ray, James M. Baxter, Sampson Simmons, Louis Saris, Andrew McIntire, George De J. Hunsford and Alvin B. Ray.

St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The church edifice occupied by St. Matthew's parish

is a frame building, located at the corner of West Kinney and Charlton Streets, and valued at forty thousand dollars. The rectors of this parish have been Rev. Dr. Rosa, Rev. — Way, Rev. C. F. W. Treptow, and the present missionary in charge of the parish, Rev. Julius Unger. No other data for this parish could be obtained.

The House of Prayer (Protestant Episcopal).—As early as the year 1847 the establishment of a new parish in that part of the city of Newark lying north of Trinity Church was contemplated; and with this object in view the bishop of New Jersey appointed the Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, of the diocese of Fredericton, New Brunswick, missionary at Newark. Services were thereupon commenced in the same year in the small stone school-house situated on the south side of Orange Street, between Plane and Broad Streets. It was at that time, that the project of securing a permanent location for a church received much individual consideration, and the matter was temporarily determined by obtaining the privilege of purchasing the property located at the northwest corner of Broad and State Streets, then commonly known as the "Plume property," the present site of the rectory and church of the House of Prayer.

In the course of a few months Mr. Roberts resigned his charge and withdrew from the diocese, and the services in the school-house were discontinued.

In 1849 the subject was revived by information received that the Rev. Samuel L. Southard, formerly of this diocese, and at that time rector of Calvary Church, New York City, would remove to Newark and take charge of the parish, provided a suitable place of worship should be furnished. This offer on the part of Mr. Southard, whose reputation for learning, eloquence, zeal and diligence was already well established, was a strong inducement to the laity to commence the work, and immediately enlisted their hearty co-operation. It was at once decided to close the above offer referred to by purchasing the property, and to erect without delay a stone church on the site. It was also determined to remodel and improve the stone dwelling standing on the corner of the lot, and to convert it into a rectory. Plans and specifications were prepared and presented by Mr. Frank Wills, of New York City, architect, and it was agreed that the entire work of erecting the church and remodeling the rectory should be executed under his immediate supervision, and it was also deemed advisable to have no services until the new church building should be completed.

Within the short space of two weeks after the matter was fully determined upon, enough money had been pledged to justify the commencement of the undertaking; the property had been purchased, the plans adopted, the necessary contracts executed, and the laborers were upon the ground.

The grantors of the property were David Maitland and Royal Phelps, and the deed was dated Dec. 1,

1849, and recorded Feb. 20, 1850, in Book D 7, p. 503, of deeds for Essex County. The actual consideration money paid to Maitland and Phelps was three thousand five hundred dollars. The land purchased had a frontage on Broad Street of one hundred and fifty-nine feet, and on State Street of one hundred and sixty-three feet three inches.

The first service to entitle the originators of the enterprise to organize a parish was held on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1849, at (old) No. 36 Broad Street, corner of State Street, in the stone house standing upon the purchased premises, and which has been already mentioned.

Only five or six persons were present at this first service.

On the same day a formal call was extended to the Rev. Mr. Southard to be the rector of the newly-formed parish, and it was duly accepted by him on 30th of November, 1849.

The parish was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, Nov. 24, 1849, and, after morning prayer had been said, the following gentlemen were elected by ballot the first wardens and vestrymen of the parish of the House of Prayer: Wardens, Daniel Condit, George A. Mayhew; Vestrymen, Joseph L. Alden, Edward R. Whitlock, Jonathan Bird, Henry W. Durjee, William S. Faintout.

The two wardens elected were at that time vestrymen of Grace Church, and not connected with the new movement; but, being residents in the northern part of the city, they accepted the office from motives of duty, and by the advice of their associates of Grace Church vestry.

On the 28th of November, 1849, the bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., after morning prayer at the rectory by the Rev. Messrs. Southard and Charles W. Rankin, laid the corner-stone of the church in the presence of many of the clergy and of friends from New Jersey and New York.

During the year that the church was being built the Rev. Mr. Southard officiated at Trinity Church, whose rector, Rev. Mr. Henderson, was absent from the city on account of ill health.

On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1850, the church was completed and consecrated by the Right Rev. G. W. Doane, the bishop of the diocese, assisted by Bishop Southgate, ex-missionary bishop of Constantinople, and Rev. Messrs. Southard, Henderson, Watson, Rankin and Lowell. The text of Bishop Doane on this occasion was the third verse of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Psalm. The church is of stone, with slate roof, and the architecture is of the style known as the English, or four-pointed. The size of the nave internally is sixty-eight by forty-six feet, and the chancel is twenty feet deep. The apex of the nave roof is forty-three feet from the floor. The tower and spire are of stone, reaching one hundred and twenty feet above the sidewalk. The entire cost of land, church

edifice, rectory and repairs was twenty-three thousand dollars. The rectory was first occupied as such Feb. 7, 1850.

Jan. 6, 1851, the wardens and vestrymen executed a deed of trust, now on file in the clerk's office of the county of Essex (Book L 7, p. 200), which secured the property belonging to the corporation to the holy uses for which it was designed, the wardens and vestrymen thereby making themselves liable for any attempt to alienate or encumber the same in any manner whatever or to sell the church pews.

Nov. 10, 1851, the church took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished and but little damage done. The day after the fire a bell for the church was purchased, at a cost of \$866.68, and paid for in full. Weight of bell, two thousand one hundred pounds.

In 1853 the spire of the church was taken down and rebuilt on a better plan, was pierced with four windows, surmounted with a cross, and made twenty-four feet higher than before,—all at a cost of two thousand and fifty-three dollars.

Nov. 16, 1855, by a resolution of the vestry, all the sittings in the House of Prayer were made absolutely free from and after Dec. 2, 1855. This system was in force six years, when it was abandoned, and the pew system again adopted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1862. This in turn was abandoned for the present envelope system, which went into full effect on the first Sunday in October, 1870.

July 17, 1857, the vestry resolved to purchase the property in rear of the rectory lot for parish school purposes. The lot had a frontage on State Street of twenty-five feet, and cost two thousand dollars. The deed was given by Angelina M. Pye to the rector, wardens and vestrymen, and bore date Nov. 5, 1857, and recorded in Book K 10, p. 134 of deeds for Essex County.

In 1861 the old frame building then standing on the parish school lot was removed, and the present brick structure erected, the entire cost of which is not given, but which was nearly all paid by the late Hon. William Wright, who, when living, was a prominent vestryman of the parish and contributed liberally to the church work.

Feb. 12, 1866, the vestry authorized the organ committee, which had lately been appointed, to sell the bell which hung in the church tower, and which had become cracked and useless, and apply the proceeds to the organ fund.

In 1866 an organ gallery in the west end of the church was built at a cost of \$2,010.01, and an organ purchased of Hall & Labagh, of Newark, costing \$2432.10, and first formally used May 22, 1866, at a concert in the church.

In the autumn of 1868 the interior of the church was repainted and decorated by John F. Miller, of New York, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and the church reopened for divine service on Christmas day of that year.

Soon after the church was decorated by Mr. Miller the finely-carved stone altar which stood near the centre of the sanctuary, and on a level with its floor, was elevated three steps and removed back against the east wall of the church. It was also painted in colors and gilded, and above it was placed an appropriate reredos, elegantly ornamented and decorated. About the same time two standards, each bearing thirteen lights, were presented to the church by one of the oldest parishioners, and were placed, one at each end of the altar. A handsome altar cross and vases, and eucharistic candlesticks and missal stand, all of brass, were also donated by various parishioners.

On Easter day, 1870, a new bell, weighing two thousand pounds, made by Jones & Co., of Troy, N. Y., and purchased by offerings of the Sunday-school children, costing eight hundred and fifty dollars, was rung for the first time.

During the summer of 1871 improvements were made on the rectory, costing thirteen hundred dollars, and in 1874 a new brick kitchen, with servants' room, bath-room, and other improvements, added to the rectory, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars.

May 6, 1875 (Ascension day), a new bell of twenty-five hundred pounds' weight was hung in the tower by Jones & Co. of Troy, in exchange for the one hung there in 1870, and four hundred dollars in cash. The old bell had become cracked and useless. This bell was also paid for by the Sunday-school.

The church has two flourishing societies,—the "St. Luke's Guild" and the "Altar Society,"—both of which are doing a noble work.

The membership in 1884 was about four hundred; church sittings, six hundred; value of church property, seventy-five thousand dollars. Wardens for 1881, J. C. Leonard and A. L. Miller; Vestrymen, Dr. W. A. Smith, A. F. Sharp, J. Townley, Col. E. H. Wright, D. S. Wood, F. B. Adams, James Crocker and Egbert Ward.

Daniel Condit was the senior warden for the first eleven years. George A. Mayhew was a senior warden in this church for three years, and junior warden for twelve years. Samuel M. Hitchcock was senior warden for seven years.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF PRAYER.

Rev. Samuel L. Withers, from Nov. 10, 1850, to Dec. 18, 1851.

Rev. William Hughes, from May 15, 1850, to Sept. 9, 1850.

Rev. John Young Shackelford, from Nov. 22, 1850, to June 23, 1855.

Rev. William A. W. Maylin, from Sept. 28, 1855, to Oct. 1, 1857.

Rev. Huntington Grosvenor, from Dec. 1, 1857.

ASSISTANT MINISTERS OF THE HOUSE OF PRAYER.

Rev. S. S. Rogers, from Sept. 1858, to July, 1859.

Rev. John Langston McKim, from June, 1859. There is no record of his services, he being called only to court time.

Rev. Lewis J. Stevens, from spring, 1859, to October, 1860.

Rev. Julian E. Ingle, from April, 1871, to October, 1871.

Rev. James McCracken, Jr., from December, 1871, to August, 1872.

Rev. Benjamin J. Conkey, from January, 1873, to April, 1873.

For a full history of the services during the absence of the ministers, see page 507.

St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church.—The pioneer meeting held preliminary to the organization of St. Barnabas Church, at Roseville, was on Sept. 12, 1852, in a dwelling-house subsequently occupied by a Mr. Huntington, when twenty persons were present on that occasion.

The church was fully constituted in 1853, and some of the Sabbath services were held in a room over a gas-factory, subsequently destroyed by fire. The first church edifice was built on a lot of land donated by — Peck. This edifice was destroyed by fire, and in 1863 the present beautiful Gothic structure was erected, and in 1869 the two transepts were added, making the building cruciform. The interior has beautiful Gothic arches supporting the nave, and triple and other memorial windows appropriately decorated. The edifice is located on Sussex Avenue, corner of Warren.

The rectors of this church have been, as near as we were able to ascertain, as follows: Rev. G. N. Sleight, 1855; Rev. — Leech, 1856; Rev. E. S. Watson, 1860; Rev. William J. Lynd, 1863 to 1867; Rev. Robert McMurdy, 1868–69; Rev. William G. Farrington, 1870; Rev. George F. Flichtner, 1873 to 1883; Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, 1884. The wardens in 1881 were F. W. Jackson and W. L. Clark; vestrymen, J. E. Trippie, Jr., (clerk,) C. Colyer, (treasurer.) Communicants, one hundred and forty.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church (Woodside) was organized Sept. 2, 1867, with successive rectors as follows: Rev. Samuel Hall, D.D., February, 1868; Rev. H. M. Barbour, April, 1873; Rev. F. A. Henry, April, 1876; Rev. J. B. Wetherell, November, 1876; Rev. J. H. McCandless, April, 1877; Rev. G. C. Pennell, S.T.D.; Rev. A. B. Conger, called March 28, 1880–81; and Rev. A. L. Wood, the present rector. The wardens for 1881 were F. F. Mercer and W. V. Snyder; Vestrymen, F. W. Stevens, T. W. Williams, I. K. Gordon, Thomas Howell, A. W. Post, Frederick Hobart, G. A. Morrison and F. Hiscox, Jr. Communicants, seventy.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.—This church was formerly a mission belonging to Trinity Church, and in 1871 built a chapel at junction of Clinton and Elizabeth Avenues, and in 1879 rebuilt and enlarged to its present dimensions. The rectors have been Rev. E. B. Boggs, 1879–81; Rev. Edwin G. Richardson, 1883–84. The wardens in 1881 were John I. Young and John P. Nettle; Vestrymen, C. H. Alcock, J. Obrig, C. L. Weeks, George Riggs, W. H. Lemassena, John Robb, J. S. Rees and J. W. Smith. Communicants, one hundred and thirty.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church is located on East Tenth Street, corner of Fourteenth Avenue.

Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church.—This church was organized Dec. 25, 1874, in Association

Hall, West Park Street, with about one hundred persons. Services were continued in this hall for about two and a half years, or until May 4, 1877, when their church edifice, located on Halsey Street, near New, was completed and ready for occupancy.

The church edifice is of stone and brick, the cornerstone of which was laid Oct. 11, 1876, by Bishops Nicholson and Fallows, assisted by the rector and a number of clergymen from other denominations. The church is nearly free from debt, and when that happy day arrives the house of worship will be dedicated.

The pioneer wardens of the church were William A. Hammer and J. D. Orton; Vestrymen, George C. Miller, L. A. Osborn, J. H. Johnson, R. Gray, Jr., P. G. Bottishe, J. Hodge and I. Lord, Jr.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church; also a Parochial Aid Society and the Cummins Society, composed of young people. There is a general prayer-meeting, also a ladies' prayer-meeting, each held weekly. In June, 1884, the church numbered two hundred and fifty communicants, with a church property valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. The church has retained its original rector, Rev. J. Howard Smith, from the organization of the church to the present time.

The wardens for 1884 were William A. Hammer and George C. Miller. The vestrymen were William Selby, R. V. Carroll, A. C. Hagan, William M. Lee, H. E. Littell, George W. Douglas, T. J. Wilson, W. H. Miles and Joseph D. Day.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church.¹—This parish was organized in October, 1852, and a chapel erected during the succeeding winter on the corner of High and Market Streets. The grounds on which the parish buildings stand are part of a garden-farm, and the present rectory was then an old-fashioned farm-house. The lot is about two hundred feet on Market Street by one hundred and fifty on High and Gove Streets, and was a gift to the parish by deed from Mr. Jeremiah C. Garthwaite in 1856.

It is provided in the deed that "the pews in the chapel or any church edifice hereafter to be erected on the said lands and premises shall not be sold or leased, but shall be and continue free and open for the occupation of all persons attending the public services to be held in such chapel and church for ever."

St. Paul's was organized at a meeting of the congregation held May 5, 1853. The Rev. Andrew Mackie, presbyter of the diocese, presided by appointment of the bishop; Caleb W. Harrison, secretary. The late Right Rev. Bishop G. W. Doane appointed the Rev. Andrew Mackie as missionary to the parish, and it was resolved to incorporate under State laws; the name, "St. Paul's Church" was adopted, and the following vestry elected: Wardens, B. T. Nichols and J. T. Garthwaite; Vestrymen, D. O. Scott, A. N.

Dougherty, M.D., F. Calloway, J. H. H. Brientnall, J. Jefferson, C. W. Harrison and J. G. Cunningham.

The chapel was built during the latter part of 1852 and the early part of 1853.

The opening services were held April 1, 1853, in the forenoon, Bishop Doane and ten clergymen being present.

An effort for a church building was made in July, 1856, when a committee was appointed to draft a subscription paper for raising money. In December, 1856, the committee was empowered to procure an architect and obtain plans for a new house of worship. The plans selected by this committee were approved in March, 1866.

On Nov. 12, 1872, a committee was appointed to procure new plans and to proceed to erect a section of the new church.

On April 25, 1873, the first stone of the foundation of the present new church building was laid by Miss Mary P. Smith. The corner-stone was laid on Sept. 29, 1873, by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer with an address, many clergymen and a large congregation being present.

The work on the building was continued until the funds were exhausted, and as the panic of that year prevented the raising of additional means, the work ceased, but the object was never abandoned, and continued efforts were made, and by various plans, to increase the building fund. On Jan. 22, 1883, the amount of funds on hand appearing to warrant the vestry in proceeding at once to complete the section of the building already commenced, a resolution to that effect was passed by the vestry, and a committee appointed to carry the resolution into effect. Contracts were signed for the inclosing of the building, and on June 5, 1883, work was commenced. Hindrances occurred which prevented the church being completed as early as was anticipated; but, on May 5, 1884, a resolution was adopted by the vestry that the opening services of the church should be held on St. Peter's day, Sunday, June 29, 1884. On that day the rector, Rev. W. J. Roberts, and Revs. Joseph H. Smith and Hannibal Goodwin, former rectors, officiated at the dedicatory services.

RECTORS.—The first rector was the Rev. Andrew Mackie, appointed as missionary to the parish.

May 24, 1854, the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, then a missionary in the city, was elected rector, and continued in that position until his resignation, November, 1858.

Feb. 25, 1859, the Rev. Joseph H. Smith (previously assistant of St. Paul's), then of Wheeling, Va., was elected rector; he entered on his duties in May following, and resigned May 29, 1882, to take effect July 1st.

Oct. 2, 1882, the Rev. William J. Roberts, of St. John's, Detroit, Mich., was elected rector, and entered on his duties Nov. 19, 1882; he was installed Jan. 25, 1883.

¹ By Henry Farmer.

ASSISTANTS.—Jan. 4, 1855, the Rev. J. H. Smith (afterwards rector) was elected assistant minister and teacher of the parish school. Resigned July 7, 1857.

July 31, 1857, Rev. E. M. Peck was elected to fill the vacant position, and resigned in August, 1858.

Aug. 10, 1858, Rev. Walter A. Stirling was elected assistant minister and teacher of the parish school. He resigned Aug. 9, 1859.

Rev. Arthur B. Livermore (deacon) was assistant minister from Aug. 1, 1880, to August, 1881, and was made priest during that year.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church.—The first Roman Catholic assembly that ever convened for worship in Newark met in the basement of the dwelling of Charles Durning, in 1826. The first church record commenced on Nov. 3, 1829, and soon after that a small building was erected on Mulberry Street, where St. John's Church now stands, and a Mr. Perdue was parish priest. The history of the church for the first six years was marked by no particular occurrences, and its growth was very slow.

In 1833 the late Rev. Father P. Moran took charge of the then little parish, and from that date it began to flourish. Father Moran was a man of sincere and holy piety. He journeyed for miles over a then rough and rugged country, enduring exposure, toil and privations to minister to the spiritual wants and necessities of his people. His zeal for his church did not make him any the less a Christian, and for his devotion and pure character those of other denominations yielded him that respect and friendship which he so well deserved.

From the great benevolence of his heart, as well as from his convictions of duty, this good priest entered a crusade against all manner of immorality, setting an example to the priests of this, as well as other cities, which, as a rule, they have followed. Father Moran may well be said to be the father of the Catholic Churches of Newark and vicinity.

His temperance principles were not confined to his own people, but he fought the evil for the good of mankind everywhere, and in the conscientious discharge of duty in his holy calling. An illustration of his strictly temperance principles was made by this worthy priest during a severe illness. His strength became exhausted, and his physician advised a stimulant. Upon inquiry if there was any brandy in the house, he pointed to a closet where a bottle was found, tightly sealed, which had been presented to him by a friend some fifteen years before, and had remained untouched.

PATRICK MORAN was born at Lough Rea, County Galway, Ireland, about the year 1798,—that year so pregnant with sad and bitter memories of Irish history. He was intended for the priesthood, but before completing his education resolved to cast his lot in America, coming here in 1827. It is stated that the ship in which he first embarked was driven back by adverse winds, and taking the fact as an ill omen, a

warning against the pursuing of his intentions, the friends of young Moran urged him to remain in Ireland. Among those who so advised him was the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, bishop of Limerick. But Moran was not to be swerved from his purpose. He embarked again and arrived safely, whereupon he proceeded to Maryland, and entered St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, and completed his theological studies under the learned guidance of Rev. Professor (afterwards Bishop) Bruté. In 1832 he was ordained to the priesthood, and the following year was appointed by Bishop Dubois pastor of St. John's Church, Newark. This position he held for thirty-three years, up to the time of his death, filling it "with singular dignity and efficiency." As already intimated, Rev. Father Moran is entitled to rank in local history as the father of Catholicism in Newark. Upon the erection of the Diocese of Newark, and the appointment of Dr. James Roosevelt Bailey (who was appointed archbishop of Baltimore and primate of America in 1873, and died in November, 1877) as bishop, he selected Father Moran as vicar-general of the new diocese. This was in 1853. He filled that office, along with his pastorate of St. John's, until the time of his death, which occurred on July 25, 1866. Father Moran was a very remarkable man in many respects. While he was a zealot in the cause of Catholicity, he was noted among people outside of his own household of religious faith as a man of the most generous and liberal impulses. He was extremely abstemious in his habits, and was an ardent advocate of total abstinence in the matter of the use of strong drink. But, while he practiced and preached this doctrine himself,—he was equally opposed to the use of tobacco,—he never developed a spirit of fanaticism. In 1842 there was a vigorous revival in St. John's under his sole direction, and the evils of intemperance were depicted by Father Moran in a style at once simple, plain, forcible, and effective. His whole congregation took the pledge, and it was a rare thing afterwards to find a member who had dishonored it. People of denominations other than Catholic were pleased listeners to Father Moran's practical temperance discourses, and many of them took what was familiarly known as "Father Moran's pledge."

St. John's Church, located at No. 26, Mulberry Street, built in 1838, and subsequently enlarged, is the oldest Catholic Church in Newark, and was designed by Father Moran, who possessed a refined artistic taste and much mechanical ingenuity. He drew the original plans, and also laid out the plaster mouldings and ornaments of the ceiling, and assisted in putting them on. The edifice is a beautiful brown stone, of Gothic style, adorned with buttresses and stone moulding, and is surmounted by a square tower adorned with a number of graceful pinnacles. The windows present figures of the Saints, and other emblems. In the sanctuary, the central and high altar is surmounted by a large crucifix, at the foot of which

are the statues of the Madonna and St. John. The arches upon the two side altars contain statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

There is a chime of bells in the tower, placed there through the efforts of Father Moran. The good father had no ear for music, but, partly as a matter of recreation, he placed three small bells in the tower, and, attaching wires to them, tried to play. A lady member of the congregation, an accomplished pianist, tried the notes, and found them perfect, and this led to the introduction of the chimes.

The priests serving this parish since Mr. Perdue have been Rev. Father Matthew Herold, three years; Father Patrick Moran, thirty-three years; Father Louis Schneider, six months; Father A. P. Leonard, two years; and Father Louis Gambosville, the present priest, since 1878.

The trustees for the church property in 1884 were Father Gambosville, D. J. Richmond and Charles Rielly. Communicants, sixteen hundred. Value of Church property, sixty thousand dollars.

The first native of Newark ordained to the Catholic ministry was Daniel G. Durning, son of Charles Durning. After Father Durning there were ordained to the priesthood the following natives of Newark: John Connolly; Edward C. Hickey, formerly pastor of St. John's, in Orange; James Leddy, now of Western New York; Michael Augustus Corrigan, now bishop of the diocese of Newark; Father Kane and James H. Corrigan, the bishop's brother, now president of Seton Hall College, at South Orange.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was founded in 1850. Here, too, Father Moran's active spirit was at work. His practical knowledge of the art aided much in planning the symmetrical design upon which that beautiful edifice is built. Some of the plaster ornaments are the work of his hands. The Cathedral, located on the corner of Washington Street and Central Avenue, is of Gothic style, built of brick, and painted on the outside. The interior of the church is purely Gothic, the nave arches groined, and having fine plaster decorations; they rest upon beautifully-carved capitals of light gray, which are supported by heavy cluster columns of solid brown stone. The side arches are also groined and decorated. There are several mullioned clear-story windows on each side. Around the rear of the sanctuary are five large oil-paintings, representing the Nativity, the Agony in the Garden, the Figure of St. Patrick, the Burial of Christ and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. To the right of the sanctuary is the bishop's throne, a fine work of art, constructed entirely of black walnut, and rich with elaborate carving. The right arch from the sanctuary contains the baptismal font, of Cayenne stone, covered with a beautiful piece of carving. The left arch is called the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, and contains appropriate figures. The windows in the rear of the sanctuary are also decorated with emblematic figures.

Attached to the cathedral is the Chapel St. Vincent de Paul and the parish school, where over one thousand children are being educated. The Rev. George H. Doane was in charge of the parish in 1870, and distinguished himself by his energetic work in all movements connected with the welfare of his parish, and still (1884) at the head of of this flourishing institution. He is assisted by Rev. M. J. White, Rev. J. H. Brady and Rev. William H. Wahl. The trustees in 1881 were Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Right Rev. G. W. J. O'Rourke and Michael Walsh. Communicants, fifteen hundred.

St. Mary's (German) Roman Catholic Church.—This church is located on the corner of High and William Streets. The pioneer meetings of this congregation were held in a frame building, and continued to be held there until it was destroyed by fire. In 1854 the present edifice, of the Grecian order, was built; is of brick, and is highly decorated in the interior. Over the altar are the figures of the Virgin Mary, St. Boniface and St. Benedict; below appear those of the four Evangelists. The top of the nave is supported by a row of arches resting on large pillars. Above these arches, on both sides of the building, are fine oil-paintings of scenes in the history of our Saviour. On the arch over the sanctuary is a representation of the Coronation of the Virgin. On each side of the sanctuary is a chapel containing figures of saints. The Very Rev. Gerard Pitz was the priest in charge of the parish in 1884.

St. Peter's (German) Roman Catholic Church.—This church is located at 42 Belmont Avenue, the parish having been organized in 1855. The building now occupied as a school-house was the former place of worship. The present church edifice was built in 1861, and its proportions are very symmetrical, and give it a fine exterior, which might have been improved by making the front of stone instead of brick. The style is Gothic; the tower square, with pinnacles. The same symmetry is displayed in the interior as upon the outside; clustered columns with carved capitals support the roof of the nave, while the decorations and figures of the sanctuary and chapels are gotten up with that artistic taste for which the Germans are celebrated. The altar is forty-six feet high, and above the tablet are figures representing the Law and the Gospel, Moses and Elias, and the four Evangelists. Above these is a large crucifix, with St. Mary and St. John at the foot of the Cross. In arches on each side of this are figures of saints, while above is a figure of the Godhead, and in the fixed arch a representation of the Resurrection. The priest in charge of this parish in 1884 was Rev. Godfried Prieth.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.—This church is located on the corner of Warren and Hudson Streets, and in its earlier years was a parish school, and subsequently a church organization was effected. The church edifice is cruciform, built of

brick, with stone buttresses. The first floor is occupied for school purposes, and the second floor as a place of worship. Rev. Father Dalton, who had charge of the parish in 1870, was an earnest temperance man and a thorough Scriptural preacher. In 1884 the parish was in charge of Rev. T. J. Toomey and Rev. P. J. Connolly.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church.—This is one of the largest, most costly and beautiful of the Catholic Churches in the City of Newark. It is located on the corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Streets, and erected and dedicated in 1869. In its erection the then priest, Rev. Father Garvais, worked with enthusiastic energy. He wheeled stone to the highest scaffolding, carried the hod, and often appeared with bruised hands and tattered garments bespattered with mortar. Besides the manual labor performed, he attended to his pastoral work, and often depriving himself of the necessities of life that money might be saved to pay for the building.

The building is of dressed stone, Gothic style, with buttresses. The nave roof, supported by eight groined arches on each side rests upon clustered columns. Above the first row of arches are twenty-seven smaller ones, and above these is the clear-story; on each side are nine double windows, with mullions. From these windows is thrown a beautiful light into the church, while the main side windows are beautifully decorated with emblems. Each of these main windows is a gift, with the name of the donor inscribed thereon. In the rear of the sanctuary are five large and elegant Scriptural paintings, beautifully gilded, and giving an elegant finish to that part of the sanctuary. Below these is a row of fifteen arches containing pictures of saints. The organ is mounted with artistic carvings, where colors and gilding are harmoniously blended. In 1884 the parish was in charge of Rev. Fathers P. Cady, J. F. Dowd and James I. McKeever.

There is also in Newark St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Sussex Avenue and Jay Street, with Rev. Charles A. Vogl in charge; also St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, located on Belleville Avenue, with Rev. Patrick Leonard and Rev. Thomas J. Keenan in charge of the parish.

St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church.—This parish was organized in 1864 by Jacob Erhard, Joseph Bernauer, Casper Huebner (died June 22, 1884), Joseph Theu and Lorenz Ziegler. The first church officers were Joseph Bernauer, Casper Huebner and Henry Huber.

The original church edifice was a frame structure, built in 1857, and dedicated by Bishop Bailey; subsequently destroyed by a hurricane, and rebuilt in 1859.

The present church is of brick, located in Barbara Street. The corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. Mon. G. H. Doane, of Newark, and the church consecrated July 11, 1882, by the Right Rev. Bishop M. W. Wigger, of Newark.

The attendant priests have been Rev. Priest, Benno Hegele, O.S.B.; Rev. Priest, Bernadine Dalweek, O.S.B., and the present priest Rev. Lambert Kettner. Membership in July, 1884, four hundred and twenty-five. Value of church property thirty-six thousand dollars.

The church officers for 1884, were, Rev. Priest, Lambert Kettner, pastor; Joseph Bernauer, president of St. Joseph's Beneficial Society; Lucas Peter, president of St. Benedict's Beneficial Society.

St. Columbus Roman Catholic Church.—This parish was the outgrowth of the Cathedral parish, and was erected Sept. 8, 1871. The first church edifice (present one) was built the same year, of wood, and consecrated in the spring of 1872 by the Right Rev. Bishop Bailey. The school buildings in connection with this parish were built a year or two subsequent to that of the church, and are also frame buildings. The church property is located on the corner of Thomas Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. The membership in 1884 twelve hundred. The first attendant priests were Fathers Reiley, Kammer, Aloysius and Frederic, of St. Benedict's College. The priests in 1884 Fathers M. J. Holland and Smith.

St. Antonius' Roman Catholic Church.—The first meetings held from which grew St. Antonius' parish, were held May 16, 1875, on Bank Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, when the parish was organized. The first church edifice was a frame building. The corner-stone of the present church, located on the corner of South Orange Avenue and Ninth Street, was laid Oct. 23, 1881, and the building consecrated May 14, 1882. The property is valued at fifty thousand dollars. The membership of the parish in 1884 was eight hundred.

The first priests of this parish were Fathers Barrow, Collins, Hoban, Quinn, and O'Maloney. The attendant priests in 1884 were Fathers Jeremiah P. Turner, O'Rourke, Quinn, O'Maloney, and Devereux.

St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church.—This parish was organized at a meeting held in St. Thomas Chapel, on Chapel Street, June 29, 1879, and was at first in charge of Rev. Father W. M. A. Fleming. The church edifice, located on the corner of Bowery and Freeman Streets, is a stone structure, built in 1880, and consecrated in May, 1881. The rectory is also built of stone, and the whole property valued at seventy-one thousand dollars. The membership of the parish in 1884 was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven. The first trustees of the property were Father Fleming, Thomas O'Rourke and Patrick Reiley.

The priests in July, 1884, were Fathers Walter, M. A. Fleming and C. J. Kelley; Trustees, the priests and Matthew O'Brien and Thomas O'Rourke.

St. Paul's Reformed Catholic Mission.—This mission was organized Dec. 8, 1880, at No. 204 Market Street, through the efforts of Abraham Flavel and

Rev. Stephen Taylor Dekins. Regular Sabbath services are held in Library Hall, on Market Street, by Rev. Mr. Dekins, who is still in charge of the mission. The mission is sustained by the voluntary contributions of the Protestant people of Newark. The membership, in July, 1884, numbered one hundred and ten.

The Monastery of St. Dominic.¹—On the southeast corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Ninth Street is a massive, heavy-looking, three-story building, built of Newark brownstone, rough-dressed and covered with a slate roof. This is the new cloistered monastery of the Nuns of the Order of St. Dominic, introduced into the United States, in 1880, by Archbishop Corrigan. The building is the first of the kind erected in the United States, and was planned by Jeremiah O'Rourke, architect, after the old convents of Europe. Its style of architecture is Gothic, and it is constructed in a most substantial manner. The exterior covers a quadrangle of one hundred and fifty feet, inclosing a court sixty-six feet square, which is surrounded by an open cloister nine feet wide, supported by stone arches and iron columns. In the centre of the court is a well, surmounted by a Gothic well-house, on the top of which is a Latin cross. This well is sixty feet deep, and is a feature of all the ancient Dominican monasteries of the Old World. The front of the building is of rock-faced ashlar. The doors of the main entrance, situated about the centre of the south side of the building, on Thirteenth Avenue, are of ash, and open into a vestibule, at the end of which is a massive wall of brick sixteen inches thick, which separates the cloistered portion of the building from that into which people of the world are allowed to enter.

To the west side of the vestibule are the "tourier" rooms, which the two "outer" sisters occupy. In this room is a "turn" box,—a cylinder-shaped receptacle turning on a pivot, and so arranged as to cut off all communication between those on the opposite sides. One side of the box is open, and a cloistered sister wishing to send anything to a priest or another sister places it in the turn box, and turns the box around until the open side reaches the recipient.

On one side of the altar is the confessional, which is like a little closet. The priest, when he hears a confession, goes into this closet, shuts the door and takes his seat close by a double iron grating, on the other side of which kneels the sister penitent. The open spaces in the gratings are not more than an inch square, but the sister before she begins her confession puts over the grating on her side a sheet iron screen perforated with holes, none of them as large as a lead pencil, and the same rule is observed in all the confessionals in the building. On the other side of the altar is a little closet with a turn box, communicating with the sisters' sacristy, in which the priests' vestments are placed and sent to him.

The eastern portion of the building is devoted to the chapel. This chapel is known as a "conventual" chapel, and differs from the ordinary chapels in that the sanctuary is in the centre. On one side of the sanctuary and without the inclosure is the space devoted to those outside of the order. The floor is of the best "Nola" Spanish tiles of the style which attained perfection at the time of the ascendancy of the Moors in Spain. Black and white, the Dominican colors, are the prevailing hues of the tiles. There are no seats here. The sanctuary is raised one step above the floor of the chapel, and in the tiling in front of the altar is a Latin cross and the letter D.

The altar is one of the most artistic and beautiful in any religious house in this country. It is constructed of the finest Italian statuary marble, the pillars supporting the "mensa," or table portion, being of highly polished Mexican onyx of a wavy cream color. The front of the altar is divided into three panels. In the centre is carved the monogram I. H. S. In the panel on the Epistle side is carved the monogram S. D., emblematic of St. Dominic. In the panel on the Gospel side is the monogram A. M., "Ave Maria." The "tabernacle" of the altar is of statuary marble richly carved, and the door is of brass, with the figure of a dove descending, emblematic of the descent of the Holy Ghost at the time of consecration in the blessed sacrament. Behind the altar is a walled partition separating the part of the chapel devoted to the sisters' use. In this wall is a double iron grating, allowing the sisters a full view of the altar and the chapel. In the centre of this grating is a little door through which the priest passes the blessed sacrament to the sisters. In this partition, even with the second story of the rear of the building, is the "exposition niche," where the blessed sacrament is continually exposed for the adoration of the nuns. This is reached by a staircase of black walnut, rising on either side of the rear of the altar. The niche is of Italian marble. Over the centre is carved a descending dove, and on either side are adoring angels. In the centre is the canopy in which the "pix" containing the enshrined "host" is kept. At the time of the "benediction of the blessed sacrament," the officiating priest, instead of giving the benediction from the altar as is usually done, ascends to the niche of the exposition, and gives it there. On the nuns' side of the niche is a plate-glass panel, giving a full view of the blessed sacrament and of the ceremony of benediction. There are no pews in the chapel allotted to the public, and in the nuns' chapel, which is known as the choir, there are stalls for the sisters, arranged in two rows on each side of the room, facing each other, each nun having her own stall. The prioress and sub-prioress occupy seats at the end of the choir-stalls. In the second story, at the rear of the nuns' chapel is a "loggia," in which is a broad window looking into the chapel. Here the sick nuns who are able to leave the infirmary,

¹ By Henry Farmer.

but not well enough to be with the others, sit and hear mass.

On the first floor inside the cloistered walls, are the community rooms, chapter hall, prioress', and sub-prioress' rooms, laundry, kitchen and refectories. There is one refectory for sick nuns, who are allowed delicacies and privileges not allowed to the others. In the refectory proper the tables are ranged along the sides of the room on a platform raised about six inches above the floor, and about midway on one side is the desk of the reader. The nuns always eat in silence, listening to one of their number, who reads aloud from a devotional book. At the head of the room are the tables of the prioress and sub-prioress. On this same floor is a room for the lay-sisters, the community room and the prioress' room.

In the second story three broad corridors run through the building, and on either side are the nuns' cells. These cells are nothing more than little bedrooms (eight by thirteen feet), and lighted by a little window. Each is furnished with a bunk, straw tick, two blankets, crucifix, table and chair, all of the most primitive style. On this floor are the novices' room and infirmary rooms. The third story contains a clothes-room, and the balance is used for storage. A peculiarity about the building is that, with the exception of the chapel and kitchen, there will be no fires, the rules of the order absolutely forbidding fires in any rooms except in the infirmary in case of sickness. The only room in the house in which there is provision for a fire is a large room in the infirmary, where there is an open fire-place, and also stoves in two of the halls in case extreme cold weather renders it absolutely necessary.

The Order of Dominican Sisters, to which these nuns belong, is the strictest order of the kind in the Roman Catholic Church. Their whole life is passed within the cloister, no one ever leaving it except by permission of the bishop in cases of absolute necessity. The lives of these sisters are passed in adoration of our Lord present in the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and in prayer for the conversion of the world, for those who do not pray for themselves, and for other objects for which their prayers are asked.

On Thursday, April 3, 1884, the nuns, to the number of seventeen, took possession of their new home, and on the morning of the 19th, Right Rev. Bishop Wigger, assisted by several of the clergy of the diocese, performed the ceremony of blessing the edifice. The bishop passed through every room in the monastery and blessed the walls, after which he delivered a sermon explanatory of the objects of the contemplative nuns of the Order of St. Dominick, and the services were finished when he celebrated a Pontifical Low Mass.

On Tuesday, the 22d, Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan concluded the consecration of the convent, and the doors were shut forever upon its holy women, never to open save to admit other recluses, or the phy-

sician, or the priest who shall administer to the dying. No footsteps, save those of the sisters, will ever echo through those corridors, except those of the bishop, who will make an annual visitation.

The prioress is an aunt of the wife of Dr. Joseph Corrigan, a brother of Archbishop Corrigan, and is a native of New York, and her name in the world was Miss Julia Crooks. The other nuns are of French, English and American birth.

The first ceremony of taking the veil and the final vows of a cloistered nun of the order of St. Dominic took place on the 3d of August, 1884, when the little chapel of the monastery was crowded by a large number of interested spectators. As the first event of the kind in the United States, a brief description will not be out of place here. The novices were Miss Mary McGovern and Miss Mary Tully, both residents of Newark; Bishop Wigger officiated. The former wore a bridal dress of white, with veil and a wreath of orange blossoms; she stood before the altar on which the sacrament was exposed, surrounded by the sisters in waiting. The bishop and Father McCarthy knelt before the altar. At a given signal Sister Mary knelt at the foot of the sanctuary steps, with an outside sister in a black dress beside her. Behind an iron grating back of the altar issued a chant. When this was ended the bishop asked the novice if she was willing to take the vows of obedience, chastity and poverty, according to the constitution of the contemplative nuns of the Order of St. Dominic. In a low voice the candidate answered that she was willing, when she was ordered to rise and seat herself beside the bishop. He spoke to her and then addressed the congregation on the spiritual benefits derived from consecrating ones-self to God, and pictured the celestial blessings that follow the days that are spent in the service of the Son of Man.

After the sermon Sister Mary arose and followed the bishop and priests. She carried in her hand a large wax taper. This was lighted in the aisle by one of the sisters in black, and the newly-invested nun was taken behind the iron grating. Here the sister superior imprinted a kiss on her forehead, and she was stripped of the bridal dress and invested with the plain white habit of the order. She then knelt before the bishop, who read to her the final vows, to which she made responses, after which she received the benediction, and was given the name of Sister Mary of the Holy Sacrament.

Sister Mary Regina, a novitiate nun, who was to make a profession and take the black veil, advanced to the grating, and folding a long black cloak around her, knelt and renounced the world "forever and forever." This was Miss Mary Tully.

The ceremony throughout was a most impressive one. A dim light shone through the little chapel and the air was heavy with incense. The solemn chant of the invisible nuns, the dignified bearing of the officiating clergyman, and the beauty of the two

young women who shut themselves up from all the social enjoyments of the world made up a scene of solemn grandeur.

The cloistered sisters of the new monastery are the only nuns in the United States who take upon themselves the full vows of the Order of St. Dominic. These pious women vow never again to set foot on the streets. They take upon themselves the strict rules of the thirteenth century. Their time is passed in prayer and work.

Cloistered establishments are rarer now than formerly, for the Pope has assigned to the sisters of most of the orders some useful occupation; but the priests are in favor of the strict conformists for the reason that their continued prayers call down blessings upon the church.

First Reformed (Dutch) Church.—This church edifice is located at No. 241 Market Street, and was the first of that denomination ever established in this city. It is a branch from the Reformed Church at Belleville, and was organized in 1833. The name of Moses Dodd heads the list of those who made application to the mother-church for permission to plant a colony here. The first meetings were held in a room over the old market, that occupied the site of the present opera-house, corner of Market and Halsey Streets. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid July 8, 1834, and the building dedicated May 6, 1835. Rev. Dr. Wells was its first pastor. It was during his pastorate that the financial crisis of 1837 occurred. The church suffered severely, yet during Mr. Wells' eight years pastorate three hundred and thirty-one persons were received into the church.

Rev. James Scott, D.D., succeeded Dr. Wells in 1843. He remained until his death, in May, 1858, and his loss was mourned by all who knew him. During his pastorate the Second and North Reformed Churches were organized, which drew away many valuable members from this church; yet it scarcely felt the depletion, so rapidly was it refilled.

In 1857 the old and well remembered brick front was pulled down, and replaced by the present beautiful Romanesque brownstone facade. The interior was also remodeled, the old ceiling giving place to one beautifully moulded. The pastors since Dr. Scott have been Rev. E. P. Terhune to 1876, followed by the present pastor, Rev. William H. Gleason. In 1881 the elders were B. C. Miller, S. O. Crane, I. W. Dawson, F. H. Thompson, A. W. Baker; Deacons, Oba Woodruff, G. W. Livingstone, J. H. Morehouse, E. W. McClave, J. B. Scott, J. W. Omberson; Superintendents Sunday-school, I. W. Dawson, O. H. Shackleton; communicants, three hundred.

Second Reformed Protestant (Dutch) Church was organized May 23, 1848, by a colony from the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, among whom were the following-named persons: Nathan Crowell,

Mary Crowell, Samuel R. Southard, Phebe Southard, T. J. Cochran, Simpson Van Ness and wife, W. H. Kirk and wife, D. P. Woodruff and wife, Jane Tichenor, Mrs. W. Crowell, Esther Lord, Amelia Lord, Mrs. Van Devort, Susan Van Devort, Sarah Van Devort, Amaritha Williamson, Mrs. Pierson, Maria Guerin, Maria Van Embush, Nancy Baldwin, Mary L. Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin.

The pioneer meetings of this new society were held in a small chapel east of the Market Street Railroad depot. Their first church edifice, located corner of Ferry and McWhorter Streets, was of brick, forty-seven by seventy-five feet, the corner-stone of which was laid Sept. 25, 1848. In 1857 an addition thirty-five by forty-seven feet, two stories high with an extension for lecture and Sabbath-school rooms were built.

The pioneer officers of the church were Nathan Crowell and Samuel R. Southard, elders; Simpson Van Ness and Thomas Cochran, deacons.

The pastors of the church have been Rev. George R. Williamson, 1848-49; Rev. Rutgers Van Brunt, (supply) in 1849; Rev. Gustavus Abeel, 1849 to 1864; Rev. M. B. Riddle, 1865 to 1869; Rev. Cornelius Brett, 1870 to 1873; Rev. F. V. Van Vranken, 1873 to 1882; Rev. John A. Davis, the present pastor, since 1883. The membership of the church September, 1884, was one hundred and sixty-two. Value of church property, seventeen thousand dollars. Elders, Hon. W. H. Kirk, J. S. Munday, J. Marlatt and F. Baker; Deacons, R. Hatch, J. C. Mundy, J. S. Weldon and G. Lawless.

North Reformed Dutch Church.—A colony of thirty-four persons from the First Reformed Church went out in 1856, and founded what is now known as the North Reformed Dutch Church, located at No. 510 Broad Street. This colony comprised some of the most influential members at that time of the First Reformed. They called the late Rev. Abraham Polhemus, D.D., and held their pioneer meetings in Orator Hall. Mr. Polhemus was a college graduate and companion of several of the most distinguished men of this city and the nation,—men who are now attendants within the walls that have been consecrated to his memory. A marble tablet on the right side of the pulpit bears the following inscription:

Abraham Polhemus, D.D. born April 30, 1810. Translated from pastor of this church May 1, 1857. He laid the foundation of this edifice, but before it was built he was with its walls. When the time of his departure was at hand he bade his exhortation: "That church will be erected, more substantial than I could have dreamed of, and I shall come over there in heaven." Of course nature could do but the utterance of frank and disinterested advice, sincere and profound in its character, comforted and inspired every heart and revealed as a prophet of the church. His words were dear to his people, and between the two churches at large. His fond wishes have not been forgotten. His memory was not forgotten. Call it home, the agent of truth and surrounded by all the attractions of life, he received the message with joy and his face was radiant to the vision. "Amen" and all his words and deeds were seen in the sight."

The North Reformed edifice has buttressed walls,

¹ From data furnished by Rev. J. A. Davis.

Gothic windows, round which the ivy gracefully clambered, giving it just enough of the antique cast to relieve and beautify the modern architecture. Within, its columned aisles and beautiful arches supporting the nave make it a fit temple in which to worship the Creator of all beauty.

The pastors of the North Reformed since Mr. Polhemus, have been Rev. — Dubois, Rev. James Demorest, Rev. Charles E. Hart to 1880; Rev. David Waters, D.D., present pastor, since in 1882.

Clinton Avenue Dutch Reformed Church.—This church was organized in May, 1868, by a colony that went out from the First Reformed Church. The pioneer weekly evening services were conducted for a time by the pastor of the First Church, in the second story of a building on the corner of Kinney and Beecher Streets. Here the meetings were held until October, 1869, when the chapel, a brownstone structure of modern Gothic type and beautiful proportions, located at No. 25 Clinton Avenue, was completed.

The following named persons were the pioneer officers of this church: Elders, S. R. W. Heath, Orson Wilson; George W. Smillie, George W. Baldwin and Dr. Joseph Osborn. Deacons, William B. Morton, George H. Andruss, Hugh Heath, John P. Doremus and David M. Pierson.

In 1872 a brownstone church edifice was erected, large and elegant in proportions, with buttressed walls. A mission Sunday-school has been in active operation for several years, as well as the other societies and associations, which indicate an active spirit and a benevolent church.

The pastor, Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D.D., the only one ever installed for this church, was formerly secretary of the American Bible Society, and is eminently qualified for the work in which he is engaged. He is an able and effective preacher; warm-hearted himself, he makes others respond to his feelings, touches their hearts, and has endeared himself to his people.

The elders for 1881, were S. W. R. Heath, William Robb, G. H. Smillie, J. L. Sutphen, W. B. Morton, G. Neefus, S. H. Wheeler, J. Traphagen; Deacons, A. Delano, (clerk), D. H. Morris, O. W. Dunham, C. H. Ingalls, J. R. Van Valen, David Kay, G. H. Andrews, W. U. Jube. Communicants, three hundred and fifteen. Sunday-school superintendents, S. H. Whiston, G. G. De Witt and A. B. Morrison.

West Newark (Dutch) Reformed Church.—This church was organized in 1866 by members of the other Reformed Churches in the city, and in 1877 built their present substantial church edifice, located on Blum Street. The pastors of this church have been Rev. John Minisch to 1881; Rev. Frederick Kern, 1882; and Rev. C. Guenther from 1883 to date. The consistory in 1881 was composed of F. A. Fradt, F. Fieger, M. Ohr, I. Smith, A. Schoenleber, J. Mason, H. Schilling and E. Fraudt. Communicants one hundred and thirty.

Christ (Dutch) Reformed Church.—This church

was organized in 1872, and in 1873 built a church edifice on Washington Avenue (Woodside). The first pastor was Rev. J. M. Macauley, D.D., who remained till 1880, and was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. William Broadhead, the present pastor. The elders in 1881 were H. H. Nichols, Samuel Baldwin, C. C. Hine; Deacons, J. T. Kitchell, George T. Callen.

There is also in the city of Newark the East Dutch Reformed Church, located at No. 475 Ferry Street, with Rev. William H. Shafer, pastor; also the North Reformed Mission, at 37 Belleville Avenue.

German Evangelical Protestant Church.—This church was organized Feb. 1, 1847, at Temperance Hall, Nos. 60 and 62 Mulberry Street, with forty members. The property known as Temperance Hall was purchased by the church, and in 1869 rebuilt, making it a very neat and commodious frame church edifice. In the yard adjoining the church is an old cemetery, with a few old head-stones still standing.

The first officers of the church were August Jacob, August Roemer, John Mueller, Henry Rademacher, Henry Brintigan, William Eckardt, George Weinmann, Henry Meiselbach and Ernst Broemel.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Rev. John David Rose, from Feb. 7, 1847, to July 3, 1848; Rev. J. M. Scerenhetz, July 3, 1848, to Oct. 23, 1849; Rev. Frederick A. Lehlback,¹ Nov. 22, 1849, to Sept. 3, 1875; Rev. George Schambach, the present pastor, since Oct 10, 1875.

The officers of the church for 1884 were George Schambach, president; John Luckemier, secretary; Julius Neumann, treasurer; Hermann Lehlback, Charles Weber, Theodore Geiser, Adam Lauer, Nicolaus Emrich, Ernst Wolf, Charles Kassel, John Zilinski and William Buck. Communicants, eight hundred. Value of church property, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Connected with the church is a large and flourishing Sunday-school, Christian Women's Association, Christian Young Peoples' Association.

St. John's (German) Lutheran Church was organized Oct. 13, 1832, in Mechanic Street; by George Rohder, president; Jacob Gerst, secretary; Bohlehn G. Schmidt, Benedict Schmidt, Daniel Gillett, William Becker, H. A. Hemels and John Fricke.

The first church edifice was of brick, and built in 1840. The second church edifice was a frame building, erected on West Street. The original members were the First Church Council. The pastors of this church have been,—Rev. Geissenheiner, D.D., eight years; Prof. Winkler, six years; Rev. Marchopf, four years; Rev. Tuereck, eleven years; Rev. Steiner, two years; and Rev. William Rieb, present pastor. The membership of the church in July, 1884, was six hundred. Value of church property, thirteen thousand dollars. The officers of the church for 1884 were Rev. William Rieb, president; George Berthold, Bernhard

¹ Died September 11, 1875. ("Atkinson's History of Newark.")

Baum, William, Schulz, Frederick, Lenz, Gottlieb Barth, Fred. Weiss and Julius Schmitt.

The Sunday-school connected with this church has a membership of four hundred, and the attendance at the church week-day school is one hundred, with Conrad Kimmel as teacher. The church has a mission society; also a young ladies' and evening men's society, all doing a noble work for the church.

St. John's First Lutheran Church.—This church is located at 115 Halsey Street, and was organized in 1834, with the following-named persons as constituent members: J. Distl, C. Zuhrt, George Bower, William Nautler, Henri Gansz, William Brooke, J. Leibbe, Mr. Grau and Mr. Wiegman.

Their first church edifice was a frame building located in Mechanic Street. Their present church edifice is of brick, and purchased in 1862. The membership of this church in July, 1884, was three hundred and forty-five. Value of church property, thirty thousand dollars.

The pastors have been Mr. Winkler, four years; Rev. — Maschop, twelve years; Rev. H. Reagner, one year; Rev. — Sachold, one and a half years; Rev. — Ebert, thirteen years; and Rev. Philip Krug.

The elders of this church for 1884 were C. Jalauf, Frederick Schafer, William Eichlof, George Wenner; Trustees, George Steiner, Henry Ober, G. A. Ohl, Henry Formochen, Louis Enrich, George Brown, Jacob Meyer, Frederick Milbrum and Jacob Kutzmann.

Church of All Souls (Unitarian) is located at 719 Broad Street; has been for some time, and is at present, without a pastor.

The First Free Presbyterian Church, now and since 1851 **The First Congregational Church.**¹—The tablet upon the front of this edifice bears the date 1851, when the church that had been established as Presbyterian, seventeen years before, passed into the Congregational family.² This event affected only the name and form. In order to the change it was necessary formally to dissolve the original organization. The life was unbroken and continuous, and immediately incorporated in, as it were, a resurrection body, the same in its membership, its traditions, its records and its spirit. The change was no greater than that which takes place in marriage, when the maiden-name is exchanged for the marital. It is therefore a half-century of continuous life which comes before us for review.

Two or three years before the organization of this church, widespread revivals of religion had blessed our land. Out of the revivals of 1831 came, among other fruits, the free church movement.

Several gentlemen connected with Presbyterian

Churches in Newark became concerned for the welfare of a class of fellow-citizens who saw no adequate supply. These were chiefly young men and women who had come to town to earn their living, but who lived here as strangers, ignorant of the country. They found no home in the Presbyterian Churches, though they might in the Methodist, where sittings were free from rent. It seemed that there ought to be at least one Presbyterian Church that should be characteristically a church for strangers, where those whose uncertain abode disinclined them to hire them a seat, and those who felt too poor to pay rent might come freely in and feel at home.

Under the impulse of this benevolent idea, several public-spirited Christian men held meetings during the winter of 1833-34 to consider what could be done. Chief among them were Dr. I. M. Ward, Messrs. A. N. Dougherty, J. W. Poinier and Jason Ives. Their meetings were in Dr. Ward's house, on Broad Street, just north of Clinton. Their conference and prayer upon the subject begot a resolution to make the venture, with faith in God's blessing. In the ensuing spring Dr. Ward and Mr. Dougherty put up a frame building on Clinton Street, sufficient for the experiment, and designed, after serving that use, for transformation into dwelling-houses. The block of three houses nearly opposite this building, west of the Salvage Corps house, is that structure. By May it was finished into an audience-room, seventy-five feet by forty, and fitted up with plain board seats. On the 22nd of May, 1834, in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, from which most of them came forth, forty-nine persons were organized by the Presbytery into the First Free Presbyterian Church of Newark, of which Dr. Ward, Messrs. Dougherty, Poinier and Ives were constituted ruling elders.

On Sunday, June 1st, the new building was first opened for public worship. Of those who first set forward, seven only are now known to survive,—Dr. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. W. E. Layton and Mrs. Layton, Mr. Stephen Grimes, Mrs. Eliza Wilcox, Mrs. Maria W. Murch. The last named is the only one who still retains her membership here. On the other hand, her husband at that time, Mr. Sebastian C. Taylor, was the first one removed, dying in the February following.

For the new church a sentiment was felt of hesitating acquiescence, rather than hearty approbation, on the part of those from whom they went forth. It was said there was no need of it; the existing churches had plenty of room in them; there was more zeal than discretion in the new departure. With no very fervent blessing from their brethren, the hopeful pioneers trusted to time and God to show whether they had been, as they believed, divinely called. But for this they had to wait not long.

The new edifice was soon filled under the temporary care of the Rev. J. Loring. The membership increased in a twelve-month from forty-nine to one

¹From historical sermon, by Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph. D., May 18, 1881.

²The society has a brief business record of the action of the trustees from the beginning. The early records of the church have been lost, save what has been preserved in the Manuals of 1836 and 1840.

hundred and twenty-six. The Rev. Peter Kanouse, from Warrage, N. J., became permanent pastor Jan. 1, 1835, and was installed on the 4th of that month. He was then fifty years of age. He had been a blacksmith until he was between twenty-five or thirty, when, after the death of his wife, he had studied for the ministry. He was tall, with a fine person and voice, a kindly face, a winning and fatherly manner and a fervent spirit.

One year's experience had transformed uncertainty into assurance. God had blessed the venture of faith. It became necessary for the vigorous young church to exchange the cradle provided by private liberality for a permanent home established by its own resources.

On the 4th of May, 1835, the congregation, with that end in view, elected its first trustees, viz.: Stephen G. Gould, Stephen H. Pierson, Thomas V. Johnson, Louis M. Lindsley, Charles Grant, Otis Boyden, Frederick B. Betts. Their first meeting was on May 7th, when Mr. Pierson was chosen president and Mr. Gould treasurer, and a vote was passed to execute a bond and mortgage for four thousand dollars for the required land. On June 17th a vote was passed to erect a house of worship, and Messrs. Lindsley, Grant and Gould were chosen to be the building committee. The building was pushed rapidly, and by the beginning of the next year the lecture-room of this house was opened for worship. Solicitations for help were widely responded to in recognition of the benevolent object of a free church. Workingmen gave day's work as masons. The First Presbyterian Church gave help in the shape of an obligation for five hundred dollars, payable in five years, with interest. When it came to the furnishing, materials for the cushions were contributed by the dealers, and the women of the church manufactured them. The money paid out in building amounted to \$9071.88.

While the building progressed the church steadily grew, closing the year 1835 with a resident membership of one hundred and sixty-five. During this year Mr. James H. Woodhull became a ruling elder in the place of Jason Ives, dismissed to another church. The record of the building ends Jan. 23, 1836, with a vote to purchase a bell of six hundred pounds.

The house was dedicated¹ on Sunday, March 13, 1836, and was filled as soon as opened.

The spirit of the young church is to be estimated not merely by its crowded assemblies—so full that at times there was not standing room in the galleries nor by its revivalistic spirit and large ingatherings of converts—but also by its position upon the moral questions then stirring in society.

The first Manual of this church, published in December, 1835, states that "this church is established

on temperance principles, and no one is admitted who is unwilling to adopt the temperance pledge."²

In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison established the anti-slavery journal called *The Liberator*. In December, 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Philadelphia, under Arthur Tappan as president. How the public resented all attempts to rouse the public conscience against the giant sin of the nation is well known. Less than two months after our church was organized a mob attacked the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the southwest corner of Washington and Academy Streets. The Rev. Dr. Weeks, the pastor, was delivering his Friday evening lecture,³ July 11, 1834, and speaking by invitation, on "Slavery as a Sin." The windows were broken and the furniture wrecked, after which the mob proceeded to Dr. Weeks' house, where, after throwing stones and making threats of personal violence, they were persuaded by a prominent citizen to disperse.

It was in the face of such a public sentiment that this church bore its testimony for the cause of human rights. Soon after this building was finished those eloquent advocates of emancipation, the South Carolina sisters, Sarah and Angelina Grimké, visited Newark, and addressed a meeting in Dr. Ward's parlor, in the house just east of the church. The parlor proving too small, the lecture-room of the church was opened for their next address. On the 4th of July, about the year 1839, an anti-slavery meeting was held in this house in the forenoon, attended by Lewis Tappan, Joseph Sturge, the English abolitionist, and Theodore D. Weld. Thus early this church embraced the cause of the oppressed as the cause of God, and made the sacredness of humanity a part of its faith. From this time on until public sentiment was reformed by the slaveholders' rebellion against the Union it bore in this city the unpopular names of "the abolition church" and the "nigger church."

The burdensome labors of Mr. Kanouse impaired his strength, and he retired from his charge in April, 1837, after a ministry of little more than two years. Long and greatly beloved as "Father Kanouse," he died in Deckertown at the age of eighty. The president of the Merchants' Bank in this city is his grandson.

Probably toward the close of the year 1837 the Rev. John J. Shipperd became temporary pastor, being then about thirty-five years of age. He was no ordinary man. He had been intensely engaged from 1830 to 1832 in revival labors in Elyria, Ohio, and its vicinity.

By nature he was ardent, hopeful, disposed to under-

¹ The time when this church was formally organized as a condition of membership is not known. It seems to have passed at an early period into the number of churches taken over by the parent denomination.

² As copied in this address, printed five years later on small paper called *The Liberator*, is in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. The building in which it was delivered has been transformed into a tenement house, on Academy Street, in the rear of a brick block on the corner named.

³ The record records of this church is an announcement which appeared in the *Frederick* of the day previous. The denomination was probably represented by the pastor.

estimate difficulties and expect great things as the fruit of his zeal. He had, however, delicate health, with greatly impaired eyesight from the effects of poison taken in his youth by mistake for medicine, but habituated himself to severe physical exercise. It is related of him that he requested of two of his parishioners the privilege of sawing their wood, saying that it helped him think out his sermons. He felt himself free in this church to disregard the color line, as drawn in society, by putting his colored servant in his own pew. It was not the first time that this line had been conspicuously disregarded. The negro Governor of Liberia had attended worship here before, in the company of Dr. Ward's father-in-law, Mr. William Rankin. Some of the people, however, were not equally ready for this more leveling application of their principles, and it made "some talk."

Mr. Shipherd's mind seems to have preferred his wider work at the West, and he soon relinquished his charge here. His brief stay here is chiefly noticeable for the historical fame of the man as the founder of two Christian colleges.

Directly upon his removal the Rev. Charles Fitch assumed the charge, Sept. 1, 1838, for a period of two years and a half, eventful for the church. He was remarkably familiar with the Bible, and his writings show him to have been an humble-minded, sweet-tempered, fervently religious man.

The interior life of the church was marked, during Mr. Fitch's ministry, by the fervor that had been manifest from the beginning, and by a continual ingathering. The special phenomenon of the period was a theological controversy, growing out of its revivalistic spirit, and resulting in an unhappy disruption from sister churches.

The church was from the beginning what was called "new school." This new schoolism showed itself less in dogma than in a spirit of revivalistic aggressiveness and the stress laid upon men's responsibility for immediate obedience to the Gospel. Mr. Fitch especially insisted on the duty of Christians to aim at entire holiness, nothing less. This raised the question whether entire holiness were attainable in this life. Mr. Fitch answered this in the affirmative by a pamphlet published in November, 1839, in response to an inquiry in the Presbytery. This was pronounced by the Presbytery, in January, 1840, to be a dangerous error, contrary to the Scriptures and the standards. They admonished him to desist from preaching that doctrine, and the session to prevent it from being propagated in the congregation. In the following April, Mr. Fitch announced that he must adhere to his views, and would withdraw from the Presbytery to spare them the painfulness of proceeding against him. At the same time the session informed the Presbytery that the church sided with its pastor. Upon this the Presbytery called upon the church to make its choice between giving up Mr. Fitch and his views and giving up further fellowship

with the Presbytery. The committee appointed to present this alternative to the church reported to the Presbytery that the church adhered to its pastor. Whereupon the Presbytery, June 16, 1840, resolved that the Free Church of Newark have no further connection with Newark Presbytery.¹

Mr. Fitch's "Reasons for Withdrawing from the Newark Presbytery" are on record in a pamphlet published in April of that year. It is but a drop in a flood of publications of that period upon that subject. Mr. Fitch and his church never affirmed themselves sinless or perfect. They affirmed at most that a complete sanctification in this life was the divine promise, and that the attainment of sinlessness must therefore be the Christian ideal, satisfied with nothing short of it in a believing endeavor toward it. But they thereby contradicted the statement of the catechism: "No mere man is able perfectly to keep the commandments of God,"—a statement which they felt was too often rested in as an excuse for not trying. It would seem that they should have been tolerated in setting their standard at the highest, so long as they did not boast prematurely of attaining it.

The evangelistic spirit of this church showed itself, meanwhile and subsequently, in effective Christian work. "Miss Hunter's Sunday-school," as it was called, was one of its earliest undertakings. There were some fifty young women, hat-binders, in the factory of Mr. William Rankin. Many of them were brought into our Sunday-school by his daughter, Mrs. Ward. Among these was Miss Nancy Hunter, one of three sisters. She carried on a Sunday-school in Mercer Street, then an out-of-the-way place on the hill. Out of this school grew the High Street Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1849. Another Sunday-school was opened in Camp Street in the house of Amos Lum, and moved in 1851 to what is now the Chestnut Street depot, where it became a mission-school of the South Park Presbyterian Church. Another work of this kind was led by Miss Harriet W. Wardell, who became a member of our church in 1835, than whom a more zealous spirit has never been among us. Her school was on the corner of Bank and Lock Streets, and finally developed into the Wickliffe Street Presbyterian Church, which became a mission branch of the Third Presbyterian Church in 1857. These schools were union efforts in concert with members of other churches, but these members of our church were leading spirits and aided by others of our number. In our home Sunday-school Miss Wardell was also most active in mission work, having gathered in at one time as many as seventy children, for some of whom her fellow-teachers joined her in meeting to make garments.² She was also the first head of the

¹ No mention of this controversy in the *Study*, *Frontier*, or that *Week*. Thousand of newspaper reprints, and not the least here.

² This work is said to have given rise to the famous "Benevolent Society," the date of the organization of which is uncertain. A sewing circle existed from a very early time, as do many churches, meeting from house

Industrial School, started first in the Bethel building, at the foot of Canal Street. Considerably later than these movements was the Rankin Street Sunday-school, the last of the series in which this church has been active, and the only one which it exclusively controlled and supported.

Mr. Fitch's pastorate was shortened by his feeling that he had done his work here and was called to repeat it elsewhere. It is related by one of our oldest members that, while on a visit to Branchville, in Sussex County, she remarked to the pastor there upon the need of a revival in that place, and wished that he could get Mr. Fitch to help him. The next Sunday, to her surprise she saw Mr. Fitch in the pulpit, and the hoped-for revival followed his preaching. Mr. Fitch closed his work here in March, 1841.

Mr. Fitch was succeeded Sept. 20, 1841, by a man of like spirit, though less force, the Rev. William L. Parsons. He held strong anti-slavery views, and stood by the doctrine for which the church had been dis-fellowshipped by Presbytery. He was winsome to children, and his spirit was thoroughly gentle and self-sacrificing. Like minded with him was his wife, a woman greatly beloved, who used to gather the children into her Saturday afternoon meetings, and finally lost her life by the small pox, contracted in nursing the sick.

The spirit of the church at that time may be described in the words of a prominent citizen, who has long since been connected with another congregation: "They were as godly a set of people as I ever knew, religion seemed to be their daily and chief concern, their supreme practical interest. And they were a warm-hearted people, too." In the Manual of 1843, as in the first Manual of 1836, is a list of twelve questions with Scripture references for self-examination. Among them are such as these,—

"Do you observe in your family meetings and evening? Do you daily read the Scriptures? Do you maintain sobriety, prayer, and a faithful young household? Are you at peace with all men? What are you doing for the sick, the lame, the lame, and the blind?"

The exhortation follows to read these once a week. Discipline was more earnestly insisted on. The Manual of 1843 records the fact that nine had been excommunicated during the nine years of the history, and that eight were then under suspension. There was much visiting of the members by each other. If any were sick, the deacons went to see them. The good old way was this. The fraternal spirit makes the church the true body of Christ. The modern way of deputing the manifestation of the fraternal spirit to the minister destroys the strength of the church that falls into it, reduces the body to parti-

cles that require a pulpit-magnet to hold them together.

The annual parish-meetings are still opened with prayer. A short discourse in addition to this is occasionally reported; for example:—

January 1st, 1841. Meeting for religious services at 10 o'clock. After a thrilling discourse on the subject of abolition, which made every heart bleed for the oppressed, the meeting proceeded to business.

The name which has since then been oftener in the list of trustees is mentioned at that meeting in its earliest connection with that office. The trustees were then required to be sworn in, by a curiously elaborate triple oath, binding them to observe the constitution and laws of the Union and of New Jersey, as well as to be true to their official duties.

The statistics of the year 1843 show the church at its high-water mark in respect to numbers, with a membership of five hundred and fifty-seven. After a long decline that mark was reached again in 1866 in a membership of five hundred and sixty-one.

Mr. Parsons retired from his charge Dec. 1, 1843, with mutual good-will, and moved to Boonton, dying, when between sixty and seventy years of age, in Leroy, N. Y. The four who have succeeded him in the pastorate are at this day all alive. The history of the church henceforth shows a gradual modification of its original character.

The Rev. Almon Underwood, still living at Irvington, took charge April 1, 1844. The circumstances were not wholly favorable, financial difficulties began to be serious, and the pastor's salary was but seven hundred dollars. There was fear of losing the church unless obligations could be met. Harder times were seen than ever before or since. There was a run on the bank. Removals not always for good cause diminished resources. When the defeat of Mr. Clay in the Presidential election of 1844 was announced, occasioned by the withdrawing of the anti-slavery vote of New York from the Whig party, a prominent member, a bank president, and a strong Whig, said, in his disgust at the political result, "If this is what Underwood's principles lead to, I shall quit," and quit he did. In the struggle for existence, there was not much benevolent giving, but a missionary society was formed in the Sunday-school, with monthly meetings and considerable success. This continues to this day. The financial pillar at that time was Mr. Thomas V. Johnson. The society managed to pay one hundred dollars for music, the principal instrument being the bass viol.

Mr. Underwood was as strongly anti-slavery as any of his people, some of whom did service as conductors of the "underground railroad" for fugitives from bondage. He believed thoroughly in revivals, as his subsequent long activity as an evangelist abundantly showed, but he believed in a thorough work of conscience under law. It is related that he went to New York one Saturday for an exchange of pulpits. The

to have a series of lectures in the evening. When the management of the fourth one was reported, in 1844, into a large social room, and chairs and tables were placed there, and the lecture was held there, and the room was so arranged that the lecture was a very attractive feature of the winter season. The organization of the Benevolent Society, which was the precursor of this change.

New York pastor was prevented from coming to Newark on Saturday. Both pastors had scruples against Sunday traveling. In consequence, the church here had no minister that Sunday. Fellowship by exchange of pulpits in this city was only with the Baptist, Methodist and African churches. The way began to be prepared for the approaching change to the Congregational form. Mr. Underwood, being a Congregationalist, was in the habit of referring matters to the church-meeting for decision oftener than some of the ruling members liked.

Mr. Underwood's ministry closed in the latter part of the year 1849. In August, 1850, the Rev. Charles Beecher began to supply the pulpit regularly.¹ By his counsel the step was taken which opened the way to a return of prosperity. The church had been for ten years isolated, Presbyterian in name only, and cut off from fellowship with others of that name as seceders, both in theological and political opinions. In this isolation a decline had been going on, and invigoration was hoped for in ceasing to stand alone. It was resolved therefore to enter into fellowship with the body of Congregational churches which had recently begun to spring up in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity.

After long and full discussion, the church voted, in a meeting in which thirty families were present, to dissolve and reorganize. The property was deeded in trust to Mr. J. H. Woodhull, who deeded it to the newly-formed society. On June 24th, the new society chose its first board of trustees,—Messrs. Thomas V. Johnson, Dr. Thomas Lafon, John P. Jube, John Tobin, J. H. Woodhull, S. B. Tuttle, Israel Pierson. On July 2d a council of eleven churches gave the hand of fellowship to the reorganized church, in which upwards of two hundred persons were enrolled. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, preached the sermon from 1 Timothy i. 11,—“The glorious Gospel of the blessed God.” On November 7th following, Mr. Beecher was installed pastor in Congregational form by a council of ten neighboring churches.

The ebb tide had now changed to flood, but the rise was not rapid. It was a period of high political feeling on the slavery question, and this church was, as it had been, on the unpopular side. Mr. Beecher was stigmatized as an Abolitionist, and was never asked to exchange with any minister in Newark. He preached a strong sermon against the Fugitive Slave Law in 1851, which the church printed, but the boy who sold it in the cars was obliged to desist for his safety.

The ten years covered by the pastorates of Messrs. Underwood and Beecher formed a transition period between the primitive condition and the new order of things, which became established under Dr. Brown.

The original character of the church was a fusion of the Methodist and Presbyterian types, in which the Methodist fervor and aggressiveness were most conspicuous, permitting the audible responses of enthusiastic worshipers, and the participation of women as they chose in the general prayer-meetings. This type now gradually gave way to the other. Revivalistic methods and the employment of evangelists declined, the church lost its original special characteristic as a church designed for strangers, and approximated more to the general type of a church for families. In connection with this gradual change of character, the special advantages of the free-seat plan disappeared; it became, perhaps, more of a hindrance than a help to numerical growth.

Mr. Beecher was fully equal as a preacher to any of his predecessors. He did much to improve the church music, in which art he was proficient, performing both on the piano and the violin. In his time the bass viol in the gallery gave place to the first organ.² No revival ingathering is recorded, but the membership of the church increased by about one hundred during his ministry, showing an active church life.³ His wife faithfully shared his labors and the high esteem in which he was held.⁴ If he failed in anything at all, it was in the fine art of disarming small prejudices by small concessions. After three years of faithful service, he retired in impaired health, was dismissed by Council in February, 1854, and became pastor at Georgetown, Mass.

In January, 1855, the Rev. William B. Brown, then pastor of the Free Christian Church in Andover, Mass., was called to the pastorate, in which he was installed on June 27th of that year.⁵ The record of his ministry makes nearly half of the whole history of the church. It was then that the original plan of seats free from rent or assessment was given up, to the strong disappointment of a sincerely-attached minority. The earliest reference in the records to this change is in 1858.

The invigorated growth of this society after the change vindicated the wisdom of it. The membership, which in 1856 was three hundred and four, was in 1866 five hundred and sixty-one. The whole number of communicants at one time or another connected with the church during that period is about eleven hundred. The pastor's salary, which began at twelve hundred dollars, was successively increased to fifteen

¹ The church was in deep debt, was practically without a pastor, and was in a very depressed condition.

² From a common practice, amounting at first to six cents, and then to one cent, and finally to two cents.

³ The history of this society was reviewed in 1884, and it was found that the church had increased from 100 to 1,000 members.

⁴ At the time of this year the members of the church, by the present form of law, were not allowed to vote in the election of officers.

⁵ Between February and June the house was almost constantly occupied.

⁶ During a part of the interim the pulpit was supplied to the Rev. J. F. Himes, who about that time became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Montclair. He died about 1860 years ago.

hundred dollars, then to two thousand dollars, then to two thousand five hundred dollars.

From 1856 to 1866 two hundred and forty-eight persons made confession of faith, of whom one hundred and eight came in in the great revival of 1857-58, forty-seven of them receiving adult baptism. During the civil war fifty from this congregation joined the army of the nation, the pastor's son among them, of whom one-half returned. The work of the Christian Commission within this State devolved upon the pastor of this church, with one other. When peace came, there came with it, in the triumph of the anti-slavery cause, for which this church had stood from the first, a restoration of that fellowship with neighbor churches from which it had been for a quarter of a century cut off.¹ The long and happy continuance of the good feeling, in which old prejudices, theological and social, were forgotten, received a conspicuous attestation in the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, which was bestowed upon the pastor in 1877 by the College of New Jersey.

The Congregational Association of New Jersey² organized 1869, the Newark Association of Ministers in 1871, the Newark Conference of Churches in 1877,—gracious bonds of fellowship, for lack of which the primitive churches "kept not their first estate." All bear the impress of Dr. Brown's forming hand.

Seeing a gradual decline of numbers, but especially weakened by the sore bereavement which befell him and the church in the death of his wife, in March, 1878, Dr. Brown, in May of that year, relinquished his charge,³ and became secretary of the American Congregational Union.

Two years previous to that the interior of the house had been brought into nearly its present condition by the removal of the galleries and pulpit, the putting in of the stained-glass windows, and the decoration of the walls and ceiling, at an expense of upwards of three thousand dollars. The exterior was also changed by the removal of the square bell-tower. Changes had been made nine years before in the basement, making a large social room, with side apartments, in place of three rooms. In 1882, when a new organ was procured, at a cost of upwards of two thousand dollars, the last change was made by the transfer of the organ and choir to the front.

¹ It was a testimony of the greatest prosperity, 1860, that the subject of a building of substantial, even grand, edifice, was first broached in connection with the society, and one which has been before the church for twenty years, and is now possible to build.

² This association is the New Jersey Conference, organized in 1869. A list of its constituent churches was given in 1881, and not regularly till 1884.

³ Dr. Brown's last work here was the preparation of the Manual of 1877, in which the sessions, fasting and other experience were embodied both in the constitution and rules and in the creed and covenant, which were then accepted by the church. There is still entire unanimity between the confession of faith since then used among us in the reception of members and that recommended by the Congregational Commission of 1864.

The present pastorate, Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph.D., was assumed in February, 1879, and recognized by an installing council in the month following, has already continued longer than any but two of those preceding, and about as long as one of these two. Sixty-five members have been added to the church since it began. It began with an emphatic recognition on the part both of the church and council of the freedom of the progressiveness of Christian thought in the interpretation of the Scriptures. Coincidentally with this, it began, so far as our immediate neighbors are concerned, with a repetition of the intolerance shown in 1840 in the refusal of Christian fellowship on the same ground as then, namely, the freedom here claimed for the exercise of Christian reason on the truths of Revelation. In this the church is content to wait as before, till time and experience shall have dissipated prejudice.

In the summer of 1881 the thirtieth anniversary of the Congregational organization was celebrated. The three pastors who have occupied the period conducted the services of the day, Mr. Beecher preaching upon "Christian Friendship" in the morning, from John xv. 15, and commemorative reminiscences by him and Dr. Brown occupying the evening, together with salutations from Grove Street and Belleville Avenue by Dr. W. H. Ward; who said that this pulpit had not done its full share in helping on the unsectarian times that are to come. Dr. Ray Palmer offered the closing prayer.

During the present year for the first time in its history, the church has undertaken the "systematic giving" which is being adopted by more and more churches, and to which all churches will ultimately come when the fundamental law of Christian stewardship is duly recognized, and the objects for which Christ instituted His church are duly appreciated. The result is already a large increase of gifts, notwithstanding the pressure of home burdens. The charities of the last two years have averaged fourteen hundred dollars, two-thirds of what they were in 1866, with a membership then more than twice as large as now. If the church can hold on that way it will find that "God loveth the cheerful giver."

The membership of the church on the 1st of January, 1884, was two hundred and ten, including non-residents.

It is an honorable history here sketched, luminous with worthy and cherished names, among which more than we have mentioned come to mind from the multitude now parted from the church, a few still on earth, but most in heaven, such as Mrs. S. G. Gould, Mrs. S. B. Alling, Caroline Riker, Caroline Logan, Mrs. A. N. Dougherty, Mrs. Rachael Heaton, Archibald S. Shafer, Arnold Shaw, James A. Baldwin, Joseph L. Hewes, W. M. Simpson, David C. Berry, Charles Merchant, William Lyon, John Adams, E. M. Noyes, Henry Hopper, J. B. and J. H. Wilkinson, W. D. Russel,

Since Mr. Gibbs their pastoral supply has been quite irregular, and at present there is no regular pastor, though Rev. A. H. Chapin is accredited as such.

Society of the New Jerusalem.—This society was organized in 1871, and a church edifice built on Belleville Avenue, opposite Second Avenue, in 1875. The trustees in 1881 were George W. Smith, James Roberts, Charles T. Root, G. M. S. Horton, A. H. Scholl. Sittings, two hundred; communicants, twelve. Rev. Charles H. Mann is the present and only pastor the society has ever had. He says, "This church teaches the supreme and sole divinity of Jesus Christ, the fulfiling of the Sacred Scriptures, and salvation by a life of obedience to the Ten Commandments."

St. Stephen's German United Evangelical Church.—This church was organized March 17, 1874, with eighty-nine constituent members. The first church officials were — Eckert, — Wolz, — Kuhl, — Swarz, — Loebline. The church edifice is of brick, located on the corner of Ferry Street and Hamburg Place. The corner-stone was laid June 25, 1874, and the church dedicated in December of the same year. This society has founded a mission on Ninth Street, where they own a frame building, occupied for mission purposes. The entire church property is valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. In July, 1884, the membership numbered three hundred and twenty. Church officers for 1884 were A. F. Kuhl, John Kuhl, F. Flaack, M. Leux, John Shiel, Frederick Kunkle, John Wolz, John Hummel and Philip Kaufmann.

This church has had but two pastors.—Rev. Oscar H. Krafte, five years, who was succeeded, in 1879, by the present pastor, Rev. R. Katernolahl.

German Evangelical Association.—This church or religious organization, was formed in 1878 or 1879, and is located at 251 Court Street. The pastors have been Rev. I. A. Blattenberger, from 1879 to 1883; Rev. Emanuel Glasser, in 1884.

Harmonical Association of Spiritualists.—This is one of the modern religious institutions of the city, with headquarters at No. 9 Bank Street.

Second Adventists are numerically weak and of slow growth, yet they proclaim their tenets at No. 12 Academy Street.

Church of the Messiah, located at 247 Washington Street, is of recent origin in Newark, where that branch of the great Christian family has been planted but a year or two. Rev. S. T. Graham has charge of its spiritual department.

The Jewish Synagogues in Newark.—It was said of old, "the sceptre shall not depart from Judah," and his tribe became the mightiest of the earth. The story of the wanderings of the twelve tribes of Israel; the history, prophecies, commandments and miracles of Moses; the entry into the promised land; the glory of Jerusalem; the building of the temple; its magnificence; the destruction of the Holy City; the exile and persecution of its inhabi-

tants by all the nations of the earth for thousands of years,—the recital of those things makes a story more thrilling than the most exciting romance of the ablest writers of ancient or modern times.

The Jews, though kicked and cuffed about the world for centuries, retain their original traditions, and preserve for the most part the same customs and religious ceremonies that were handed down to them by their great law-giver. They also have the features that belonged to the days of King Solomon.

There is now in Jerusalem about ten or twelve thousand Jews, who have gone thither from all parts of the world—returned exiles, sent there by their race to pray over the ruins for the restoration of Israel to its original form and glory. These people occupy the Jewish quarter, and are not allowed to live in any other part of the city. In Rome, the same rule prevails of confining the Jews to a certain quarter of the city, but there are many of them wealthy and do not suffer the degradation that belongs to those of Jerusalem.

But the irrepressible spirit of progress of the nineteenth century has broken down the barriers that isolated them from the enjoyment of civil rights, and as they feel that they are no longer oppressed and despised, they drop their old superstitions and many of their former religious usages.

The Jews are not numerous in Newark in proportion to the population, or at least not so much so as in some other towns.

PIONEER SYNAGOGUE.—The first organization of the Jews in Newark was effected Aug. 20, 1848. The first meeting was held in a private house in Washington Street, and subsequently occupied a building on the corner of Academy and Washington Streets, where they continued to worship for one year. In 1858 they built a temple at the corner of Washington and William Streets, which they subsequently sold, and it is now occupied as a factory.

SECOND TEMPLE.—In 1867 another temple was built at 324 Washington Street, and dedicated Aug. 29, 1868. It is in the Moorish style, beautiful in its simplicity, and is on the plan of the temple at Berlin.

THIRD TEMPLE.—When this temple was erected, the congregation divided; those professing orthodox doctrine went out and worshipped elsewhere, and subsequently built a new temple on the corner of High and Bank Streets.

There is nothing in the manner of worship in the Reformed Jewish Synagogues essentially different from that of some denominations of Christians, the pews are arranged in the same manner, the services consist of singing, prayer uttered by the priest and responded to by the choir, and a sermon. Men and women sit together, the men wearing their hats. The priest also keeps his head covered during the service, wearing a sort of cap of black velvet and a black robe with ornaments.

The Reformed Jews' theory is that religion is as

Although by no means neglected, the old burying-ground presents few evidences of the kind and loving regard of the living for the dead. The ground is under control of the city, and whatever has been done for many years in the way of maintaining it in order and in a decent condition is to be credited to that management.

The most beautiful of the Newark cemeteries is Mount Pleasant, which lies between Belleville Avenue and the Passaic, in the northern part of the city. It consists of forty acres of land, most beautifully laid out in walks and drives. The surface is undulating, and is shaded by huge trees, while a profusion of smaller ones and of all kinds of evergreens and shrubs lend an additional charm to the grounds. The monuments in many cases exhibit great beauty and massiveness, and, in short, the place is interesting in a degree that few cemeteries in the country are, so well has art supplemented nature. This cemetery, too, has all of the dignity and solemnity, as well as the sweetness, which should invest a sacred resting-place of the dead. Mount Pleasant was projected by Horace F. Baldwin in 1843, and the association which manages it was incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey Jan. 24, 1844. The first board of managers were William Rankin, president; Isaac Baldwin, treasurer; Algernon S. Hubbell, secretary. The cemetery was consecrated with religious ceremonies by the Rev. James Scott, D.D., June 18, 1844. These facts are set forth on a memorial pillar near the gateway, upon one of the faces of which is this inscription: "This pillar is to perpetuate the history of Mount Pleasant Cemetery," etc., as already given. The first person buried here was Elizabeth Jacques, on July 12, 1844. About ten thousand interments have been made here.

Fairmount Cemetery was incorporated Feb. 9, 1855. The grounds, lying on South Orange Avenue, about one mile from the court-house, and consisting of over sixty acres were purchased from the First Presbyterian Church. This cemetery overlooks the country toward the Orange Mountains. It is beautifully laid out in winding avenues and walks with graceful curves. The first interment here was that of Lewis Pierson, aged twenty-four years, who was buried Aug. 24, 1855. The dedication ceremonies occurred in September of the same year. A monument to the soldiers is a noticable feature of this cemetery. It is a handsome square shaft, surmounted by a soldier leaning upon his musket, and bears the following inscription:

THIS MONUMENT
IS AN HONOR TO THE BROTHER DEAD
BURIED HERE
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY
DURING THE GREAT REBELLION
ERECTED BY THE CITY OF NEWARK,
A. D. 1869.

Upon the sides of the shaft are the names of historic battles of the war, as Antietam, Gettysburg, Atlanta, Petersburg and Mobile Bay.

Woodland Cemetery is managed by a company which was incorporated in 1855. This company bought the present cemetery grounds off Springfield Avenue, opposite Tenth Street; but a number of years elapsed before extensive improvements were made. The cemetery is quite largely German, as the names and language of the inscriptions denote. The situation is a commanding one, and the grounds have been very tastefully laid out, and are kept in excellent condition.

In 1869 the city authorities purchased fifteen and a half acres of land along the New Jersey Central Railroad, at Waverly Station, just south of the city, and set the same apart as a burying ground. The bodies from potters field on Hamburg Place, and from the burying-ground at the almshouse, in all numbering about four thousand five hundred, were shortly removed to this ground, and since then many additional interments have been made.

The Bishops' Cemetery or the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre was chartered in 1871, but upon the ground which formed the nucleus of the present cemetery improvements had been made many years before. The cemetery fronts on Grove Street and Central Avenue. It is well laid out and a very admirable resting-place for the dead.

The Jewish Cemetery is a small inclosure on South Orange Avenue.

St. John's Cemetery is a small burial-plot connected with the Catholic Church of the same name, and located on Crittenden Avenue. The most notable burial made here is that of the Very Rev. Patrick Moran, first vicar-general of the diocese of Newark and pastor of the church, who died in 1866.

St. Mary's is a small burying-ground lying just outside of the city limits, and north of Roseville.

CHAPTER XL.

FREEMASONRY IN NEWARK.¹

THE early history of Freemasonry in New Jersey is involved in a shade of obscurity, yet there is evidence that it existed in the province nearly a century and a half ago, and was introduced but a few years after its revival in England. In 1729, Daniel Cox, a large proprietor in West Jersey, and for many years a justice of the Supreme Court, was appointed Provincial Grand Master for New Jersey under the seal of the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of England. There is no evidence that the appointment resulted in the establishment of any lodges in the province, and it is presumable that in those times temporary lodges were convened at irregular intervals to give

¹ By Henry Farmer.

the craftsmen an opportunity of enjoying fraternal amenities and promoting the cultivation of masonic science among the scattered brethren. At these esoteric communications it is probable that candidates were initiated into the ancient mysteries of the craft under a dispensation from the Grand Master.

The first deputation for New York was granted in 1737, during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Darnley, to Richard Riggs as Provincial Grand Master, and neither is there any record of his having established any lodges or doing anything towards organizing or extending the order. By the deputation of Grand Master Cox, therefore, whose jurisdiction included New York and several other provinces, it is safe to say that the history of Freemasonry on American soil had its starting-point in the province of New Jersey.

On Dec. 18, 1786, a convention was held in New Brunswick and a Grand Lodge was organized, the Hon. David Brearley, chief justice of the State, being elected Grand Master. From that time Masonry in New Jersey has a distinctive history, and the growth and prosperity of the institution in the century which has nearly elapsed since the organization of that body, both at home and in other States, is a matter of pride and congratulation to the twelve thousand craftsmen now within the borders of the foster-mother of American Freemasonry.

The first regularly-organized lodge of which we have any record, and which antedates the Grand Lodge by nearly a quarter of a century, is the one with which the list of Newark lodges properly commences.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M.—On the 13th day of May, 1761, a constitutional number of Master-Masons residing in the town of Newark made application for, and received from the hands of M. W., George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of New York and neighboring provinces, a warrant empowering them to enter, pass and raise candidates for the mysteries of Freemasonry, according to the ancient constitutions of the order, the customs and usages of the craft and the rules and regulations of the Grand Master, as set forth in his warrant of dispensation. William Tuckey, Esq., was appointed Master; David Jansson, Esq., Senior Warden; James Banks, Esq., Junior Warden; and Lewis Ogden, Secretary and Treasurer. The place first selected for meeting was the Rising Sun Tavern, but it was subsequently changed to the private residences of the members, the first of which was the house of John Robinson. The original minutes for three years after its institution are still in existence in the archives of St. John's Lodge. The charter members, in addition to those named above, were Thomas Eagles, Moses Ogden, Robert Bond, Joseph Hildreth and John Smith. The initiation fee was then £3 12s, which in 1762 was increased to five pounds, and in 1788 it was fixed at twelve dollars. Three days after the institution of the

lodge, by-laws were adopted, the first of which provided that the second Monday of every month should be the regular day of meeting, "that the young brethren may be well instructed in the noble science and mysteries of the Royal Art, and that the materials for the Lord's work be not spoiled for want of judgment." In 1779 (December 24th) a minute is recorded of the lodge jewels and other articles loaned to the Army Lodge encamped at Morristown, of which Gen. Washington was the Worshipful Master, for the purpose of initiating Gen. Lafayette. These jewels, etc., were loaned on the pledges of Thomas Kinney and Jeremiah Bruen, that they should be returned safely to the lodge. They were promptly restored to their proper depository, and were long prized for their antiquity and the associations connected with them.

The jewels were of solid silver and much larger than are now generally used, and consequently of considerable intrinsic value.

They were stolen from the lodge-room in 1864, since which time no clue has ever been obtained to them, to the great regret of every Mason in the city.

In 1792 the corner-stone of the old Academy building, on the corner of Broad and Academy Streets, was laid, and a lodge-room in the upper story of the edifice was dedicated June 16, 1795. Here the communications of the lodge were regularly held until 1854, when the property was bought by the United States government, as a site for the present custom-house and post-office, and the lodge was removed to the present St. John's Hall, in the building of the Newark Banking Company, corner of Broad and Bank Streets.

In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1792, Grand Master Beatty says that he "found the brethren of St. John's Lodge numerous and respectable, its officers intelligent and active, and the members zealously attached to the principles of Masonry." He mentions with pleasure, "the growing state, good order, and symmetry of this lodge."

This condition of prosperity attended the lodge until a brief period of inactivity was occasioned by the anti-Masonic excitement, which spread rapidly through New Jersey. After it had subsided the business of the lodge was resumed uninterruptedly.

During the struggle for independence the lodge was visited more than once by Gen. Washington, and a triple chair, upholstered in blue, but now badly faded, that stood in the east room, is still preserved as a memento of the time when the illustrious Washington occupied it in presiding over the labors of the lodge. A notable fact in the history is that St. John's Lodge observed Washington's birthday while he still lived, and, there is good reason to believe, before any other body of men had instituted such a commemoration. His birthday was observed with appropriate exercises in 1792 and every year thereafter, and on the 22d of February, 1800, it was determined by the lodge that the day should be forever observed "for

the purpose of solemnizing so great an event as the death of that good and great man." The day is so solemnized every year by impressive ceremonies and an oration usually delivered by a brother of the lodge. Among other distinguished visitors to this lodge, the name of one Revolutionary hero, Gen. Lafayette, is recorded on July 15, 1825, when a most cordial fraternal greeting was extended to the friend and companion-in-arms of Washington.

The Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, and his private secretary, Col. Bethleny, made a visit to the lodge on the 21st of April, 1852, and met with an enthusiastic reception. They each inscribed their names on the minute-book among the visitors. The lodge-room has been decorated and furnished very handsomely at an outlay of several thousand dollars, and a considerable sum of money, realized from the sale of their interest in the old academy building, is invested by the trustees. Many interesting relics are in the possession of St. John's Lodge, one of which is a very rare copy of a black-letter Bible, printed in 1549. This is one of the few original folios of Tyndale's translation of the Scriptures into English, and was the first edition of the English Bible printed in England. It was presented to the lodge in 1800 by William Murray, Esq., of Birmingham, England. In 1825 it was borrowed from the lodge-room without authority, and was lost sight of for twenty-nine years, until one of the members obtained a trace of it in Philadelphia. A committee was sent to that city in 1854, and the identification being complete the sacred volume was returned to the possession of the lodge, and is now carefully preserved among the archives.

The lodge has numbered on its roll many of the most distinguished men of Newark, men renowned in State, on the bench, at the bar, and in municipal affairs. The first mayor of the city, William Halsey, who was elected to that office in 1836, was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge in 1793, while the present mayor, Joseph E. Haynes, has been an active participant in its labors for over twenty years. Another old and honored member is William Silas Whitehead, who was Grand Master of the State in 1865 and 1866. Its oldest member is Jonas Agens, who was raised in this lodge on the 10th of October, 1827, fifty-seven years ago! The old gentleman is approaching his eighty-fourth year, but his venerable face is still occasionally seen at the communications of the lodge.

The lodge now numbers one hundred and ninety-five members, and is officiated very efficiently, as follows: William M. Griffin, W. M.; Samuel J. MacDonald, S. W.; Edward H. Allen, J. W.; L. L. Carlisle, Treas.; William H. Garrison, Sec.; Henry J. Anderson, S. D.; Louis Hood, J. D.; Henry M. Crowell, S. M. C.; Samuel H. D. Ward, J. M. C.; Charles F. Smith, Organist; Elias B. Latham, Tyler; C. W. Harrison, William A. Ripley, L. L. Carlisle, Osceola Currier and C. H. Gleason, Trustees.

The Past Masters now living are L. L. Carlisle,

Osceola Currier, William B. Glasby, Alfred V. C. Genung, Charles N. Gleason, Norris N. Halstead, Charles H. Harrison, John L. Johnson, Charles E. Hill, Timothy W. Lord, John D. Mitchell, Frederick W. Ricord, James N. Van Arnan and William Silas Whitehead.

The lodge meets every Wednesday evening at 7.45 o'clock, uniformly throughout the year.

Newark Lodge, No. 7, is the second oldest Masonic lodge in Newark. It was organized Feb. 6, 1827, just at the time when Masonry was attacked on all sides by the bitterest opposition it has ever encountered. Its first officers were James Hedden, W. M.; Moses Smith, S. W.; James Black, J. W.; William Stevens, Treas.; Isaac H. Pierson, Sec.; George S. Pierson, S. D.; John Morris, Jr., J. D.; Daniel B. Bruen, S. M. C.; George W. Campbell, J. M. C.

The charter members were the officers above-named and the following: Thomas Christie, William Halsey, Thomas Whitlock, Israel Brown, John B. Carle, David Beach, Charles Tucker, James Nuttman, Andrew Rankin, John Ward, Matthias Day, Elias E. Boudinot, Japhia Harrison and Lewis Atterbury.

The present officers of Newark Lodge are Stephen P. Belcher, W. M.; Robert W. Chapman, S. W.; Merrick Martin, J. W.; George H. Parkinson, Treas.; Charles E. Weeks, Sec.; T. De Cue Palmer, S. D.; Harry L. H. Boylan, J. D.; George M. Ryno, S. M. C.; David Povey, J. M. C.; Lawrence Boylan, Tyler.

The membership on the 1st of May was two hundred and twenty. The lodge meets every Friday evening at No. 768 Broad Street.

Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, was chartered Jan. 14, 1852. The charter members were W. C. Gessner, Carl N. Faas, William Leibe, Peter Fichter, N. Sellecht, Charles Borchertling, F. Gaup. The first officers were: William C. Gessner, W. M.; C. N. Faas, S. W.; William Leibe, J. W. The following are the Past Masters: William C. Gessner, William Leibe, George Burgessser, F. Haerterick, Peter Bender, John Hammel, J. R. Flerichaus, Charles Knopf, Samuel Fleischer, Henry Stengel, F. N. Traudt, John Beissinger, John B. Haas, Oscar Seifert, John Ruckel-haus, Charles Kappaut. The present officers are Charles Kappauf, W. M.; John J. Kimmeler, S. W.; John Henning, J. W.; John A. Huether, Treas.; Joseph Lencht, Sec.; John Kurfess, S. D.; Max Mueller, J. D.; John Haug and Adolph Hideman, M. C.'s; Lesser Mendel and John Heuschkel, Stewards; Philip Scherzer, Tyler.

The lodge has a present membership of one hundred and thirty-six, and meets every Thursday evening in Eureka Hall, Broad Street.

Northern Lodge, No. 25, was instituted April 7, 1853, under authority granted by the M. W. Grand Master, Edward Stewart, who took great interest in the welfare of the young lodge, and frequently presided over its labors. At the first meeting the officers were elected, and on the 30th of May the Grand Officers opened a Grand Lodge in the hall, and the

following officers were installed by Grand Master Stewart: Edward T. Hillyer, W. M.; John R. Crockett, S. W.; Dennis W. Morris, J. W.; Levi H. Sandford, Treas.; Israel C. Hagles, Sec.; Lewis A. Corey, Tyler.

The officers for 1884 were Stephen D. Davis, W. M.; John W. McNeillie, S. W.; Henry A. Beckmayer, J. W.; Isaac F. Jones, Treas.; John U. Kummerle, Sec.; A. V. Linger, S. D.; William E. Loper, J. D.; E. A. Astley, Tyler.

The Past Masters in their order of succession are as follows: Edward T. Hillyer, Dennis W. Morris, William R. Todd, Levi H. Sandford, George Booth, Charles M. Zeh, M.D., William Mead, C. L. C. Gifford, David S. Battey, Ludlow Allen, R. W. Vandervoort, Jacob Guyer, Isaac R. Elstin, George F. Elstin, George Riley, F. S. Johnson, George R. Kent, Joseph T. Budd, Israel L. Kinsey, Charles W. Moore and Moses J. De Witt.

The present membership is two hundred and twenty-three. Regular communications are held in Masonic Hall, 481 Broad Street, on the first, third and fifth Mondays of each month.

Eureka Lodge, No. 39, was organized in the rooms of Newark Lodge, Dec. 31, 1866, application having been granted for a charter for Baldwin Lodge, by which name it was known while working under dispensation. The applicants for the warrant were Milton Baldwin, M.D., Joseph L. Alden, Theo. Runyon (now chancellor), Frederick C. Dodd, William Wright, Henry L. Martin and David Dingwell. F. C. Dodd was installed as W. M.; David Dingwell, S. W.; Henry L. Martin, J. W.; Joseph L. Alden, Treas., and Milton Baldwin, Sec. On the 7th of January, 1866, the lodge changed its name to Eureka. The above-named officers were then duly installed on the 15th of January by M. W. Grand Master Edward Stewart, with the following additions: William Wright, S. D.; Theodore Runyon, J. D.; William H. Wilkinson, Tyler. On May 20th, F. C. Dodd, M. Baldwin, William Wright, Nicholas Vanness and William Dodd were elected the first board of trustees.

About this time, and for several years thereafter, lodge-meetings were held in Eureka Hall, corner of Broad and New Streets. At present the lodge meets in the hall of Oriental Lodge, corner of Mechanic and Broad Streets, on Tuesday evenings of each week.

The officers for 1884 were Ira H. Ormsby, W. M.; E. Krock, S. W.; John G. Porter, J. W.; F. C. Hawkins, Treas.; George C. Jacobs, Sec.; James K. Walsh, S. D.; Frederick G. Manning, J. D.; Thomas Thompson, S. M. C.; Samuel Smith, J. M. C.; S. S. Coil, Tyler; C. H. Geer, Organist. Eureka Lodge has a larger membership than any other Masonic body, in the State, the total number on the roll in January, 1884, being two hundred and forty-three. Financially, it is also very prosperous, and its reputation for an efficient rendition of the ritual is second to none in New Jersey.

Many prominent citizens and Masons have been, and are now, members of Eureka, whose Past Masters, like the list of St. John's Lodge, include many of the public men of the city of Newark, and two who have attained the honor of Past Grand Masters, viz.: Edward Stewart, who died Jan. 29, 1866, and William E. Pine.

The Past Masters, in the regular order of their succession, have been Frederick C. Dodd, David Dingwell, William Wright (now sheriff of Essex County), Milton Baldwin, M.D., Charles H. Harrison, Robert C. Winters, Lewis D. Cranz, Henry L. Martin, William E. Pine (three years), Robert Dingwell, Charles H. Ingalls, D. L. Garrigus, Edward Martin, Charles E. Smith, Charles H. Brinkerhoff, John J. King, Benjamin W. Tucker and James A. Small.

Oriental Lodge, No. 51, was instituted under dispensation June 23, 1858. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge Jan. 12, 1859. The lodge was constituted and the officers installed, March 9th, as follows: James J. Terhune, W. M.; Francis Lindsley, S. W.; Thomas B. Pierson, J. W.; James W. Newell, Treas.; Corra Drake, Sec.; Joseph E. Ball, S. D.; John Tobin, J. D.; W. H. Wilkinson, Tyler. These, with the exception of the Tyler, were the charter members. The officers for 1884 were Edward P. Simpson, W. M.; L. R. S. Needham, S. W.; John McKee, J. W.; Daniel Wallace, Treas.; Charles B. Pollard, Sec.; William E. Bennet, S. D.; George W. Stiff, J. D.; William J. Smith, S. M. C.; Stephen J. Taylor, J. M. C.; Valentine Aschenbach, Tyler; David L. Wallace, M. D., Organist; Jacob Miller and Moses Cohen, Trustees.

The Past Masters are James J. Terhune, James L. Hays, John S. Clark, J. Warren Vanderveer, Herbert Cottrell, John D. Faitoute, Isaac Pierson, Thomas J. Dennis, Edward V. Harrison, Isaac C. Ayres, Austen H. McGregor.

The lodge meets every Thursday evening in Oriental Hall, National Bank building, 810 Broad Street. It has two hundred and thirteen members on the roll.

Kane Lodge, No. 55, was instituted under a dispensation July 12, 1860, and constituted under a warrant dated Jan. 24, 1861.

The charter members were W. Donaldson Kinney, John Sproston, E. M. Smith, C. W. Wheeler, H. A. Ward, William D. Rutan, W. E. Hudson, Theodore Runyon, A. B. Whitehead, O. L. Baldwin, John J. Chandler, W. M. Woodhull, E. W. Wilde, J. W. Corey, James Johnston, Charles Crowder, C. W. Compton.

The first officers were as follows: William D. Kinney, W. M.; John Sproston, S. W.; E. M. Smith, J. W.; C. W. Wheeler, Treas.; H. A. Ward, Sec.

The officers for the current year, 1884, were Charles W. Wells, W. M.; Daniel Postill, S. W.; William A. Sharpe, J. W.; Frank Tuite, Treas.; Frederick G. Osborn, Sec.

The Past Masters have been William D. Kinney,

William D. Ratan, David H. Brown, Thomas Godson, T. F. Young, R. R. Cousen, E. P. Day, C. E. Price, William E. Hudson, Sumner D. Aspinwall.

The lodge has one hundred and twenty members, and meets at No. 810 Broad Street every Friday evening, at eight o'clock.

Schiller Lodge, No. 156, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Eureka Hall, 748 Broad Street. The lodge was organized Jan. 18, 1865, with the following charter members: C. Walther, P. Bender, John Hammel, F. Reynold, L. Kissling, F. Haefeli, C. Wiedenmayer, George Lorenz, John Geiger and G. Kirschman. The first officers were P. Bender, W. M.; C. Walther, S. W.; John Hammel, J. W.; F. Haefeli, Treas.; F. Reynold, Sec. It has sixty-three members on the roll, and the following are the Past Masters: P. Bender, John Hammel, Christian Walther, Julius Stapff, William Wendel, M. Issler, William H. F. Fiedler.

The officers for 1884 were F. H. Sieger, W. M.; H. Bernhardt, S. W.; E. Hupperts, J. W.; Thomas Dusel, Treas.; Julius Stapff, Sec.; Julius Henser, S. D.; P. Ulrich, J. D.; August Broemel, S. M. C.; Emil Koller, J. M. C.

St. Albans Lodge, No. 68, was organized under warrant, and its first communication was held on Jan. 26, 1865. Its charter members and first officers were as follows: E. A. Bleything, W. M.; D. E. Clark, S. W.; M. Kertson, J. W.; A. H. Searfoss, Treas.; J. M. Mayhew, Sec.; John E. Saunier, S. D.; Joseph Canfield, J. D.

The Past Masters are Eugene A. Bleything, Benjamin F. Morehouse, David S. Battey, Alfred P. Mayhew, John E. Saunier, John M. Mayhew, John Ditmars, Isaac D. Leonard, Wellington B. Ward, Joseph H. Wightman.

The officers for 1884 were Joseph H. Wightman, P. M.; W. M.; Joseph J. Van Boden, S. W.; S. S. Leonard, J. W.; A. C. Littell, Treas.; George G. Trelease, Sec.; H. T. Garrigues, S. D.; G. M. Haley, J. D.; Vanis Ervey, S. M. C.; W. H. Vreeland, J. M. C.; Andrew Amrine, Tyler. The total membership at the date of the last report was one hundred and forty.

Cosmos Lodge, No. 106, was organized Feb. 2, 1870, with the following charter members: Cyrus A. Force, W. M.; Enoch B. Woodruff, S. W.; Charles B. Alston, J. W.; James A. Arnold, Treas.; Robert Jaz-zard, Sec.; Albert D. Coles, S. D.; Isaac H. Terrill, J. D.; John Williams and William H. Bannister, M. of C.; John C. Force, Tyler. The other charter members were James D. Cleaver, William F. Bailey, William Burnett, Charles F. Bond, L. W. Cullen, Horace W. Force, Joseph A. Hallock, William H. Knauss, John H. Medcraft, Joseph D. Osborn, Samuel Petty, John S. Rice, Henry Roberts, Frank A. Rockwith, Joseph N. Tingle, Henry R. Williams.

The officers for 1884 were Wilbur F. Dickinson, W. M.; Robert D. Argue, S. W.; I. H. Terrill, J. W.;

Cyrus A. Force, Treas.; E. J. Merrill, Sec.; H. C. Rumsen, S. D.; H. H. Schenck, J. D.; Joseph A. Logan and George H. Bannister, M. of C.; R. Hatch, Tyler; and J. L. Morris, Chaplain.

Past Masters, Cyrus A. Force, Henry G. Disbrow, E. J. Merrell, Isaac H. Terrill, Albert D. Coles, S. Wusson Jones, E. B. Woodruff and W. F. Dickinson.

There are seventy-two members. The lodge meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at 951 Broad Street.

Triluminar Lodge, No. 112, was instituted under dispensation Sept. 21, 1870, and organized by warrant from the Grand Lodge Jan. 19, 1871. The charter members were John G. Aschenbach, Joseph E. Ball, Paul Buchanan, Samuel Clark, W. H. Elston, J. C. Fitz-Gerald, Charles Freeman, David H. Garrison, Albert Garrabrant, Alexander Jarvis, James Lovatt, George W. Lands, Peter M. Melick, John H. Perry, Charles G. Ritchie, C. W. Stickney, Amos H. Searfoss, P. P. Saunier, Arthur W. Tench, John Tunstead, Charles W. Wilson, A. L. Woodruff.

The officers of the lodge U. D. were J. C. Fitz-Gerald, W. M.; Dr. Charles W. Stickney, S. W.; James Lovatt, J. W.; Charles V. Wilson, Treas.; Charles G. Ritchie, Sec.; W. H. Elston, S. D.; Arthur Tench, J. D.; John Tunstead and Albert L. Woodruff, M. C's.

When the lodge began work under a warrant a slight change was made in the officers. James W. Lovatt was elected S. W., Dr. Stickney declining to serve longer; Peter P. Saunier, J. W.; Joseph E. Ball, Tyler, and John G. Aschenbach was substituted for J. Tunstead as M. C.

The officers for 1884 were William Davey, W. M.; John E. Rowe, S. W.; Isaac W. Jacques, J. W.; S. De Jonge, Treas.; Charles G. Ritchie, Sec.; Hugh Cook, S. D.; Louis L. Hohn, J. D.; A. Heller and John Ganz, M. of C.; Samuel Clark, Tyler.

The successive Past Masters have been Julius C. Fitz-Gerald, James Lovatt, Peter B. Saunier, John G. Aschenbach, Thomas H. Hickey, Frederick Scholl, Thomas H. Williams, A. W. Tench, Israel P. Smith. Mr. Ritchie served faithfully in the office of secretary from its first institution to his death, on the 5th of June last. The lodge numbers about one hundred members, and holds its regular communications every Wednesday evening at No. 768 Broad Street.

Alpha Lodge, No. 116, was organized Dec. 30, 1870.

The charter members were Israel Baldwin, William M. Clarke, H. P. Witzell, M. W. Adams, Nathan Mingus, G. E. P. Howard, George W. Howells.

The first officers were Nathan Mingus, W. M.; William M. Clarke, S. W.; Israel Baldwin, J. W.; George W. Howells, Treas.; Samuel Morrow, Jr., Sec.; G. E. P. Howard, S. D.; Marcus W. Adams, J. D.

The officers for 1884 were William L. Clarkson, P. M.; W. M.; W. H. Van Blake, S. W.; A. W. McIntyre, J. W.; J. H. O'Fake, Treas.; H. H. Cook,

Sec.: L. A. Sears, S. D.; D. H. Seashider, J. D.; J. G. Evans, Tyler.

Past Masters, Northern M.: John Wietheford, Samuel Morrow, Jr., W. M. C. ; W. L. Clawson, G. E. P. Howard, A. J. Cook, James M. Baxter, Elias S. Kay.

The lodge has twenty-five members, and meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 748 Broad Street.

Pythagoras Lodge, No. 118, was organized Feb. 7, 1871, under charter granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and the officers were then regularly installed as follows: Luke Morris, W. M.; J. Harrington, S. W.; Seymour Tucker, J. W.; C. Ackin, Treas.; George Wecvill, Sec.; Charles H. Booth, S. D.; Edward Harvey, J. D.; Horace Lewis, Tyler. The above, with the exception of the Tyler, were the charter members of this lodge. The Past Masters have been Luke Morris, Seymour Tucker, Joseph Harrington, Francis E. Totten, John Kelly, Samuel McCorkle, and Frederick Winans.

The officers for the present year 1884 are: Henry Lewis, W. M.; James S. Shaw, S. W.; E. P. Iliif, J. W.; Joseph Harrington, Treas.; Charles B. Duncan, Sec.; James A. Craig, S. D.; S. B. Rittenhouse, J. D.; Ephraim Leach, S. M. C.; Frank M. Kummer, J. M. C.; William A. Russell, Organist; Robert Wakefield, Tyler. The lodge numbers ninety-three members, and meets every Monday evening at the corner of Prospect and Elm Streets.

Germania Lodge, No. 128, was organized Dec. 10, 1872, with the following charter members: George Burgessser, Bernard Assmann, Henry Koch, William Kraft, John Wegle, Louis Kiefer, Bernard Kellner, John Thielen, Henry Becker, Michael Ortman, Fred Danner, Jacob Briel. Its first officers were W. M., George Burgessser, P. M.; S. W., B. Assmann; J. W., Michael Ortman; Treas., Henry Koch; Sec., H. Becker; S. D., William Kraft, J. D., Jacob Briel; M. C., Fred. Kiefer and John Thielen; Tyler, Joseph Albers.

The officers for 1884 were John Gochring, W. M.; Charles Marte, S. W.; John Meyer, J. W.; G. F. Fielder, Treas.; F. Frantzel, Sec.; Richard Krauthheim, S. D.; John Shertel, J. D.; H. Becker and L. Speeler, M. C.; E. Boylan, Tyler.

The Past Masters are George Burgessser, Bernard Assmann, Henry Kock, William Meisselbach and John Gochring.

There are thirty-eight members on the roll. Regular communications are held on the first and third Tuesdays in each month at No. 768 Broad Street.

Roseville Lodge, No. 143, is the youngest of the Masonic lodges in Newark. It was organized in 1875, with Charles B. Day as W. M.; Samuel Klotz, S. W.; John D. Toppin, J. W. The charter members were Albert Allen, Charles T. Cochran, David Collins, Edward S. Condit, Benjamin F. Crane, Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., Charles B. Day, Daniel M. Dill, M. D.,

August F. Eggers, Samuel W. Geery, George E. Hart, Charles C. Herrick, Rev. George E. Horr, Francis W. W. Jackson, Samuel Klotz, Joseph Periam, George Richardson, Nicholas W. Rutan, Henry V. D. Schenck, Samuel L. Sturtevant, George H. Strahan, Thomas W. Topham, John D. Toppin.

The Past Masters of Roseville Lodge are Charles B. Day, John D. Toppin, Charles C. Herrick, Henry C. Ross, and James A. Smith. The officers for 1884 were James A. Smith, W. M.; Samuel N. Penrose, S. W.; Aaron B. Jewell, J. W.; Charles C. Herrick, Treas.; Richard J. Carey, Sec.; Samuel G. Sturtevant, Chaplain; John S. Heath, S. D.; William D. Reeve, J. D.; George Ryman and Noah M. Baldwin, M. C.'s; Milton Hudson, Organist; Horatio T. Hewitt, Tyler. The lodge meets on the first, third and fifth Mondays of each month, at the corner of Orange Street and Roseville Avenue.

Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.—Cryptic Masonry, as with the symbolic degrees, found its first resting-place in New Jersey with brethren of Newark. In 1813, almost simultaneously with the recognition of the Holy Royal Arch as a part of Ancient Craft Masonry by the United Grand Lodge of England, a dispensation was granted from the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States to a number of Royal Arch Masons to form a chapter in Newark, to be known as Washington Chapter, No. 1, and on the 7th of August of that year the chapter was duly organized and the officers installed. From data placed in the hands of the compiler by Mr. Charles E. Weeks, Secretary of Union Chapter No. 7, we are able to present the following interesting facts.

In the early part of the year 1817 an invitation was extended by Washington Chapter to Brearley and Solomon Chapters to unite in forming a Grand Chapter for New Jersey. The invitation was declined by Brearley Chapter, which was working under dispensation from the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, unless the General Grand Chapter would modify the general regulations, which forbid any intercourse with the chapters of Pennsylvania and Delaware. At the meeting of the General Grand Chapter, in September, 1819, it was decided that no Grand Chapter could be legally constituted in this State until there should be three chapters under its jurisdiction. No further action was therefore taken until the organization of Franklin Chapter, in 1825, when delegates from Washington, Solomon and Franklin Chapters met at Elizabeth, and organized a Grand Chapter, and on the 9th day of May the Grand Officers were duly installed at New Brunswick.

The Grand Chapter having failed to meet for five years, a dispensation was granted on the 28th of August, 1843, by the D. G. H. P., to continue the work of Washington Chapter until the triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter, in September, 1844. The last records of this chapter are dated March 28, 1844.

Union Chapter, No. 1, was organized March 18, 1848, and received its warrant from the General Grand Chapter on the 17th of September, 1850.

Newark Chapter, No. 2, was organized June 24, 1848. At the regular meetings of this chapter the attendance was so small that frequently there was not a quorum present, and at the convocation of March, 25, 1853, a communication was received from Union Chapter extending an invitation to unite with them, whereupon the invitation was accepted, and Newark Chapter dissolved.

The present Grand Chapter was organized at Burlington on the 30th of December, 1856, and the first Grand Officers were installed at Jersey City on the 13th of February, 1857.

Union Chapter refused to recognize the Grand Chapter until the 25th of August, 1859, when it was resolved that the warrant which was granted by the General Grand Chapter be surrendered, and that application be made to the M. E. G. R. A. Chapter of the State of New Jersey for a new warrant. The warrant was granted on the 7th of September, 1859, and as the Grand Chapter was composed at this time of six chapters, Union Chapter was designated as No. 7.

The officers elected in 1848 were as follows: Luther Goble, M. E. H. P.; Elias Van Arsdale, E. K.; James Miller, E. S.; Henry K. Ingraham, C. H.; Thomas Youngs, P. S.; John C. Littell, R. A. C.; Andrew Rankin, G. M. 3d V.; William Frame, G. M. 2d V.; John S. Darcy, G. M. 1st V.; Moses W. Personette, Treas.; Thomas C. Chandler, Sec.; William Godber, Tyler.

The charter members of Union Chapter were the officers above named (except the last four), and Lyman S. Averill, Aaron E. Ballard, Otis Boyden, Peter L. Donaldson, Alexander Dickerson, Simeon Harrison, Joseph Hollingsworth, Joseph Munn, John H. Stout, Richard Sweasy, William Wright—in all numbering nineteen. The present membership is three hundred and twenty.

The present officers of the chapter are Milton C. Dodd, M. E. H. P.; Lewis G. Dawson, E. K.; William A. Sharpe, E. S.; John P. Meclue, C. H.; Henry E. Krock, P. S.; Harry L. H. Boylan, R. A. C.; Stephen W. Gordon, M. 3d V.; Lewis R. S. Needham, M. 2d V.; James A. Warrender, M. 1st V.; Alfred Ridler, Treas.; Charles E. Weeks, Sec.; Lawrence Boylan, Tyler.

The Past High Priests in their successive order have been Luther Goble, John R. Weeks, Milton Baldwin, John L. Lenhart, Richardson Buckbee, Melville T. Hard, William D. Kinney, Aug. B. Whitehead, Israel Baldwin, Charles B. Thurston, Charles Boylan, David L. Garrigus, Edward Goeller, John Hastings, Theodore F. Young, Charles Belcher, Jr., Thomas Godson, Frederick C. Hawkins.

Israel Baldwin and Edward Goeller have been distinguished as M. E. G. H. P.'s, and William D. Kin-

ney was for two terms D. G. H. P. Several other members of this chapter have held offices in the Grand Chapter.

Regular convocations of Union Chapter are held every Monday evening, at No. 768 Broad Street.

Harmony Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., was organized by virtue of a warrant granted by the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New Jersey, sitting in Annual Convocation at the city of Trenton, on the 7th day of September, 1859, William Wallace Goodwin being Grand High Priest, and John Woolverton, Grand Secretary.

The chapter was instituted on the 5th day of October, 1859, in presence of the Grand Officers and the Most Excellent General Grand High Priest of the United States; Albert G. Mackey, of South Carolina, who performed the ceremony of installation upon Charles M. Zeh, M.D., as High Priest, John R. Crockett as King, Dennis W. Morris as Scribe, William Mead as Captain of the Host, George Booth as Principal Sojourner. The charter members, in addition to the above, were John Garside, Lucius D. Baldwin, Abram Grabenhein and Simeon Baldwin.

The Past High Priests of this chapter have been as follows: Charles M. Zeh, William Meade, Charles L. C. Gifford, Ludlow Allen, David S. Battey, John H. G. Haines, Edward A. Campbell, George E. Crosby, James Tucker, Jacob Guyer, Charles B. Day, R. W. Vandervoort, John Brockie, George A. Williams.

The present officers are M. J. De Witt, M. E. H. P.; William Allen, K.; Frederick L. Meeker, Scribe; Joseph Sawyer, C. of H.; William W. Davidson, P. S.; Henry A. Beckmeyer, R. A. C.; George H. Vanderhoof, M. 3d V.; John Mewhiney, M. 2d V.; James Patrick, M. 1st V.; R. W. Vandervoort, Treas.; Isaac F. Jones, Sec.; W. Scott Sims, Organist; Andrew Amrine, Tyler.

The chapter holds its regular convocations on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 481 Broad Street.

Kane Council, No. 2, R. and S. M., was organized July 12, 1859, by the name of Excelsior Council, and on Sept. 6, 1859, the name was changed to *Kane* Council. The first officers were John Sheville, T. I. M.; William Mead, R. I. M.; Joseph K. Lewis, P. C. W.; George Booth, Recorder; William D. Kinney, Treas.; Andrew B. Wilcox, C. G.; Augustus B. Whitehead, C. C.; Caleb H. Leonard, Steward; Nathan Condit, Sentinel.

The charter members were: John Sheville, William Mead, Joseph K. Lewis, Andrew B. Wilcox, David J. Camfield, Jonathan Fairchild, Dennis W. Morris.

The officers for 1884 were David H. Brown, T. I. M.; James B. Small, R. I. M.; George W. Church, P. C. W.; Charles E. Weeks, Recorder; John P. Mecluer, Treas.; Frederick C. Hawkins, C. G.; Lewis G. Dawson, C. C.; Isaac H. Munn, Marshal; Harry L. H. Boylan, Steward; Lawrence Boylan, Sentinel; Membership, one hundred and twenty-seven.

Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar was formed on the 11th of September, 1866, and is now held in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Grand Commandery of the State of New Jersey to the following-named Six Knights: Isaac A. Nichols, Charles M. Zeh, Edward P. Nichols, Abraham Van Arsdale, David S. Battey, David Myers, Charles Borchertling, John A. Nichols, George B. Nichols, Charles J. Myers. Dr. Isaac A. Nichols was the first Eminent Commander, Dr. C. M. Zeh, Generalissimo, and Dr. E. P. Nichols, Captain-General. The present officers are: Charles Slee, Lib. Com.; Thomas Gidson, Generalissimo; William Allen, Captain-General; John D. Toppin, Excellent Prelate; H. E. Krock, Senior Warden; John E. Rowe, Junior Warden; E. W. Dunning, Treasurer; John J. Henry, Recorder; James A. Warrender, Standard-Bearer; George H. Parkinson, Sword-Bearer; L. G. Dawson, Warder; L. Boylan, Captain of Guard; H. B. Lyng, Third Guard; M. L. Mowrer, Second Guard; John E. Barcklow, First Guard; Trustees, C. C. Coates, R. H. Breintnall, A. S. Staats; Enos Runyon, Quartermaster; A. M. Mills, M.D., Surgeon; Milton Hudson, Organist. The Past Commanders are David S. Battey, Charles H. Ingalls, Augustus Pruyn, Orlando Greenen, W. W. Hullfish. The commandery meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, at 751 Broad Street. The commandery has one hundred and eighty-five fraters on the roll.

Order of the Eastern Star.—The Adoptive Rite of Freemasonry was framed for a more extended diffusion of the principles of morality and friendship by established and significant emblems, for inciting woman's influence towards the purposes of Masonic institutions, for increasing social enjoyment by the aid of the Masonic tie, for ameliorating the condition of the destitute widow and the helpless orphans, and for affording increased facilities in relieving distressed female travelers.

The Order of the Eastern Star is founded upon the Holy Writings. Five prominent female characters, illustrating as many Masonic virtues, are selected, adopted and placed under Masonic protection. The selections are Jephtha's Daughter, Ruth, Esther, Martha and Electa. Their virtues are all Masonic, and have nowhere in history more brilliant exemplars than in the five characters illustrated in the lectures of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The lawful recipients of the Adoptive Rite are wives, mothers, widows and daughters of Master Masons.

A Grand Chapter of the Order for the State of New Jersey was organized on July 18, 1870, by delegates from Eureka Chapter, No. 2, of Elizabethport, Electa, No. 3, of Newark, and Golden, No. 1, of Keyport. At the annual session of the Grand Chapter, held in Elizabeth, Oct. 5, 1883, the following officers were chosen: Lucinda Smith, W. G. M.; William C. Brown, W. G. P.; Amanda M. Morgan, A. G. M.; John N. Bunnell, A. G. P.; Mary J. Bunnell,

G. Sec.; Susan A. Stewart, G. Treas.; Augusta M. Ladd, G. Cond.; Caroline Karsberg, A. G. Cond. The Worthy Grand Matron made the following appointments: W. V. W. Vreeland, G. Chap.; William E. Boone, G. Marshal; Anna E. Garabrant, G. Adah; Jane Cohan, G. Ruth; A. Dumville, G. Esther; Anna E. Gaul, G. Martha; A. E. Brown, G. Electa; Mary T. Vreeland, G. Ward; Elwood Pharos, G. Sentinel.

There are nine chapters in the State, with a total membership of three hundred and eighty-five at the time of making up the last annual reports, in the early part of the year 1884.

Radiant Chapter, No. 7, Order of The Eastern Star was organized March 17, 1874. The charter members were Salina Kinnard, Ella M. Hammond, Phebe Chandler, Sarah A. Barrows, Hattie Hatch, Sarah E. Woolford, Mary Goddard, Emma Van Winkle, Louisa Carter, and Sarah Chandler. The chapter was instituted on the 28th of December of the same year, when the officers were installed, Worthy Matron, Mrs. S. Kinnard; Worthy Patron, William C. Hammond; Associate Matron, Mrs. Sarah A. Barrow; Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans; Secretary, Miss George A. Coatts; Conductress, Mrs. Ella Hammond; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Sarah E. Woodhead; Warden, Mrs. Emma Van Winkle; Adah, Mrs. Hattie Hatch; Ruth, Mrs. Fannie Lourie, Esther, Mrs. Mary O. Walker; Martha, Miss Lottie Smith; Electa, Mrs. Martha Chandler; Sentinel, Mrs. Horatio N. Barrows.

The officers in 1884 were Mrs. Anna E. Garabrant, Worthy Matron; E. H. Allen, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Tillie Van Winkle, Associate Matron; Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary G. Allen, Secretary; Miss Minnie Pugh, Conductress; Miss Gertrude Wortman, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Mary E. King, Warden; Miss Stella Coil, Adah; Mrs. Phebe J. Powell, Ruth; Mrs. Mira C. Decker, Esther; Mrs. Anna E. Marsh, Martha; Mrs. Mary O. Walker, P. M., Electra; William F. Van Houten, Sentinel; James R. Smith, Chaplain; Organist, C. Forman Smith.

It holds its meetings every Monday evening in the rooms of Oriental Lodge, No. 810 Broad Street.

Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company.—

This association is the product of Masonic mutual insurance companies in the United States. It was organized on the 10th of November, 1866, on the mutual plan of insurance. The applicant of membership must be a Master Mason in good standing, and a member of a lodge in the jurisdiction of New Jersey, who is in apparent good health, and not over forty-five years of age. Upon the death of a member each surviving member is required to pay one dollar into the treasury within ten days, or one dollar and ten cents after date of second notice, should he neglect the first. Within thirty days after proof of death, the widow, heir or person designated by the deceased member receives one thousand dollars.

The first officers of the company were M. W. Silas Whitehead, G. M., president; William D. Kinney, W. M. Kane Lodge, No. 55, vice president; Lewis D. Cranx, P. M., Eureka Lodge, No. 39, treasurer and secretary; with the following directors: William B. Glasby, P. M. St. John's Lodge; A. Van Arsdale, W. M., Newark Lodge; Charles Knopf, P. M., Diogenes; William Mead, P. M. Northern; William E. Pine, P. M., Eureka; Francis Lindsley, P. M., Oriental; William D. Rutan, P. M., Kane; J. L. Labiaux, La Fraternité Française; Peter Bender, P. M., Schiller; Eugene A. Bleything, W. M., St. Albans. The company has been carefully managed enjoys a reputation as the model Masonic insurance company of the United States. Since its organization there have been levied only one hundred and seventy-six assessments for one hundred and eighty-three deaths, making an average of about ten assessments per year, and it has paid in losses for deceased members \$167,196.50. It has an accumulated fund of twenty-five thousand dollars invested in United States bonds, besides a balance of cash in the treasury of twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars. In 1881 and 1882 it paid seven thousand dollars from the surplus fund, its rule being to avoid an assessment whenever the surplus amounts to twelve hundred dollars. The membership on the 1st of May, 1884, was eleven hundred and thirty-six, the maximum permitted by the by-laws being twelve hundred.

The present officers of the company are as follows; William E. Pine, president; William D. Kinney, vice-president; Charles H. Ingalls, treasurer and secretary; directors, David Bedford, Alfred Ridler, Samuel Fleischer, John J. Henry, James R. Smith, Daniel Wallace, William D. Rutan, Peter Bender, Alfred P. Mayhew, Isaac H. Terrill, James Lovatt, William M. Clarke, Seymour Tucker, John F. Hermann, and Isaac Crawford. Each lodge in the city represented in the company is entitled to one director.

The office of the secretary and treasurer is at 761 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Northern Lodge Masonic Life Insurance Company is an outgrowth, as its name implies, of Northern Lodge, the members of which met for the purpose of organizing a mutual insurance association on the 31st of January, 1874, at which meeting the following officers were chosen: President, Levi H. Sandford; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Kummerle. Committees were appointed to set the machinery of the company in motion, and on the 4th of February the organization was perfected by the election of William Mead as vice-president, and the following directors; William C. Astley, Jacob Guyer, George F. Elston, George Riley, Ransford W. Vandervort, and Isaac R. Elston. The company is now managed by a board selected from various sister lodges. The present officers are: President, L. W. Sandford; Vice-President, David S. Battey; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Kummerle. Directors: John J. Henry, Jacob Guyer,

George W. Martin, Isaac F. Jones and James L. Johnson, of Northern Lodge, No. 25; Daniel Walsh, of Newark, No. 7; William D. Stiff, of Oriental, No. 51; John D. Toppin, of Roseville, No. 143; Alfred Collis, of Kane, No. 55; Joseph McKay, of Copestone, No. 147; John Hall, of Bloomfield, No. 40; John F. Wisschusen, of Belleville, No. 108. The association numbers two hundred and forty-seven members.

The Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New Jersey is of a similar character to the foregoing; is composed of Master Masons in good standing, and calls for an assessment of \$1.10 on the death of any member. The company was organized on the 20th of March, 1874, with the following officers: John Hastings, Newark Lodge, No. 7; E. A. Trault, Diogenes; Robert Dingwell, P. M., Eureka; John D. Faitoute, W. M., Oriental; Thomas Godson, Kane; Joseph L. Moss, Mount Zion; Henry A. Thomas, Bergen; Frank A. J. Casterline, St. Albans; W. M. Clark, Alpha; J. H. Doremus, Oriental. The officers and directors for 1884 were as follows: President, Robert Dingwell, Eureka; Vice-President, Robert Green, Arcana; Secretary and Treasurer, James L. Marsh, Eureka; Directors, Mark W. Mahon, St. John's; Henry H. Davis, Cincinnati; Henry Warner, Newark; Charles H. Ames, Clinton; William McChesney, Union; John F. Egner, Diogenes; John F. Cramer, Northern; F. M. McDonough, Hoboken; James D. Small, Eureka; Henry A. Thomas, Bergen; Chancellor W. Chase, Enterprise; John S. Clark, Oriental; Edward W. Dunning, Kane; William Green, Corinthian; Joseph Cooper, Arcania; Frederick Haag, Schiller; Joseph H. Wightman, St. Albans; Cyrus A. Force, Cosmos; John G. Berian, Rising Star; Peter P. Saunier, Triluminar; John B. Warren, Pythagoras; John R. English, Silencia; J. H. Doremus, Orient; Joseph L. Moss, Mount Zion; John S. Heath, Roseville.

The present membership is two hundred and sixty-three.

CHAPTER XLI.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN NEWARK.¹

THIS order celebrated, in 1884, the sixty-fifth anniversary of its introduction into the United States, and is largely represented in Newark. In 1884 the subordinate lodges in Newark belonged to three districts, each being under the immediate authority of a District Deputy Grand Master, appointed by the Grand Master at the last session of the Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the lodges in the district.

District No. 6 embraces Howard, No. 7; Newark, No. 8; Friendship, No. 11; Clinton, No. 18 (Irving-

¹ By Henry Farmer.

ton); Protection, No. 28; Apollo, No. 130; Golden Rule, No. 155; Lucerne, No. 181; and Hope Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 12. The D. D. G. M. is Edwin D. Harrison, P. G. of Union Lodge, No. 18. Post office address, Irvington, N. J.

District No. 7 embraces Marion, No. 26; Granite, No. 74; Halcyon, No. 83; Columbian, No. 117; Harrison, No. 120; Eureka, No. 123; Stella, No. 133; Eagle, No. 136; Trinity, No. 160; Arlington, No. 190; Kearny, No. 195; Liberty, No. 196; Park, No. 198; and Union, No. 1, and Harrison, No. 12, Rebekah Degree Lodges; Pilgrim Lodge, No. 202, which was instituted at Arlington on April 29, 1884, and assigned to this district. The D. D. G. M. is John V. Mungesser, P. G. of Halcyon Lodge, No. 83. Post office address, Newark, N. J.

District No. 8 is exclusively German and embraces Atlas, No. 68; Allemannia, No. 79; Teutonia, No. 138; Germania, No. 121; Humboldt, No. 137; Hermann, No. 142; Hansa, No. 145 (of Elizabeth), which, at the last session of the Grand Lodge, was assigned to this district, and granted permission to work in the German language; John F. Morse, No. 183 (of Orange), and United German Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 40. The D. D. G. M. is Frederick J. Roebrick, P. G. of Atlas Lodge, No. 68. Post office address, Newark, N. J.

In the encampment branch there are two districts,—

District No. 3 embraces Mount Ararat, No. 3; Washington, No. 13; Jefferson, No. 24; Mount Hebron, No. 37 (of Orange). The D. D. G. P. is John G. Gegenheimer, P. G. P. C. P. of Mount Hebron Encampment, No. 37. Post office address, Orange, N. J.

District No. 15 embraces Newark, No. 17, and Mount Hebron, No. 34, both German. The D. D. G. P. is John R. Ruck, P. G. P. C. P. Post office address, Newark, N. J.

The present Grand Patriarch is J. Barton Smith, of Mount Ararat, No. 3. Post office address, Newark, N. J.

Howard Lodge, No. 7, was instituted by Grand Master Henry C. Boswell, Oct. 4, 1841, with the following-named persons as charter members: David P. Gardner, John Buttle, Joseph H. Hopping, John W. Inness, Jr., Silas S. Lyon, James M. Lang, Samuel W. Bond, Charles W. Tucker, Joseph Rogers, John B. Taylor, Matthieu Cassien, John C. Ayers, George R. Welsh, Toussaint Beland, William H. Roberts, William S. Jacques, Henry Taylor, Joshua Fitzgerald, Philip Helmlinger, Aaron B. Inness, John M. Schermeier, Jacob C. Hunderpfund.

First officers: N. G., David Gardner; V. G., John Buttle; Rec. Sec., John W. Inness, Jr.; Per. Sec., Joseph H. Hopping; Treas., Silas S. Lyon.

Present officers: N. G., Joseph Canfield; V. G., Frederick A. Thorn; Rec. Sec., Aaron B. Crane; Per. Sec., A. H. Richman; Treas., A. S. Clark. The membership on April 1, 1884, was seventy-five. Howard Lodge is the parent practically of all the lodges in Essex County, and it has been honored as

no other lodge in the State. It has given the Grand Lodge of New Jersey five grand representatives to the supreme body in Daniel T. Clark, Amos H. Searfoss, Christian Miller, Samuel W. Bond, and the present representative, Aaron B. Crane. Three of its members have been Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of the State—Daniel T. Clark, 1850; Amos H. Searfoss, 1858; and Christian Miller, 1874. Its present Treasurer, A. S. Clark, has been Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the State. It has also furnished in the person of Daniel T. Clark a Grand Scribe. The regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week.

Friendship Lodge, No. 11.—The first informal meeting was held in the old Stewart Hotel, on June 3, 1842, and the lodge instituted on the 19th of the following month.

Charter members: Aaron B. Campfield, Luther E. Backus, Jerome B. Ward, John S. Peshine, Henry, Adams, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bartholomew West, Amos Wilcox, Edwin Ross, Ira Merchant, L. Macknet, Joseph Hollingsworth, James M. Thompson, David M. Meeker, John Reese, Joseph Burroughs, Daniel Pierson, James S. Pierson, Miles H. Berrey, Cyrus Baldwin, James H. Tichenor, John C. Jennings, James S. Gamble.

First officers: N. G., Aaron B. Campfield; V. G., Luther E. Backus; Sec., Jerome B. Ward; Asst. Sec., John S. Peshine; Treas., Henry Adams.

Present officers: N. G., Henry Bennett; V. G., John Stocker; Rec. Sec., Theodore A. Hammond; Per. Sec., Joseph Ferguson; Treas., Amos B. Pierce.

This lodge had a membership on April 1, 1884, of ninety-four, and from organization to that date had paid out about twenty-one thousand dollars in sick benefits alone. At the last session of the Grand Lodge it was represented by Amos B. Pierce. On the afternoon of the second day's session ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, Gen. William Ward, postmaster, and Aaron M. King received the Grand Lodge Degree, and were welcomed to seats beside the Grand Master. The late Governor Ward joined this lodge when twenty-nine years old, but owing to his public duties did not pass the chairs until 1881. The charter list of this lodge embraced the most prominent citizens of the day, and a few of them are still living and honored in age. Friendship Lodge has given birth to several others, the last being Halcyon, which took up a surrendered charter, No. 83, and is now a robust and progressive organization. It has had a Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge and a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States in the person of John Dunham. Regular communications are held on Wednesday evenings of each week.

Marion Lodge, No. 26.—This lodge, although originally located at Morristown, was instituted for convenience in the rooms of Howard, No. 7, on March 27, 1844.

The first officers were: N. G., John A. Hull; V. G.,

Asahel Brown; Sec., Hugh M. Dunn; Asst. Sec., William Doty; Treas., John W. Hawkins.

The records at hand carry its history to the summer of 1850, when a representative was appointed to present to the next session of the Grand Lodge the objections of the members of No. 26 to having a charter granted for another lodge in Morristown. Subsequently it became defunct, but the time cannot be ascertained from any of its records. It was not in existence as far back as 1859.

On May 28, 1871, it was resuscitated in Newark by Grand Master George W. Hubbard, with the following charter members: P. W. Crater, Leon J. F. Larose, William C. Freeman, David D. Bragaw, Victor Mosier, E. R. Cox, George Blair, C. C. Palmer, C. G. Oliver and Jacob Barge.

The first officers under the reorganization were: N. G., L. J. F. Larose; V. G., W. C. Freeman; Sec., C. C. Palmer; Treas., D. D. Bragaw.

The present officers: N. G., George A. Williams; V. G., William Moore; Rec. Sec., H. C. Chapman; Per. Sec., George Starbird; Treas., John Symons.

The membership on May 1, 1884, was seventy-six. The lodge has now a good financial standing. During the last ten years it has paid over four thousand dollars in benefits of various kinds. At the last session of the Grand Lodge it was represented by George Teague, P. G. Its last official report showed a membership of seventy-seven: Past Grands, fourteen; and amount of revenue, \$823.24. This lodge holds its regular sessions on Monday evening of each week.

Protection Lodge, No. 28, was instituted March 20, 1845, by D. D. G. M. Hillyer, assisted by Past Grands Morris, Clark, Gardner and Ross. The following were the charter members, who were also the first officers: N. G., Daniel Stroud, Jr.; V. G., William T. Wade; Rec. Sec., Bailey B. Douglass; Per. Sec., John C. Mandeville; Treasurer, David S. Carr. Brothers Stroud, Mandeville and Douglass took cards from Howard Lodge, No. 7, and Brothers Wade and Carr from Newark Lodge, No. 8. On the evening of institution fourteen brothers were proposed for membership by deposit of card, and on the following Thursday evening thirty-five propositions for membership by initiation were received.

The present officers (1884) are: N. G., William H. Jones; V. G., Frank H. Clark; Rec. Sec., E. G. Merrell; Per. Sec., Samuel Pettit; Treas., James D. Cleaver.

Since its institution this lodge has had 857 members, of whom 63 have died, 100 withdrawn by card, 9 have been expelled and 376 suspended for non-payment of dues. The membership on April 1, 1884, was 209.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Brother E. J. Merrell, P. G. Regular meetings are held by this lodge on Monday evening of each week.

Columbian Lodge, No. 117, was originally Columbian Lodge, No. 3, of Good Fellows, the charter

members passing from one order to the other, with their funds and properties. It was instituted on June 12, 1860, by Grand Master Joseph L. Lamb, who has been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge for more than twenty years. The charter members were Garrett Simonson,¹ David L. Pierson, George W. Gore,¹ Alexander N. Hay,¹ William P. Calder, Richard Thomas, Moses T. Sayre,¹ Isaac Ardill, Frank Alliston, Thomas Kendall, Jr.

The first officers were: N. G., Garrett Simonson, now Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of New Jersey; V. G., David L. Pierson; Rec. Sec., George W. Gore; Per. Sec., Alexander N. Hay; Treas., William P. Calder. When the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company completed their vast stone building, on the corner of Broad and Clinton Streets, Columbian Lodge gave up its quarters in old Washington Hall, and took the upper floor of the new edifice in the rough, and fitted it up at an outlay of four thousand dollars, providing two lodge-rooms, two ante-rooms and a committee-room, the latter being now also used as a library. The lodge sublets all its rooms, which are among the most desirable in the city.

The first board of directors, elected Sept. 27, 1860, was composed of the following members: Samuel Thomas, John B. Locker, Thomas Kendall, Sr., George W. Llewellyn, John M. Mahannah, Garrett Simonson and William B. Tammage. The first representative to the Grand Lodge was Anson Falk, P. G. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evening of each week.

On Jan. 21, 1864, Anson Falk, P. G., and Anton Sheaf withdrew for the purpose of becoming charter members of Teutonia Lodge No. 118. On July 27, 1865, cards were granted to the following members for the purpose of organizing Harrison Lodge, No. 120: Richard Jones, John Petter, William H. Casler, Francis B. Eager, Richard Powell, Cornelius V. Poland. Germania Lodge, No. 121 (which see for names of charter members), was started wholly by members of Columbian. Charles Winter withdrew Nov. 7, 1867, to become a charter member of Eureka Lodge, No. 123; Garrett M. Wilkinson, on June 25, 1867, to assist in starting a lodge in Yorkville, N. Y., and Joseph Wurster on Sept. 9, 1869, to assist in resuscitating Essex County Lodge, No. 27, at Rahway. On July 27, 1871, W. V. W. Vreeland, P. G., took a card for the purpose of becoming a charter member of Trinity Lodge, No. 160, and on August 31st his action was followed by others who became charter members of Trinity Lodge (which see). September 21st a card was granted to Stephen Hedden for the same purpose.

The present officers are: N. G., David T. Douglas; V. G., James Wapshare; Rec. Sec., Washington C. Gray; Per. Sec., Edwin M. Griffiths; Treas., Stephen Sayre. The board of directors is composed of the following: Garrett Simonson, John M. Mahannah,

¹ Still active members.

William B. Tammage, George J. Hagar, Henry Harris, Philip A. Carroll, Charles Wapsham, Sidney H. Rathbun and Stephen Sayre. The representative to the Grand Lodge at its last session was George J. Hagar.

This lodge had a membership on April 3, 1884, of three hundred and eighty-seven, and assets in securities and furniture of \$14,025.92. During its existence it has paid out about thirty-five thousand dollars in relief of all kinds. It has the largest lodge library in the State.

Germania Lodge, No. 121 (German), was instituted by Grand Master John W. Orr on Oct. 16, 1865, in Howard Lodge room, with the following charter members, all of whom took cards from Columbian Lodge, No. 117: Oscar Weiner, Simon Weiner, Michael Hannech, Henry Weiss, Moritz Berla, Edward Schwartzwald, Isadore Levy, Wolf Linskey, Julius Isaacs, Gustav Heller, Moritz Barth, Julius Hymann, Solomon Strauss.

The present officers are: N. G., John Fuchs; V. G., Emil Wilfroth; Rec. Sec., Moritz Berla; Per. Sec., August Schneider; Treas., Joseph Lichtenstaur.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1883, Germania was represented by Brother Gustave Ahrendt, P. G. Its last official report showed a membership of one hundred and twenty-four; Past Grands twenty-three; revenue, \$1,042.50. Its regular meetings are held on Thursday evening on each week.

Apollo Lodge, No. 135, was instituted on May 27, 1869, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master Hiram H. De Grofft, with the following charter members, who took cards from Protection Lodge, No. 28: Rev. R. R. Meredith, John H. Cann, Charles H. Hopper, John D. Axtel, Joseph H. Richardson, Joseph V. Ash, James S. Hedden, Mahlon Hopper, David N. Crane, Charles M. Clerihew, David McMillan, Cyrus L. Axtel, James A. Hawthorne, Samuel W. Clark, Cyrus S. Axtel, George E. Townley and John W. Leman.

The present officers are: N. G., William M. Lamb, V. G., Weston Wardell; Rec. Sec., W. H. Meldrum; Per. Sec., Thomas Bennett; Treas., Oscar Weiner; Trustees, J. Barton Smith and W. G. Mayo.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Brother J. Barton Smith, P. G., who is the present Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment. Its last official report showed a membership of one hundred and twelve; Past Grands twenty-three; revenue \$745.76. Regular meetings of this lodge are held on Monday evening of each week.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 137 (German), was instituted in accordance with a dispensation granted by Grand Master, Hiram H. De Grofft, Aug. 11, 1869.

The present officers are: N. G., Julius Staryman; V. G., Louis Haas; Rec. Sec., Fridolin Vogel; Per. Sec., Charles Boettinger; Treas., Henry Greising.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge

was represented by Brother Jacob Strutz, P. G. Its last official report showed a membership of seventy-eight; Past Grands, sixteen; revenue \$882.57. The regular meetings of Humboldt are held on Wednesday evenings.

Herman Lodge, No. 142 (German), was instituted under a dispensation granted by Grand Master John S. Stratford, and the action was reported to and approved by the Grand Lodge at its session in November, 1870.

The present officers are: N. G., Herman H. Nagel; V. G., Ferdinand Faustman; Rec. Sec., Carl T. Wagner; Per. Sec., M. Bundschup; Treas., Casper Albrecht.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Casper Albrecht, P. G. The last official reports showed a membership of one hundred and thirty-eight; Past Grands, twenty-two; revenue, \$1068.22. Regular communications are held on Thursday evening of each week.

Newark Lodge, No. 8, was resuscitated by Grand Master John S. Stratford on Nov. 14, 1870.

The present officers are: N. G., Thomas C. Beatty; V. G., John H. Ely; Rec. Sec., Charles H. Cloyd; Per. Sec., Aaron C. Sutton; Treas., James S. Hedden.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Brother Franklin P. Tucker. Its last official report showed a membership of one hundred and twenty; Past Grands, twenty-two; revenue, \$1052.28. This is the only lodge situated east of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark, and therefore it has a very large and fertile field in which to work. This lodge meets on Thursday evening of each week for work and instruction.

Allemania Lodge, No. 79 (German), was originally chartered as Oriental Lodge, and was located at Madison, N. J. It became defunct about 1858-59. In 1871, Grand Master George W. Hubbard received a petition from Moses Chadwick, one of the former members of the lodge, with a list of twelve members of other lodges, in good standing, for the resuscitation of the lodge and change of its location to Newark. The petition was granted, and on Nov. 9, 1871, the lodge was resuscitated under its old name. At the ensuing session of the Grand Lodge the officers and members of the lodge applied to that body to be permitted to work in the German language, and to have their name changed to Allemania, both of which requests were granted. The first officers were F. W. Heller, N. G.; John Offer, V. G.; Robert G. Gerth, R. S.; Carl Hoerster, P. S.; George W. Heller Treas. The present officers are: N. G., Gustaf Filler; V. G., George Haffa; Rec. Sec., Charles Hoerster; Per. Sec., Henry Lange, Treas., Adam Herzinger.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Frederick Huenzel. Its last official report showed a membership of one hundred and twenty; Past Grands, nineteen; revenue, \$1306.18. The lodge has paid out \$8152.76 for the benefit of the

sick, and \$1500 for burial taxes. Since the organization, there has been a total of two hundred and thirty-six initiations. Regular meetings are held on Wednesday evening of each week.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 153, was instituted on Nov. 11, 1870, by Grand Master John S. Stratford, upon the application of sixteen members of the order in district No. (then) 3, assisted by Brothers George W. Hubbard, D. G. M., John H. Vinson, D. D. G. M., J. C. Fitzgerald, J. B. Locker, J. R. Holloway, John Davidson and P. P. Saunier, P. G.'s.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Brother R. Dickerson, P. G. Its last official report showed a membership of fifty-three; Past Grands, eleven; revenue, seven hundred and ninety-three dollars. The meetings of this lodge are held on Monday evening of each week.

Trinity Lodge, No. 160, was organized from Columbian Lodge, No. 117, all of its charter members taking their cards therefrom, this being the fourth off-shoot of that lodge. It was instituted on Sept. 7, 1871, by the Grand Master, George W. Hubbard, assisted by Grand Representative Theo. A. Ross, Grand Secretary Lewis Parker, Jr. Past Grand Masters James D. Cleaver and Amos Searfoss and others. The following were the charter members, Julius C. Fitzgerald, P. G.; John E. Saunier, P. G.; W. V. W. Vreeland, P. G.; Peter B. Saunier, P. G.; Stephen Richards, James D. Dickerson, Cornelius G. Vreeland, Jacob V. Jacobus, Samuel W. DeCamp, Henry B. Wilson, Edward M. Albray, William S. Moore.

The first officers were: N. G., James D. Dickerson; V. G., Samuel W. DeCamp; Rec. Sec., Edward M. Albray; Per. Sec., Henry B. Wilson; Treas., Cornelius G. Vreeland.

The present officers are: N. G., Charles S. Williams; V. G., F. Dunlap; Rec. Sec., W. T. Brower; Per. Sec., S. G. Cooper; Treas., William H. Jacobus.

This lodge had a membership on April 1, 1884, of sixty-five, and had made a total expenditure for relief up to that date of \$1437.47.

Trinity began its work by meeting on Thursday evenings at No. 768 Broad Street, but during the business depression following the disastrous events of 1863 its members became convinced that a change of location was essential to its future success. Accordingly it sought and obtained permission from the Grand Master to remove to its present field, Roseville Avenue and Orange Streets, where its progress has since been steady and substantial.

During the administration of Grand Master S. Alpheus Smith, 1880, Jacob V. Jacobus, P. G., of this lodge, was Deputy Grand Master for District No. 7. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Trinity Lodge was represented by George Varley, P. G. Wednesday evening of each week are the regular nights for work and instruction.

Eureka Lodge, No. 123, was instituted on Nov. 18, 1866, with the following charter members: Charles

Jones, Charles Winter, Henry Weiss, John Marx, Simon Cohen, Henry Hirsch, Moses Cohen, David Coleman, Albert Kalisch, Bernard Katz, Isaac Cohen. The first officers were: N. G., Charles Jones; V. G., Charles Winter; Rec. Sec., Isaac Cohen; Per. Sec., John Marx; Treas., Simon Cohen.

The present officers are: N. G., John Wanstall; V. G., Francis S. Ward; Rec. Sec., Frederick A. Wilson; Per. Sec., John V. Netschert; Treas., Albert Squire.

The membership on April 12, 1884, was one hundred and one. Total relief of all kinds paid since institution, \$4144.80. At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Thomas R. Johnson. Eureka Lodge is justly celebrated for the extreme sociability of its members and the unusually novel and interesting musical entertainments they provide during the winter months. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

Eagle Lodge, No. 136, was instituted May 31, 1869, with the following charter members: Charles Jones, James Moon, James Trewin, Nathan B. Waterhouse, Leonard Kalisch, John H. McDermott, James E. Decker, Sylvester Douglas, Thomas Kingston, John Turner.

The first officers were: N. G., Nathan B. Waterhouse; V. G., James Trewin; Sec., Leonard Kalisch; Treas., Sylvester Douglas.

The present officers are: N. G., George Borden; V. G., David W. Hadley; Rec. Sec., John T. Bullivant; Per. Sec., David M. Harris; Treas., Thomas Pole.

Total number of admissions since organization, one hundred and ninety-eight; membership on April 1, 1884, forty-one. With few exceptions the present membership consists of those who have been admitted within the last four or five years. The lodge is in a good financial condition, having more money in the treasury than ever before, and although not doing much initiatory work, is a live lodge in every other respect. At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Thomas Pole. Regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week.

Stella Lodge, No. 133, was instituted on April 12, 1869, and was one of the nine lodges instituted by Grand Master Hiram H. De Groff, and the first of four instituted that year in Newark.

The charter members were Theodore A. Ross (now Grand Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World), William M. Durand, John W. Wood, William S. Jessup, Mark T. Tibbals, William S. Smith, Oliver M. Baldwin, William Brand, Martin Ward, Lewis P. Manderscheid, Isaac Crawford, Armand Adams, George A. Lockwood, who took their withdrawal cards from Protection Lodge, No. 28.

The first officers were: N. G., Lewis P. Manderscheid; N. G., Armand Adams; Rec. Sec., Isaac Crawford; Per. Sec., John W. Wood; Treas., William S. Jessup.

The present officers: N. G., Edward S. Amerman;

V. G., John W. Blanch; Rec. Sec., John W. Wolf; Per. Sec., Charles N. Ross; Treas., Mortimer A. Johnson.

The membership on April 1, 1884, was sixty-seven. At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Thomas H. Sawyer. Stella Lodge was one of the first in the city to procure a library for its members. Regular meetings, Monday evenings.

Lucerne Lodge, No. 181, was organized in Apollo Lodge, No. 135, seventeen of its charter members taking their cards therefrom. It was instituted on Monday evening, Nov. 2, 1874, and a striking feature of the occasion was the presence of all the officers and members of the mother-lodge. The charter issued during the term of Grand Master William B. Robertson contains the following names: Charles L. Baldwin, P. G.; J. W. Simpson; J. L. Bannard; R. A. Pedrick; W. H. Bunnell; George Nessiman; J. F. Jennings; P. G., J. H. Kent; J. W. Wood; F. L. Garrigues; G. F. Mayer; J. L. Conklin; C. A. Schureman; W. H. Jennings; Henry Sherman; C. A. Heisrodt; J. F. Zeeb; H. F. Garrigues.

After the ceremony of institution the lodge was organized by the election of the following officers: N. G., C. A. Schureman; V. G., J. W. Simpson; Rec. Sec., J. F. Jennings; Per. Sec., J. H. Kent; Treas., C. L. Baldwin; and the appointment of the following: Con., R. A. Pedrick; W. H. Henry Sherman; I. G., F. L. Garrigues; O. G., J. L. Conklin; R. S. N. G., W. H. Jennings; L. S. S. V. G., G. F. Mayer; R. S. S., C. A. Heisrodt; L. N. G., J. L. Elmendorf; R. S. V. G., J. F. Zeeb; L. S. S., W. H. Bunnell.

The present officers are: N. G., W. D. Kinnear; V. G., G. H. Minster; Rec. Sec., I. C. Williams; Per. Sec., J. H. Kent; Treas., C. L. Baldwin; Con., M. B. Tompkins; W., F. W. Weigman; I. G., W. E. Foley; O. G., J. W. Wood; R. S. N. Y., H. O. Miller; L. S. N. G., G. W. Willis; R. S. V. G., Arthur Runyon; L. S. V. G., C. A. Lilsby; R. S. S., Joseph Walker; L. S. S., W. R. Whitman; Chaplain, J. F. Jennings; Jr. P. G., C. H. Crane.

This lodge had a membership on April 1, 1884, of ninety-two, and had made a total expenditure for relief up to that date of \$819.10. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Lucerne Lodge was represented by Charles L. Baldwin, P. G. Since the revision of the Ritual for subordinate lodges this lodge has made special efforts to perfect itself in the manner of conferring degrees, and it now owns the most elaborate, beautiful and costly paraphernalia in the State. Its rooms are crowded whenever it has initiatory or degree work, and is an admirable school for young officers of other lodges. In 1882, Grand Master Rockhill honored it by appointing Charles L. Baldwin, P. G., Deputy Grand Master for District No. 6. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evening of each week.

Halcyon Lodge, No. 83, was instituted on Dec. 8, 1881, by Deputy Grand Master Samuel N. Rockhill,

with the following charter members: Stephen S. Thorn, John V. Nungesser, Joseph M. Crane, James H. Paine, William Johnson, Samuel H. Burrett, Simeon E. Mathews, Albert Hood, Isaac Burrett, Alexander B. Richard, William R. Robinson, Isaac J. Petty.

The first officers: N. G., Joseph M. Crane; V. G., Albert Hood; Rec. and Per. Sec., Samuel H. Burrett; Treas., Stephen S. Thorn.

The present officers: N. G., William E. McDermitt; V. G., J. Frank McDavid; Rec. Sec., Joseph M. Crane; Per. Sec., William Johnson; Treas., John V. Nungesser; Trustee, Albert Hood.

The membership on April 1, 1884, was fifty-one, and the sum of \$103.53 had been paid for relief since institution.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Albert Hood, and John V. Nungesser was chosen Deputy Grand Master for District No. 7, which embraces Lodges Nos. 26, 74, 83, 117, 120, 123, 134, 135, 160, 161, 163, 165, 178, and 180, and R. S. S. Degree Lodges, Nos. 1 and 12. This lodge has always been known as "Steve Thorn's Lodge," owing to the popularity of one of its charter members, now deceased. The regular meetings of Halcyon are held on Thursday evening of each week.

Liberty Lodge, No. 196, was instituted on Oct. 18, 1883, by Grand Master Samuel N. Rockhill, assisted by August Grassmann, D. G. M.; William T. Brewer, G. W.; J. Barton Smith, G. High Priest; Godfrey Cohen, D. D. G. M., and others.

The first and present officers are: N. G., George Graff; V. G., Moses Cohn; Rec. Sec., Ralph Westervelt, Jr.; Per. Sec., Emil Schweg; Treas., Louis Hauser.

This lodge was organized almost exclusively by former members of Eureka Lodge, No. 123, and at the time of writing it was meeting a good share of prosperity in a field already largely covered and thoroughly worked. At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Simon Cohen, P. G. Meetings are held on every Thursday evening.

Park Lodge, No. 198.—This lodge was instituted in the rooms of Apollo Lodge, on Nov. 12, 1883, by Grand Master Samuel N. Rockhill, assisted by George W. Hammel, Jr., G. Marshal; J. Barton Smith, G. High Priest; Godfrey Cohen, D. D. G. M.; Aaron B. Crane, G. Representative; John Dunham, G. P. Rep.; and Past Grands Simonson, Hagar and Dunn.

The charter members were as follows: J. D. Moore P. G., John W. Romaine, Peter V. R. Van Houten, William Waldron, Eugene A. Burden, Stuart S. Drake, J. M. Read, M.D., James H. Bruen, Elisha M. Smith, Joshua T. Hall, Benjamin W. Tucker, William M. Riley, W. H. Felter, Levi Davenport, Gamaliel Bakley, Philip A. Gifford, George Waldron and Roderick B. Stevens.

The first and present officers are: N. G., James D.

Moore; V. G., John Romaine; Rec. Sec., P. V. R. Van Houten; Treas., E. M. Smith; S. S. Drake. Meetings for work and instruction are held on Wednesday evening of each week.

Mount Ararat Encampment, No. 3.—The charter for this encampment was granted directly by the Grand Lodge of the United States a year previous to the institution of the Grand Encampment of the State. It was instituted on March 30, 1842, by Grand Sire John A. Kennedy, with the following charter members: A. B. Campfield, J. Chadwick, E. T. Hillyer, T. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Lyon, Staats S. Morris, Samuel S. Sturges.

Present officers: C. P., James Van Duyne; H. P., George Welles; P. C. P., T. W., George Wadsworth; R. Scribe, Manuel Ennis; F. Scribe, Henry Williams; J. W., Imley C. Williams.

The membership on April 1, 1884, was one hundred and thirty-eight. The early records of this encampment have been lost, and it is impossible to procure the list of first officers, but the records of the Grand Encampment show that it had a large share in the formation of that body. The Grand Encampment of New Jersey was organized and instituted on May 11, 1843, with representatives from Trenton Encampment, No. 2, Mount Ararat Encampment, No. 3, and Olive Branch Encampment, No. 4, which were then the sole constituents of the Patriarchal branch of the order in the States.

The first semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment was held in the rooms of Mount Ararat on Feb. 8, 1844, by which time another encampment had been instituted. Staats S. Morris, a charter member of Mount Ararat, and now a venerable and esteemed lawyer of Newark, occupied the position of Grand Senior Warden at that time.

This encampment has given to the Grand Encampment of the State the following Grand Patriarchs: T. Kirkpatrick, installed Aug. 14, 1845; Stephen Congar, Aug. 14, 1851; H. Kirkpatrick, Aug. 10, 1854; Frank R. Force, Oct. 12, 1859; Theodore A. Ross, Oct. 14, 1863; Daniel J. Pier, Nov. 19, 1867; A. S. Clark, November, 1871; J. Barton Smith, Nov. 20, 1883. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Washington Encampment, No. 13. meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month at No. 750, Broad Street.

This encampment was instituted by dispensation of Grand Patriarch James B. Taylor, in the rooms of Mount Ararat, No. 3, on Sept. 11, 1846, with the following charter members, who had taken cards from Mount Ararat, No. 3, for that purpose: Samuel W. Bond, J. D. Clark, Charles H. Speer, Joseph L. Alden, M. C. Frederick, Elias Norwood, Alfred Eagles, Alexander Eagles, Cyrus Currier, H. L. Browne, T. C. Chandler, H. J. Ufford, B. McCormick, and J. C. Munn.

The first officers: C. P., Daniel T. Clark; H. P.,

Samuel W. Bond; S. W., H. J. Ufford; Scribe, Charles H. Speer; Treas., Simon Searing; J. W., Cyrus Currier. At the session of the Grand Encampment of 1853 the charter was surrendered, and the encampment remained dormant until June 30, 1866, when, under the direction of Grand Patriarch William D. Shrope, it was resuscitated by D. D. G. P. Robert B. Sanderson, in the rooms of Mount Ararat, No. 3, Patriarchs Daniel T. Clark, Samuel W. Bond, Amos H. Searfoss, among others, having petitioned for a return of the charter, the following officers were elected and installed: C. P. John D. Clark; H. P., John J. Ross; S. W., Samuel W. Bond; Scribe, Aaron Matthews; Treas., Amos H. Searfoss; J. W., Daniel T. Clark. At the session of the Grand Encampment in 1865 a duplicate charter was granted to No. 13, the original having been lost.

The present officers: C. P., Sidney H. Rathbun; H. P., Charles Wapshare; S. W., James McMahon; Rec. Scribe, Jacob V. Jacobus, P. C. P.; F. Scribe, Washington C. Gray, P. C. P.; Treasurer, Henry Harris, P. C. P.; J. W., William J. Broadwell; Trustees, William F. Ford, Jacob V. Jacobus, William B. Douglas.

The membership on April 12, 1884, was one hundred and fifty. Henry Harris, P. C. P., was the representative to the last session of the Grand Encampment.

This encampment has given to the Grand Encampment a Grand Sentinel, a Grand J. W., a Grand Scribe (Daniel T. Clark, 1848-49), two Grand S. W. S.'s, three Grand High Priests, one Grand Patriarch (John E. Sauvier, 1879), the present Grand S. W. (Garrett Simonson), and one Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States (Samuel W. Bond, 1848).

Jefferson Encampment, No. 24.—This encampment was instituted at Rahway, Aug. 17, 1849, by Daniel T. Clark, by assignment of Grand Patriarch W. E. Stevens, with eight charter members. Its charter was surrendered in 1859, when the Grand Encampment granted clearance cards to Patriarchs James D. Cleaver and Phineas F. Frazee. No reports had been submitted to the Grand Encampment for five years, and all the early records have been lost.

In March, 1871, a number of patriarchs belonging to Mount Ararat Encampment, No. 3, took their cards therefrom, and applied for a new encampment.

The old charter of Jefferson, No. 24, was granted them, and on April 18, 1871, the encampment was resuscitated, with the following charter members: James D. Cleaver, P. C. P.; Theodore A. Ross, P. G. P.; William M. Durand, P. C. P.; L. P. Manderscheid, P. C. P.; Armand Adams, George A. Lockwood, Stanley Dunn, David Jaques, William Earle Cass, William S. Jessup, William C. Freeman, John J. Manderscheid, Edward C. Aber, Charles Wagner, Henry Sample, John Shertel, William S. Smith and William B. Eagles.

The resuscitated encampment organized by electing

the following officers: C. P., Armand Adams; H. P., George A. Lockwood; S. W., Stanley Dunn; Rec. Scribe, David Jacques; F. Scribe, William Larie Cass; Treas., William S. Jessup; J. W., William C. Freeman.

The present officers: C. P., Thomas W. Sawyer; H. P., John T. Bullivant; S. W., George Varley; Rec. Scribe, J. Frank Hill; Fin. Scribe, John J. Carter; P. C. P.; Treas., James S. Powlesson, P. C. P.; J. W., Charles T. Arcularius.

At the last session of the Grand Encampment this encampment was represented by George L. Taylor, P. C. P. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Newark Encampment, No. 17.—This encampment was instituted June 4, 1880, with the following charter members, who were dismissed by card from Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 34, Philip Heckendorn, Otto Schwabe, Carl H. Wagner, Bernard Kellner, Michael Bundschuh, William Duerler, Louis Josenhaus, Reinhold Schenck, Christ. Carl, Charles Stiefel, Peter Maurer, William Eckart, John M. Frank, Charles Best, Frank Trench, Adam Lebert, Albert Seitz, Leopold Klink.

The first officers: C. P., Carl H. Wagner; H. P., Philip Heckendorn; S. W., John Buck; R. Scribe, Reinhold Schenck; F. Scribe, William Duerler; Treas., Otto Schwabe; J. W., John M. Frank.

The present officers: C. P., — Kellner; H. P., Frederick Schechterle; S. W., Rudolph Preitschat; R. Scribe, Carl H. Wagner; F. Scribe, Louis C. Meyer; Treas., Robert Bauer; J. W., Louis Frey.

The total receipts of Newark Encampment from organization to April 1, 1884, were \$1449.86; the total disbursements were \$840.68, of which two hundred and forty-six dollars was paid for relief of members. The membership on April 1, 1884, was fifty-four. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Newark Uniformed Degree Camp, No. 1, was instituted Jan. 10, 1883, by Grand Patriarch W. B. E. Miller, assisted by Grand Representative Aaron B. Crane. The charter members were Thomas W. Kinsey, George J. Hagar, Thomas H. Sawyer, Charles N. Rose, James S. Powlesson, Henry Harris, Charles Alberson, Charles Metz, John P. Grover, Walter Stewart, Samuel Glenn, Edward Stonaker, Frederick Reurup, William Douglass, Rudolph Preitschat, Lawrence Harris, Jr., Charles T. Arcularius, Louis Meyer, Horace W. Hunt, J. M. Brookfield, Isaiah Rowland.

First officers: Commander, Thomas W. Kinsey; Vice-Commander, George J. Hagar; Officer of the Guard, Henry Harris; Rec. Sec., Thomas H. Sawyer; Per. Sec., Charles N. Rose; Treas., James S. Powlesson.

Present officers: Past-Commander, Thomas W. Kinsey; Commander, George J. Hagar; Vice-Commander, Henry Harris; Officer of the Guard, Walter

Stewart, Rec. Sec., William Douglass, Per. Sec., Charles N. Rose; Treas., James S. Powlesson.

This degree camp was organized by representatives of the first body of Patriarchs ever uniformed in the United States. Its participation in the parade on Odd Fellows' day during the Centennial and its evolutions on the streets of Philadelphia were highly-commended features of that event. Under its organization as Newark Encampment, Uniformed Patriarchs, it takes part in the leading public displays in this city year after year, being invariably assigned to the right of the line of civic organizations. It occupied a prominent position in the memorable Garfield memorial parade in Newark, leading all the secret societies, and its presence has always been sought for Decoration Day parades.

At the ensuing session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge a separate degree was granted. The members promptly made application for a charter to the Grand Encampment and proved their loyalty to the order by disbanding as a subordinate of the Patriarchal Circle before being instituted as a Uniformed Degree Camp. One of its members, Henry Harris, P. C. P., is a member of the Grand Encampment Committee on By-laws for Uniformed Degree Camps, and another, Walter Stewart, P. C. P., is a member of the new standing Committee on Uniformed Degree Camps. Regular meetings first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

The Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Association of New Jersey.—The board of directors meet on the fourth Monday evening in each month, and the annual meeting is held on the second Monday evening in January.

For some years previous to 1873 a Funeral Aid Association had been maintained in Columbian Lodge, No. 117. The failure of several public life insurance companies during the winter of 1872 and the spring of 1873 led the officers of the association to undertake the formation of an insurance organization, to which all physically sound Odd-Fellows in good standing in the lodges of the State should be eligible. The Funeral Aid Association, by its membership and cash surplus, was made the basis of the new association, which was organized on June 30, 1873, and incorporated December 22d following. The association began its successful career with a capital of \$74.65 and the following members: Robert Anthony, Nelson Benedict, A. E. Brenner, John Charles, William J. Dudley, Joshua Dudley, John L. Drew, William M. Drew, William H. Elliott, John Ellenberger, George W. Gore, Sr., George W. Hubbard, E. F. Hall, Daniel M. Hedges, William Hill, Thomas Harris, George J. Hagar, Jabez D. Kilburn, Adam Kaas, John B. Locker, Frederick Lante, Paul H. Lutz, Peter M. Melick, W. H. Mackey, John M. Minty, A. D. Rogers, William H. Rutan, Stephen Richards, F. G. Ruerup, Garrett Simonson, John E. Saunier, Peter P. Saunier, Stephen Sayre, William B. Tammage,

Sutton, Thomas, W. V. W. Vreeland, George Wailes, George H. Morehouse, B. H. Clinchard.

The past officers were: President, John E. Saunier, P. G., Trinity, No. 160; Vice-President, John B. Locker, P. G., Columbian, No. 117; Secretary, George J. Hagar, Columbian, No. 117; Treasurer, George W. Hubbard, P. G. M., Columbian, No. 117; General Directors, W. V. W. Vreeland, P. G., William J. Dudley, P. G., E. F. Hall, P. G., Garrett Simonson, William H. Rutan.

The officers for 1884 were: President, Charles Carpenter, P. G. Pch., Mechanics, No. 66; Vice-President, Stephen Sayre, P. G., Columbian, No. 117; Secretary, Edwin M. Griffiths, P. G., Columbian, No. 117; Treasurer, Nicholas R. Haring, P. G., Hudson, No. 14. General Directors: Carl Th. Wagner, P. G., Hermann, No. 142; Frederick Schaedel, P. G., Teutonia, No. 118; Henry Harris, P. G., Columbian, No. 117; George J. Hagar, Columbian, No. 117; Joseph A. Logan, P. G., Protection, No. 28. In addition to these, there is one director for every lodge represented in the association.

No application is received from a brother over fifty years of age. Upon the death of a member an assessment of one dollar and ten cents is levied upon every surviving one, payable within fifteen days; if not paid within that time, a second one is levied for one dollar and twenty cents, and if this is not paid within fifteen days the member so in arrears is suspended.

The membership on April 1, 1884, was nine hundred and nine. From the date of organization up to that time there had been fifty-four deaths, on which a total of thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars was paid. The fifty-fifth death occurred on April 12, 1884, and called for an appropriation of nine hundred and nine dollars, making a total to time of writing of thirty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars. The expenses at the present time will not exceed three hundred dollars per year.

CHAPTER XLII.

SOCIETIES OF NEWARK.

Continued.

From *Annals of the Republic*, *Reports of Physicians—Knights of the Order of the United States of America*, *Young Men's Catholic Association*, *Young Men's Hebrew Association*, *The Newark Har- monic Society*, *Newark Literary Association*, *Board of Trade*, *Newark League of Education*, *Young Men's Christian Association*.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The objects of the Grand Army of the Republic are chiefly to preserve and strengthen those kindred fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion; to perpetuate

the memory of the dead; to assist such former comrades-in-arms as need help and protection; to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen; and to encourage fidelity to the constitution and laws of the country, and the spread of universal liberty.

KEARNY POST, No. 1, has the proud pre-eminence of standing at the head of the list of posts organized in the State of New Jersey. On the 20th of October, 1866, about fifty veterans met at the newly-instituted Soldiers' Home, and were mustered in by Gen. Bramhall and Jardine. Kearny Post was then organized, with Maj. Alfred F. Sears, Commander; Richard Hopwood, Quartermaster; Samuel H. Baldwin, Adjutant; Rev. Samuel T. Moore, Chaplain; John A. Rodrigo, Quartermaster-Sergeant. A charter was granted on Dec. 6, 1866, by the Grand Encampment to Ezra A. Carman, William Ward, David A. Ryerson, Samuel H. Baldwin, John F. W. Crane, Alfred F. Sears, James H. Close, John K. Simon, Richard Hopwood, William A. Henry, John A. Rodrigo, John R. Decker, John Kehoe, Amos H. Van Horn, John F. Chase, Samuel S. Moore, A. J. Clark, A. W. Woodhull, and their associates and successors. Of the fifty members whose names appeared on the original roster only two remain at this date, viz., John Rodrigo and Isaac Tuttle. Many have died, and others have joined new posts from time to time, or left the city and connected themselves with posts in different parts of the country.

Kearny Post has a fine room, handsomely furnished and equipped, for its headquarters, at No. 194 Market Street, where its encampments are held every Wednesday evening.

The officers for 1884 are Robert Kiersted, Commander; Terrence Reilly, Senior Vice-Commander; J. E. Marsland, Junior Vice-Commander; C. H. Rosseter, Adjutant; W. H. Howard, Quartermaster; Albert Oss, Surgeon; Henry Stivers, Chaplain; Samuel Knott, Officer of Day; John Hubman, Officer of Guard; Dennis Cahill, Sergeant-Major; William P. Daily, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Past Commanders, F. H. Harris, William A. Smith, John A. Rodrigo, R. S. Brown, William R. Williams, Dennis Cahill, Felix W. Branigan and I. W. Townsend.

THE LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE OF KEARNY POST meets in the same rooms, No. 194 Market Street, and numbers some forty members, with Mrs. S. Crane, President; Mrs. Esther Woodland, Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel Knott, Junior Vice President; Mrs. Lease, Chaplain; Miss Ella Hatfield, Secretary; Miss Lottie Steel, Treasurer.

The ladies have given many entertainments, both literary and musical, the proceeds of which have generally found their way into Kearny Post in the shape of useful presents, and by their untiring energy and devotion to the Grand Army of the Republic have done much towards strengthening the cause and promoting the interest and good feeling existing in the ranks.

LINCOLN POST, No. 11, was organized in 1868, principally by members of Kearny Post. The charter members were E. W. Davis, Richard Hopwood, Augustus Beck, Ernie Fischer, Michael Boehm, William Ward, Samuel Clark, Abraham Jenkinson, Amos H. Van Houten and Peter I. Rogers.

The officers for 1881 were E. F. Brainard, Commander; S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, S. V. C.; John Leonard, J. V. C.; George W. Drake, Quartermaster; A. R. Marsh, Adjutant; M. N. Dunham, Officer of the Day; J. B. Macpherson, Officer of the Guard; H. P. Roden, M.D., Surgeon; J. L. Miller, Sergeant-Major; E. L. Smith, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Past Commanders, William Ward, E. W. Davis, F. W. Sullivan, E. L. Smith, Richard Hopwood, George W. Drake, George F. Simpson, John Connolly, and Frank P. Muleahy. The post now numbers one hundred and ninety members, and holds its encampments every Monday evening at 755 Broad Street.

THE SOCIETY OF RICHMOND is an association composed of all persons who accompanied Lincoln Post to Richmond, Va., on Oct. 17, 1883, on their fraternal visit to Robert E. Lee Camp, No. 1, of Confederate veterans, and Phil Kearny Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of the State of Virginia, and all other members of Lincoln Post who may desire to become members of the society. The object of the association is the perpetuation of the memories of the trip to Richmond and a closer union of the participants in social relationship. It holds its regular meetings on the third Friday of each month. Its officers are as follows: Hon. William Stainsby, President; Joseph C. Wambold, Sec.; Samuel Klotz, Treas.; Benjamin Knapp, Sergeant-at-Arms; Joseph E. Haynes, William H. Hamilton, E. F. Brainard, Joseph Coult, John Muller, Robert Kierstead, and Andrew J. Marsh, Vice-Presidents; J. Frank Fort, F. W. Sullivan, Augustus Dusenberry, J. Rennie Smith, L. R. Brainard and J. J. Hockenjos, Executive Committee.

On the 22d of April, 1884, the society held a meeting in the Park Theatre in aid of the fund now being raised for a "Home for the Disabled and Worn-out Soldiers" who were in the Confederate service. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., Gen. John B. Gordon (successor of Stonewall Jackson) and others, each of whom used his most eloquent efforts to enlist the sympathy and secure the co-operation of every lover of his country and friend of suffering humanity in the object of the meeting. The response was as generous as could be hoped for, the amount realized aggregating considerably over one thousand dollars.

HEXAMER POST, No. 34, G. A. R., was organized April 25, 1872, with the following charter members: Julius E. Seitz, L. Rottger, P. Freienschnier, Gottlieb Schmalz, A. W. Lauer, C. Oberst, A. C. Moll, David Lederer, John Mueller, Elias Honig.

The first officers of the post were: C. J. E. Seitz; S. V. C., W. Lauer; J. V. C., F. Ringlieb; A., J.

Mueller; Q. M., H. L. Rottger; O. of D., A. C. Moll; O. of G., Charles Oberst; Q. M. S., J. Klepp; S. M., P. Freienschnier.

Its present officers are: C. Sebald Jacobs; S. V. C., Peter Ulrich; J. V. C., G. Storck; A., L. Weyand; Q., C. M. Kraemer; S., C. T. Lehlbach; C., A. Kuntze; O. of D., John Jetter; O. of G., F. Gildner; S. M., Frederick Kass; Q. M. S., J. Wargitz.

Past Commanders: Julius Seitz, John Mueller, (also Past Dept. Commander), Emil Seering, Ferdinand Kirchmayer, Sebald Jacobs, Alexander Ziegler.

This post numbers one hundred and eleven members in good standing. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 183 Market Street.

The following are the officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary Corps: President, M. J. A. Rummel; V. P., Mrs. C. W. Pfaff; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Kraemer.

Membership, fifty-eight.

ISAAC M. TUCKER POST, No. 65, is composed of colored veterans. It was organized April 5, 1882, with the following charter-members: James Malville, James W. Oliver, Lewis Bergen, Robert Williams, George N. Thompson, Alexander Poulson, Robert Boyer, J. Walton, Jackson Watson, James Parker, Alexander Robinson, Oliver Thompson, J. A. Spriggs, Joseph Forman, William Jackson, George Johnson.

James W. Oliver was the first commander. The officers for 1884 were Alexander Poulson, Commander; S. P. Smith, S. V. C.; T. E. Raulolph, J. V. C.; J. W. Oliver, Adjutant; Peter Robinson, Chaplain; W. H. Wright, Quartermaster; Lewis Bergen, O. D.; James Parker, O. G.; P. H. Hickman, Surgeon.

The post has thirty-five members, and meets on the first and third Mondays in each month, at No. 124 Market Street.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary of I. M. Tucker Post are Mrs. R. Bergen, President; Mrs. S. Ray and Mrs. Rachel Furman, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. S. Brown, Treasurer; Miss Sarah Van Pelt, Chaplain; Mrs. Elizabeth Furman, Conductress; Mrs. Mary Fereet, Guard; Mrs. Lydia J. Holmes, Secretary.

SONS OF VETERANS.—The camps of this order in Newark are composed of the sons of veterans of the war of the Rebellion, either of those who died in the service of the government or of honorably discharged soldiers, whether members of the Grand Army or not. They must be over eighteen years of age to be eligible to membership.

JOE HOOKER CAMP, No. 3, was organized on the 28th of March, 1883, with the following charter members: August F. Lang, Henry Hummel, Andrew Gebhard, Charles Wargits, Charles F. Gildnor, John F. J. Henry, Harry Henry, Charles W. Batten, Frederick Henry, Richard U. McPherson, Philip Meyer, William M. E. Drake. They were mustered in by Chief Mustering Officer Rodrigo, of the Second Grand Division of the United States, on the same day, and

the following officers were installed: Captain, Philip Meyer; First Lieutenant, Hugh Stevens; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Lapsly; Chaplain, Charles Meyer; Surgeon, George Stevens; Camp Council, Harry Henry, George Fisher, Terrence Smith; Orderly Sergeant, Henry Weaver; Quartermaster Sergeant, Andrew Gebhard; Color Sergeant, Owen Smith; Orderly Sergeant, Richard McPherson; S. of G., William M. Drake; Musician, Julius Meyer; Corp. of G., Henry English; Corporals, Henry Hummel, Charles Schilling and Charles Geldnor. The camp started with thirty-nine members.

ROBERT LESLIE CAMP, No. 4, is an offshoot of the former camp, and was organized May 8, 1883. It takes its name from a private in the First New Jersey Regiment, who was the first soldier from New Jersey to lose his life on the "sacred soil" of Virginia during the late war. He did not fall in battle, but met his melancholy end by drowning while bathing in a canal in Alexandria in the month of June, 1861, before the opposing armies had met in bloody conflict. His son, Robert Leslie, is now the captain of this camp, and the other officers are as follows: William Cox, First Lieutenant; Harry Humphrey, Second Lieutenant; A. Judson Clark, Chaplain; G. D. Halsey, Surgeon; John A. Robins, Charles J. Merkle, Jr., and Frederick Warner, Camp Council; Alfred C. Westerman, Q. M. S.; William A. Wood, Orderly Sergeant.

JAMES A. GARFIELD POST, No. 4, was instituted Sept. 23, 1881, and now has about one hundred members. The present commander is Henry A. Bruen; Quartermaster, Samuel W. Disbrow. Several efforts were made to obtain further particulars concerning this post, but the adjutant failed to respond to all requests. Meetings are held every Friday evening at 851 Broad Street.

A Ladies' Auxiliary Society is attached to the James A. Garfield Post. The officers in October, 1884, were as follows: President, Mrs. Kent; Vice-President, Mrs. Ackerman; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Van Hise; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Bridgem; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Osmond; Treas., Mrs. Blazier; Chap., Mrs. Chandler; Guide, Mrs. Fisher; Guard, Mrs. Vreeland.

MARCUS L. WARD POST, No. 88, is a new post instituted on the 17th of September, 1884, with the following officers: P. C., Col. E. H. Wright; S. V. C., Capt. Joseph M. Smith; J. V. C., George H. Vanderhoof; Surgeon, Dr. J. D. Brumley; Chaplain, John E. Albert; Adjutant, John A. Spence; Quartermaster, Capt. Peter F. Rogers; Officer of the Day, Henry Nichols; Officer Guard, Frank Brydon; Q. M. S., William Dykes. The post starts with twenty-four charter members under quite favorable auspices, and meets in the North Ward Bank building, Broad Street, on Monday evenings.

The Newark Library Association.—Probably no other public institution of this city ever evoked the

same degree of interest at its inception or was brought into being by so many eminent men as the Newark Library. The movement to establish it was engaged in with much enthusiasm, and fifteen thousand dollars was promptly raised for the object, and in about a year from the time the society was organized its building was erected, and the library was open to the people. Among the men who labored earnestly to accomplish this were Joseph P. Bradley, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, William Wright, Rev. Samuel I. Prime, of the *New York Observer*, Jacob D. Vermilye, the New York banker, Rev. Dr. Scott, William K. McDonald, who was afterward State comptroller, and others.

Up to 1845 the need of a public library was often mentioned as discreditable to a city the size and character of Newark, and the desire to remove the reproach was deeply felt by all public-spirited citizens. Finally a few gentlemen assembled in the office of David A. Hayes on Oct. 11, 1845, and held a meeting, with William Wright as chairman.

Rev. Dr. Prime said the object in view was to establish a circulating library on a small scale, and after discussion Dr. Prime, William A. Whitehead, Charles Hall, A. S. Hubbell, and S. S. Congar, were appointed to draw up a plan. When the committee made a report there was much diversity of opinion concerning its details, and the concerted movement came to a sudden end. But individuals kept the project revolving in their minds, and in the autumn of 1846, several public meetings were held in the same interest in old Washington Hall. The first meeting took place on September 25th, with Col. James Miller presiding and William K. McDonald acting as secretary. Several enthusiastic speeches were made, and it was resolved that the interests of apprentices and journeymen had special claims on the community, and provision for their mental improvement was demanded. At a meeting held later it was voted to organize an institute or lyceum, but soon this part of the scheme was abandoned, and a united effort was made to get the library only.

A committee on library, consisting of Dr. Prime, William A. Whitehead, William E. Layton, Grover E. Stewart, William R. Insole and A. T. Hubbell, presented on October 23d a plan for a library. This plan was adopted, and being carried out it gave to the city the Newark Library substantially as it is to-day. It provided for the formation of a society with fifteen thousand dollars of capital stock, divided into six hundred shares, of twenty-five dollars each, non-stockholders to have the use of books at low rates. It was decided to begin the enterprise should four hundred shares of stock be subscribed by December 1st. Committees to solicit subscriptions were appointed for the four wards, and on November 25 they reported three hundred and sixty shares that had been taken. Stirring addresses were made, and before the meeting adjourned four hundred and twenty shares had been

disposed of. Two weeks later the whole amount of stock, fifteen thousand dollars, had been taken, and on January 4th, directors were chosen as follows: S. I. Prime, John H. Stephens, James B. Pinner, John Chadwick, William R. Inslee, Jacob D. Vermilye, Mayor Beach, Vanderpool, J. C. Garthwaite, F. T. Frelinghuysen, William Rankin, William B. Kinney, and Samuel Meeker. The other officers chosen were: President, William Rankin; Vice-President, S. I. Prime; Secretary, William A. Whitehead; Treasurer, J. D. Vermilye.

The lot on Market Street was bought for six thousand dollars, and the structure was erected on plans submitted by J. C. Wells, of New York, under the direction of William Rankin, Beach Vanderpool and J. C. Garthwaite as a building committee, and the building was ready for dedication Feb. 21st of the next year, 1848. The main building was fifty-one by fifty-one feet, as at present, but at first the hall, or lecture-room, as it was then called, was only fifty-one by sixty-five feet, with seats for seven hundred persons. The cost of the building was twelve thousand dollars. At the dedication Rev. Dr. Prime made an address, and a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. E. C. Kinney was read.

In one room in the main building the New Jersey Historical Society deposited its books and collection, and in another the Common Council held meetings for some time. The picture gallery was added to the building in 1850, for the New Jersey Art Union, an organization of which the present generation knows little or nothing.

The hall was enlarged in 1859, an improvement which left the association with a debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars, which still later improvements to the hall and other expenditures have increased to fourteen thousand dollars. The first librarian was John S. Barker but he resigned in 1849, and Frederick W. Ricord filled the position from that year until 1870, when Mr. Layton the present librarian succeeded him.

For thirty years the association's annual reports have contained a lament upon the people's failure to appreciate the library.

The twenty-five thousand volumes on its shelves have among them an unusually large proportion of solid books, which are of value for reference uses. Recently the library of the Newark Medical Society was given a place in one of the alcoves.

The Young Men's Catholic Association was organized June, 1854, by the Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, then pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark. Its objects are the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of its members, and the dissemination of Catholic and useful knowledge. The better to carry out these objects the Catholic Institute, Nos. 76 and 78 New Street was built in 1856-57. The opportunities for the improvement of the members were thus largely increased, and

the means were also provided for a better social recreation. In 1864 the Rev. G. H. Doane became president. Under his fostering care and wise counsels the association has kept steadily growing in usefulness and in extending its influence for good. In 1866 a special act of incorporation was procured, by which the powers of the association were enlarged. It has a membership of about three hundred. The reading-room is supplied with daily and weekly papers and magazines in sufficient quantity. Over one thousand of selected books are in the library. The hall will seat about seven hundred persons. Lectures, dramatic entertainments, concerts, etc., take place from time to time.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.—This order has made wonderfully rapid progress since its introduction into New Jersey. It contains the features of other mutual benevolent associations, but its membership is confined to persons professing the creed of the Roman Catholic Church. The first subordinate council in the State, the Bayley Council, No. 29, in the Cathedral parish, Newark, was instituted March 11, 1883, and on Feb. 22, 1884, the State Council was instituted by the officers of the Supreme Council. Dr. John B. Richmond, of Bayley Council, No. 29, was elected State president; Patrick Farrelly, of St. Columbanus Council No. 40 (Morristown), State vice president; Paul V. Flynn, of the Very Rev. Patrick Moran Council, No. 57, State chancellor; John Dwyer, of the Assumption Council, No. 42 (East Newark), State orator; Thomas Gallagher, of St. Aidan Council, No. 61, State secretary Aloysius Ehrhorn, of St. Rupert Council, No. 52, State treasurer. The Supreme Council was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on the 12th of September, 1881, with eleven charter members. At the present time the total membership is four thousand, of which fully eight hundred are members of councils in New Jersey. Deputy Supreme Chancellor Flynn accepted his commission in June, 1883, when there were but seventy-three members in the State. From September to February he had instituted ten new councils, with a total membership of three hundred and fifty-seven.

Singing Societies.—THE NEWARK HARMONIC SOCIETY was organized in the fall of 1855 at the residence of Mr. John Foster. Mr. Robert Gray was chosen president, A. M. Holbrook secretary, Samuel Mason treasurer, and A. Stephen Holbrook musical director, which position he retained until 1864. The society was at first called the Newark Social and Musical Association, which name was changed in 1860 to the Newark Harmonic Society, and the social features of their meetings were then dropped. A hall was engaged and the members commenced hard work in the field of oratorio, the chorus numbering at that time about sixty voices. In 1864, Mr. Holbrook was succeeded by Professor Charles Schmidt, of New York, as conductor. In 1868, Pro-

fessor Schmidt resigned, and John P. Morgan was chosen, who conducted for one season with excellent results. Professor Henry Feigl volunteered his services as conductor for the season of 1869, after which Mr. Ernst Eberhardt assumed the duties for two seasons. In 1866, Mr. Gray resigned as president, and Dr. W. T. Mercer was chosen, but on account of illness was compelled to retire in 1868, and Hon. C. S. Titsworth succeeded him. In 1870, Dr. Mercer was recalled and continued president until 1877, when Mr. T. S. Morrell was chosen, and W. C. Williams was engaged as conductor. After two years' service Mr. Morrell was succeeded by Mr. Gray, who continued as president until September, 1881, when Hon. Schuyler B. Jackson was elected. Mr. Feigl succeeded Mr. Williams as conductor, and held that position until the spring of 1881, when Mr. Walter Damrosch was engaged.

The society made no marked headway until 1881, when, under the presidency of ex-Speaker S. B. Jackson, it launched out on a scale that fairly astonished Newark. Its chorus had done such excellent work at the May (1881) Festival in the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York, that it was highly complimented by Dr. Damrosch. This encouraged it to begin a new era, the splendid material of the chorus and the thorough drill it had received from its talented conductor, Mr. Walter Damrosch, warranting the directors in announcing a series of grand concerts on a scale never before attempted in Newark.

The society has given, in the presence of fashionable and music-loving audiences, such works as Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," Handel's "Messiah," Berlioz's "La Damnation of Faust," Beethoven's "Chorale Fantaisie," Verdi's "Requiem," and other musical creations of a high order, besides numerous miscellaneous concerts, at which renowned vocalists and instrumentalists have appeared.

The society has a membership of three hundred, about one half of which constitute the preparatory classes, four in number, under the instruction of Mr. Damrosch, known as the St. Cecilia Society.

The Harmonic Society is governed by the following officers and directors: Schuyler B. Jackson, president; John Sealy, Thomas Shaw, Robert Symington, Dr. H. H. Tichenor, T. S. Morrell, Benjamin Atha, E. C. Hovey and C. S. Titsworth, vice-presidents; Edward H. Duryee, treasurer; A. M. Holbrook, corresponding secretary; W. L. Skinkle, recording secretary; F. F. Guild, Dr. Joseph C. Young, assistant secretaries; Theodore Runyon, Henry A. Swann, T. B. Peddie, John J. King, Henry Feigl, Edwin Lister, S. T. Wilcox, J. J. Hubbell, Oliver Drake, H. H. Miller, Walter Damrosch, R. J. O'Crowley, Edward Balbach, Jr., T. T. Kinney, William H. Gleason, Wickliffe B. Durand, Dr. C. S. Stockton, Charles G. Ritchie, Jr., directors.

SCHUBERT VOCAL SOCIETY.—This society has also done much for musical taste and culture in Newark.

It was organized on Feb. 27, 1880, by Mr. L. A. Russell, at the residence of Mr. J. Gardner, No. 42 Chestnut Street. From that time until the close of the season the society met at the residences of the members. The chorus numbered thirty voices, and gave its first public performance in Music Hall in June, 1880. In the season of 1882 three concerts were given in Association Hall, with piano accompaniment. In 1883 a full orchestra was added, and the music rendered was of the highest order. The purpose of the society is to cultivate a public taste for, and appreciation of, choral work, and to afford students an opportunity to enter into chorus work without the wear to which a large chorus subjects the voice.

The present membership is about eighty-five, and the limit of the chorus is one hundred voices. Rehearsals are held at Schubert Hall, Bank Street, on Monday evenings. The present board of officers are as follows: Hon. Thomas S. Henry, president; W. R. Smith, vice-president; F. C. Wilcox, treasurer; O. E. Runyon, A. J. Clark, Jr., M. H. Thompson, secretaries; H. G. Crawford, U. C. Ryerson, librarians; directors, Isaac Champenois, Thomas S. Henry, James H. Lindsley, Frank P. Mulchay, Frank C. Wilcox, Louis A. Russell, Joseph Atkinson, John H. Hines, M. W. Baldwin, Allen L. Bassett, Louis Lelong, Ornan N. Wright, J. Frank Fort, A. Judson Clark, Jr., M. H. Thompson, H. G. Crawford, Alexander Lelong, R. T. Smith, C. Meyer Zulick, W. R. Smith, O. E. Runyon, Joseph W. Avery, C. M. Bonnell, L. B. Sherman, John Miller, U. C. Ryerson, F. W. French; Lewis A. Russell, conductor; Miss Lizzie M. Stringer, pianist.

In the spring of 1884 two concerts were given at Park Theatre, the first including Von Weber's "Preciosa," and the second, Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art Great," with selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Flying Dutchman."

THE AMERICAN SINGING SOCIETY.—William Bonnet, president; Jacob Kugelmann, vice-president; C. T. Herr, recording secretary; Frank Hand, financial secretary; George Ostertag, treasurer; August Hunger, librarian; Jacob Funk, collector; Joseph Keppler, sergeant-at-arms; Professor August E. Scharffenberger, director.

The Singing Society **FLANTUSIA** meets every Thursday evening, at Music Hall, Bank Street.

The officers for the present term are Otto Kieseewetter, president; Miss Charlotte Lange, vice-president; Heinrich Koeke, secretary; William Schuessler, financial secretary; Ferdinand Burgdorff, treasurer; George Sanzenbaker, Miss Anna Kuechler, librarians; Guenther Kieseewetter, conductor.

THE EINTRECHT SINGING SOCIETY.—president, Julius Stapff; vice-president, Henry Pfeil; secretary, Erich Seifort; financial secretary, August Meier; Archivists, Charles Mueller and Charles Schumann. Directors: for three years, J. M. Lieb, Peter Bender, F. A. Sieger, Otto Molter, William Ebbe; two years, F. Reynold, M. Issler, J. J. Hockenjos,

George Zahn; one year, Carl Schultz, Carl Reiff, Jacob Meyer, Leader, Lehmann, Louis Kirchner; Treasurer, Mr. Peter Bender.

The last report of the Secretary showed that the whole number of members was one hundred and twenty-two, consisting of fifteen honorary, twenty-six active and eighty-one passive members.

THE ARION SINGING SOCIETY meets every Friday at Germania Hall, 25 Belmont Avenue. President, August Mueller; Vice-President, Henry Richtman; Secretary, Carl Fischer; Treasurer, Henry Dilly. This Society was organized in 1859, and is one of the largest and most popular German singing societies in Newark.

THE LEIDENKRAANZ SINGING SOCIETY meets in Streit's Court Street Hall, every Wednesday evening. President, Charles Schmuhl; Vice-President, Hugo Schilling; Treasurer, Gottlob Trautwein; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Jullich; Financial Secretary, Michael Rhein; Recording Secretary, Leopold Richert; Librarian, George Sackmann; Director, Charles Hiller; Collector, August Lambert; Color-Bearer, Louis Borkowski; Music Committee, August Lambert, Charles Geiger, Lorenzo Henniger; Financial Committee, Julius Herstenstein, Fritz Barnabas, Edward Horbilit.

THE GERMANIA SINGING SOCIETY meets at the Academy of Music, 273 Washington Street, every Wednesday evening. President, Carl Oswald; Vice-President, Jacob Stucky; Recording Secretary, Paul Stelzenmueller; Corresponding Secretary, Paul Freidheim; Financial Secretary, Carl Schlegel; Treasurer, William Stickle; Collector, Louis Altendorf; Color Bearer, Fritz Hopf, as juniors, Bauman and Seidel; Librarian, John Lutz; Leader, Arthur Classen.

THE ERHOLUNG SINGING SOCIETY meets at No. 48 New York Avenue. President, Charles Elss; Vice-President, Otto Fuchs; Corresponding Secretary, Louis Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Christ Meier; Treasurer, H. Ruhl; Archivists, Otto Riehe and G. Ross; Director, A. Rabke; Vice-Director, Robert Baur.

HELVETIA SINGING SOCIETY. President, Paul Diener; Vice-President, A. Raiser; Corresponding Secretary, E. Baschar; Financial Secretary, R. Lips; Treasurer, A. Jullich; Archivist, R. Hasen; Color-Bearer, H. Hess; Color Sergeant, H. Harzenmoser.

THE SCHILLER SANGERBUND.—President, Frank Helwinn; Vice-President, John Batiser; Corresponding Secretary, F. Umstaetter; Financial Secretary, G. Schilling; Treasurer, H. Umstaetter; Collector, H. Weil; Librarian, F. Heis.

CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY. President, G. Nossman; Vice-President, Ernest Meier; Corresponding Secretary, F. Hasselbach; Financial Secretary, W. Watz; Treasurer, M. Sauer; Librarian, E. Meier; Usher, Joseph Balling. Messrs. Geisele, Sauer and Meier were appointed a committee to engage a new director. Finance Committee, Messrs. Kaufmann,

Geisele and Geiger; Color-Bearer, F. Ries; Collector, F. Kleinknecht.

THE SINGING SOCIETY HELMONT. August Spitzer, president; Julius Wuesthof, vice-president; Edward Rode, corresponding secretary; Charles Heuschlen, financial secretary; Charles Kirschbaum, treasurer; Robert Key, collector; Ewald Hulsbeck, librarian; Charles Heller, director.

THE FROHSINN SINGING SOCIETY.—President, C. Voll; Vice-President, C. Prosch; Recording Secretary, Fritz Prosch; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Kissel; Treasurer, Jacob Trunk; Collector, Ernst Yung; Color-Bearer, Fritz Hoff.

Knights of Pythias. ST. CHRYSOSTOM LODGE, No. 3, was organized Dec. 21, 1867, with the following charter members: F. A. Rockwith, M.D., F. L. Cobb, J. H. Medcraft, Benjamin Moore, Benjamin Mayo, William G. Mayo, Oscar Geiger, W. H. Gardner, D. J. Pierman, J. W. Moore, Ichabod Crane.

The first officers were F. A. Rockwith, W. C.; W. H. Gardner, V. C.; J. H. Medcraft, V. P.; F. L. Cobb, R. S.; Benjamin Mayo, B.; Oscar Geiger, F. S.

The officers for 1884 were as follows: J. J. Bauer, C. C.; Peter Klein, V. C.; A. H. Browe, K. of R. and S.; J. H. Cummings, M. of E.; J. A. Long, M. of F.; W. L. Cornell, P.; W. H. King, M. at A.; C. Reiff, I. G.

The Past Commanders were J. H. Medcraft, W. H. Gardner, M. F. Badgley, Asa C. Mott, Al. H. Browe, Henry Stivers, Joseph Smith, Henry Brommage, William De Camp, J. A. Long, John H. Mathews, Hiram E. Haskins, George B. Badgley, William M. Baldwin, J. L. Drew, P. B. Conklin, Joseph Glutting. Membership in July, 1884, was one hundred and fifty.

LA MANCHA LODGE, No. 24, was organized July 7, 1869, with the following charter members: Thomas Agens, John A. Rodrigo, John M. Rand, Thomas Hay, Louis C. Mulford, Abram M. Hassell, James Howell, William Rosseter, Ambrose A. Hastings, Otis C. Butler, Isaac F. Putman, Jacob L. Coles, George A. Pridham, Charles L. Baldwin, Frederick D. Darling, Ellis C. Smith.

The first officers were John A. Rodrigo, C. C.; Thomas Hay, V. C.; Otis C. Butler, K. of R. and S.; Abram M. Hasseter, M. F.; Frederick A. Darling, M. at A.; Isaac F. Putman, I. G.; Louis C. Mulford, O. G.

The officers for 1884 were: C. C., F. A. Jorgensen; V. C., Jeremiah Manning; Prelate, John Hough; K. of R. and S., George S. Wright; M. F., Joseph Suydam; M. E., William Mungle; M. at A., Horace C. Johnson; I. G., William Chesney; O. G., Hugh Cook.

The Past Chancellors have been Edward Slater, William Dixon, J. Rand, Thomas Agens, Francis Cross, Hugh Cook, Joseph Mungle, Joseph Schlittenhardt, John Dalzell, George Suydam, Ambrose Hastings, Thomas H. Ashmore, John Singleton, Reinhold Eurick.

The lodge has one hundred and twenty-two members, and meets every Tuesday evening.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 41, was organized Nov. 14, 1869.

The charter members and first officers were: C. C., James H. Hensley; V. C., James Jenkins; K. of R. and S., James R. Holloway; M. of F., Lewis N. Ferris; M. of E., George W. Hubbard; P. C., John H. Ubhaus; I. G., Cornelius Chandler; O. G., William Talmage; M. at A., Henry Statts; John L. Raymond, George Webber and William H. Dunham.

The officers for 1884 were: P. C., Alexander E. Bremner; C. C., James Fowell; V. C., Marcus E. Husk; Prelate, Thomas R. Evans; M. of F., James R. Holloway; M. of E., Charles L. Fithian; K. of R. and S., James H. Hinchcliffe; M. at A., John Davison; I. G., W. P. Bonnell, Jr.; O. G., John Morgan.

Past Chancellors, John H. Ubhaus, James R. Holloway, Charles L. Fithian, Henry M. Weeks, Abram Hinchcliffe, James H. Hinchcliffe, Isaac A. Shurts, Albert Kresse, Jacob W. Heeser, John Hewitt, Benjamin Pearce, A. Hewston, James G. Cheate, Thomas Burtcheall, Walter F. Walker, Alexander E. Bremner, Joseph Willan, William Lord, Samuel B. Carter, Isaac Tunnell, C. S. Arcularius, Adolph Doctort.

The present membership is ninety-nine. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening.

HENRY CLAY LODGE, No. 45, was organized April 12, 1870, with the following charter members: J. B. Jacobus, Henry Hollister, C. H. Sloan, John Cueman, A. A. Roll, G. W. Roll, C. C. Hawkey, William H. Wood, R. J. Neafe, R. S. Brown, William Ferris.

The first officers were: P. C., R. S. Brown; C. C., H. Hollister; V. C., C. H. Sloan; P., J. B. Jacobus; M. at A., John Cueman; M. of E., Charles Hawkey; M. of F., G. W. Roll; K. of R. and S., A. A. Roll; I. G., W. H. Wood; O. G., R. J. Neafe.

The officers in 1884 were: P. C., Frederick Harris; C. C., William M. Crane; V. C., Frank Reock; P., Edwin Turtle; M. at A., Charles E. Mackey; M. of F., William Ferris; M. of E., Frank Ayres; K. of R. and S., R. V. Cueman; I. G., D. Schurte; O. G., Robert Synonds.

Past Chancellors, W. Ferris, J. B. Jacobus, C. H. Sloan, W. H. Wood, J. H. Demarest, Thomas H. Dickinson, R. W. Cueman, Thomas Elliott, Edwin Turtle, Thomas H. Gould, M. Bly, J. S. Beach, C. P. Jackson, W. H. Wilkins, C. H. Thomson, James H. Pierson, W. S. Woolley, Samuel D. Romain, W. E. Moore, A. Post, W. F. Pfeiffer, A. H. Vreeland, E. A. C. Lohman, Frederick Harris, J. R. Craig.

There are one hundred and ninety-two members. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

GERMANY LODGE, No. 50, was organized May 25, 1870, with the following charter members: — McLeart, — Copp, Moses T. Badgley, R. S. Brown, — Stansberry, — Van Riperr, F. G. Darmitz, A. Babin, — Corven.

The first officers were: C. C., C. O. Hentz; V. C., G. B. Von Ah; C. S., F. S. Dannitz; F. S., F. Regelman; Banker, M. Lindenberg; Guide, Z. Lorch; I. G., G. Haule; O. G., Martini.

The officers in 1884 were: C. C., Charles Ferner; V. C., W. Appeldaur; P., G. Hartung; M. at A., C. Specht; K. of R. and S., William Schill; M. of F., Anton Schunk; M. of Ex., J. F. Flache; I. G., Joseph Horbelt; O. G., C. Hopf.

Past Chancellors F. Hasselbach, J. F. Flache, George Hartung, Anton Schunck, Jule Martini, Otto Janson, L. Haas.

The present number of members is forty-nine. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

GRANITE LODGE, No. 21, was instituted Oct. 21, 1881, with the following charter members: Peter Ulrich, George Biller, Casper Albrecht, Ramond Wagner, Phillip Albrecht, Michael Bundshuh, Gustav Buchner, George Plank and nine members from other lodges, and thirty-eight others who were initiated at the first regular meeting.

The first officers were: P. C., M. Bundshuh; C. C., G. Biller; P. C., Casper Albrecht; P., Phillip Albrecht; K. of R. and S., R. Wagner; M. of F., W. Witz; M. of E., P. Ulrich; M. at A., G. Plank; I. G., George Buchner; O. G., B. Gounert.

The officers in 1884, were: P. C., Mathias Albrecht; C. C., R. Wagner; V. C., Otto Silke; P., Ernst Shuenc; K. of R. and S., Francis Weber; M. of F., Louis Fisher; M. of E., M. Bundshuh; M. at A., F. Danzeisen; I. G., R. Von Ende; O. G., G. Endlich.

Past Chancellors, Peter Ulrich, M. Bundshuh, Casper Albrecht, George Plank, George Biller, Adolph Hemper, Mathias Albrecht.

Members upon the rolls, one hundred and five. This lodge meets every Thursday evening.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 35, meets every Monday at No. 776 Broad Street.

The charter members and first officers were: P. C. and P., R. Stanley; C. C., J. A. C. Ball; V. C., M. E. Campfield; K. of R. and S., R. M. Honeywell; M. of F., A. Reed Cook; M. of E., Peter Schoonmaker; M. at A., Foster H. Linsley; I. G., J. M. Traphagen; O. G., James Swaney; W., H. Krauss; E., L. Gardiner.

The present officers are: P. C., Rudolph Levi; C. C., Joseph Holmes; V. C., W. Leise; P., J. H. Peer; M. of F., F. K. Stagg; M. of E., E. H. Johnson; M. at A., Frank Johnson; K. of R. and S., C. J. Brenner; I. G., J. H. Steele; O. G., F. Butler; Organist, Albert Roessler.

The Past Commanders, W. S. Lawrence, W. H. Bradshaw, E. H. Johnson, G. A. D. Shaw, P. C. Fisher, E. C. Loomis, George Povey, J. R. Reily, Frank Tables, James Cazine, R. Levi.

The lodge has eighty-two members enrolled. BLACK PRINCE DIVISION, No. 4, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., was instituted May 24, 1882, with a membership of thirty.

The first officers were: S. Knight, Commander; James R. Rutter, S. K.; Lieutenant Commanders, George W. Povey, S. K. H., and John H. Hyde, S. K.; Recorder, F. A. Sterling; S. K. Treasurer, E. H. Johnson; S. K. Grand, C. S. Ford, S. K.; Sentinel, John Harman.

The present officers are: S. K. C., George W. Povey; S. K. L. C., F. A. Sterling; S. K. Herald, H. J. Thein; S. K. R., Rudolph Levi; S. K. T., E. H. Johnson; S. K. G., John A. France; S. K. S., Thomas M. Hyde.

The division has hitherto three members, and meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Black Prince Armory, 445 Broad Street.

There are also three German Lodges of Knights of Pythias in Newark, the secretaries of which failed to respond to the inquiries made, namely,—Germania Lodge, No. 36, meeting at 145 Market Street, on the second and fourth Fridays; Schiller Lodge, No. 77, on the second and fourth Thursdays at 124 Market Street; and Teutonia Lodge, No. 134, at No. 1 Springfield Avenue, on the second and fourth Wednesdays.

The Board of Trade.—This body of public-spirited citizens originated from a gathering of prominent men of the city in a room in Library Hall building, on the 24th of February, 1868, at which the late Gen. N. Norris Halsted presided, and the late Gustavus N. Abeel was chosen secretary. After discussing the preliminaries necessary to establish a Board of Trade, a committee on organization was appointed, consisting of N. N. Halstead, Henry Hill, S. R. W. Heath, Henry W. Duryee, Oscar Wilson, Andrew A. Smalley and Isaac Gaston. This committee, on March 21st, reported in favor of the following officers, who were unanimously elected: Thomas W. Dawson, president; N. N. Halsted, Moses Bigelow, Theo. P. Howell, vice-presidents; Gustavus N. Abeel, secretary; George Peters, S. R. W. Heath, Orson Wilson, Peter H. Ballantine, William H. Camp, William H. McClave, Thomas Sealy, William M. Force, Herman Schalk, directors. The objects of the association, as defined by the by-laws, are the promotion of trade, the giving a proper direction and impetus to all commercial movements, the encouragement of intercourse between business men, the improvement of facilities for transportation, the diffusion of information concerning the trade, manufactures and other interests of the city of Newark, the co-operation of this with similar societies in other cities, and the promotion and development of the commercial, industrial and other interests of the city. With these laudable objects in view, the association rapidly grew into a vigorous and healthy condition.

In the session of 1869 the board was incorporated by legislative enactments, and from that time its untiring efforts have been directed toward home development, its members, with willing hearts and thoughtful minds, working together to advance the public welfare. The board has well considered and discussed

with good effect the subjects of a ship canal, the city's water supply, the paving of public thoroughfares, cheap transit between Newark and New York, the laws respecting taxation and the government of cities, the improvement of navigation of the Passaic, and kindred matters of public policy, and has especially directed its energies of late to securing sufficient means to insure the establishment of a Technical School, in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature in 1881, which authorizes an appropriation of five thousand dollars a year towards the support of such an institution when the citizens shall have raised a like sum. This amount has now been subscribed, and the autumn of 1884 witnessed the institution of an Industrial School in Newark for the theoretical and practical training of youth in the mechanical arts.

The Board of Trade now numbers about one hundred and sixty members, embracing a large proportion of the leading business men of Newark. The regular stated meetings of the association are held on the evening of the second Monday of each month at its rooms, No. 764 Broad Street. The presidents since its organization have been Thomas W. Dawson, William H. McClave, Henry W. Duryee, David Campbell, John C. Johnson, Thomas B. Peddie, Charles E. Young, Edmund L. Joy, David C. Dodd, Jr., George B. Swain, George B. Jenkinson, Samuel S. Sargeant and James W. Miller.

At the last annual election, in December, 1883, the following officers were elected; James W. Miller, president; Franklin Murphy, William A. Righter, Dr. Charles S. Stockton, vice-presidents; Edmund L. Joy, treasurer; P. T. Quinn, secretary; John McGregor, William Selby, William Clark, William O. McDowell, Allan L. Bassett, Edward Schieckhaus, Edward Q. Kearsbey, Edward L. Phillips, James N. Arbuckle, directors.

Newark's Industrial Exhibition.—The year 1872 is memorable in the industrial annals of the city. It witnessed the inauguration of an Industrial Exhibition, the most remarkable, probably, in the world's history of the mechanical arts. This was an exhibition exclusively of articles manufactured in Newark, and is believed to have been the first of the kind ever established at any industrial centre in either the Old or the New World. The scheme had long been discussed among a few far-sighted business men, who realized in advance that the city had in its own varied handiwork ample material for an exhibition which would surprise none more completely than the mass of her own inhabitants, including a large number of her manufacturers. But the majority were skeptical of any good results accruing from it, and so several years passed before the idea was crystallized into even an initial act. In the month of January, 1872, the project was revived, and this time it was not discussed "in a hole and corner," but in the columns of the local press. Despite the determined opposition

of a few leading manufacturers who regarded the scheme as quixotic, and who thought it would be sure to result in loss of time and money, likewise in mortifying humiliation to all taking part in it, the agitation went on, and gathered favor with the people at large and the most enterprising of the manufacturers and business men; a leading and most active spirit in the furtherance of the enterprise being Albert M. Holbrook, whose signal services were subsequently substantially recognized. At length, on April 3d, "a meeting of manufacturers and citizens in general" was held, and the subject was "more fully brought before them." The meeting was largely attended, and presided over by Mayor F. W. Ricord, and resulted in "the adoption of a resolution unanimously indorsing the proposition."

Soon after a regular organization was effected with the following board of managers: Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Hon. Thomas B. Peddie, Edgar Farmer, Noah F. Blanchard, Leopold Graf, Theodore P. Howell, James M. Durand, Daniel T. Campbell, William Johnson, Horace Alling, David Campbell, Martin R. Dennis, Nicholas J. Demarest, Walter L. Starr, Joseph J. Meeker, Walter M. Conger, John M. Phillips, Frederick Reynold, Philetus W. Vail, Ferdinand B. Kuehnhold, Oscar Barnet, John T. Leverich, Samuel Lagowitz, John C. Johnson, John C. Beardsley, Eli H. Reynolds, Christopher Nugent, David M. Meeker, Stephen B. Sanders, John D. Harrison, W. Foster Dodge, Albert M. Holbrook, Isaac Gaston, Edward Simon, Hon. George A. Halsey, Hon. Phineas Jones, Hon. Henry J. Yates, George Peters, Charles N. Lockwood, James W. Corey, James C. Ludlow, Charles E. Young, Lorenzo Boyden, Cyrus Currier, Henry H. Miller. Thenceforward the plan gradually matured, until on the 20th of August the exhibition was opened at the Rink, on Washington Street, with formal and interesting ceremonies, in presence of a large and thoroughly representative assemblage of citizens. Addresses suited to the occasion were delivered by the president of the board of managers, the late Ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, and Gen. Theodore Runyon, both of whom referred in terms of pride to the very decided success of the enterprise. Of all sorts, nearly a thousand exhibitors were represented, and the display of workmanship, both in the finer and the coarser branches of mechanical art, from a piece of rare and delicately-wrought Etruscan jewelry to a giant steam-engine, was as rich and varied as it was interesting, instructive and unexpectedly flattering to the community. Citizens who considered themselves entirely familiar with Newark products confessed utter amazement at the splendid character of the general exhibit spread before them "in a thousand forms of beauty and taste." The press, both of Newark and New York, teemed with praises of the exhibition, and it was difficult to find any one who had not always believed it would be as it proved, a grand success. The exhibition remained open for fifty-two days. During

that time it was visited by a hundred and thirty thousand persons. These included people from every walk in life, from the President of the United States down to the humblest bread-winner. The attendance included not alone tens of thousands of Newark people, but visitors from every part of the State, from most parts of the United States and from many parts of Europe. On Monday evening, September 17th, the exhibition was visited by the great American journalist, Horace Greeley, then a candidate for the Presidency. In the course of an interesting address delivered before the vast audience present, Mr. Greeley recurred to the first time he visited Newark, forty years before, the place being then "a smart, rather straggling but busy village (on week-days) of about ten thousand inhabitants,—one-fifteenth of its present population,—and bearing about the same characteristics it does now." The distinguished publicist marveled at the variety, extent and beauty of what he saw.

A few evenings later, ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, then Mr. Greeley's rival for the Presidency, visited the exhibition, and was equally emphatic with his distinguished political rival in expressing the pleasure he experienced at the magnificent display. The renowned soldier-statesman, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, said, upon visiting the exhibition, that he did not "believe any other city in the United States could do what Newark had done in the way of an Industrial Exhibition." Right Rev. William Henry Odenheimer, Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, likewise visited the Rink, and, in the course of a written tribute to the success and worth of the exhibition, said: "The superb specimens of skilled handicraft, ranging from the most delicate to the most ponderous, all displayed with remarkable taste, must place Newark workmen and workwomen in the first rank of inventive and operative genius. Considered simply as a sample-room this Industrial Exhibition will make its permanent mark on the commercial interests of Newark, and, in the best sense of the phrase, will prove itself to be a 'mammoth advertiser' of its gifted mechanics and the attractive productions of their rare skill." Altogether, the exhibition more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic projectors. The experiment was tried again during three succeeding years, but, owing to the setting in of the period of hard times following the panic of 1873, and the demands upon Newark for suitable representation at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia during the summer of 1876, the Industrial Exhibition was not as great a success as at first.

Knights of Honor.—Few orders of a mutual benevolent character have met with such a remarkable degree of success as the Knights of Honor. It was organized in May, 1873, and the Supreme Lodge was incorporated by the laws of the State of Kentucky, March 20, 1876. The order has spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the country, and is now the

most popular association conducted on the assessment plan. In Newark, colleges have grown up with surprising rapidity, and now number eighteen or twenty, the most of which have large rolls of membership and are conducted exclusively to the brethren.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.—From the humblest beginning seven years ago this association has grown to an organization possessed of considerable influence in the cause of knowledge and enlightenment.

Slowly step by step it has ascended until now it is a structure of considerable magnitude, supported by most of the leading Israelites of Newark.

On Dec. 16, 1877, a meeting was held in the vestry-room of the Temple in Washington Street, of which Rev. Joseph Leucht was chairman and Jacob Holzman was secretary. Among those present were Jacob Spiro, William Utiz, David Strauss, H. Hirstberg, Moses Strauss, Simon Schuler, Joseph Goetz, S. Reineman, Joseph Stern, A. Bornstein and Louis Grotta. The question of organizing a society to promote intelligence among the Jews was freely discussed and decided upon, and on the 30th of December the Young Men's Hebrew Association was duly formed at a meeting held in the room of Ezekiel Lodge, No. 90, I. O. B., at the corner of Broad and Clinton Streets. The officers chosen were Frank Marx, president; Isidor Lehman, vice-president; L. Fox, secretary; Morris Newman and S. Seligman, assistant secretaries; Joseph Goetz, treasurer.

Young Men's Christian Association.—During the fall and winter of 1880-81 this association was formed of young men whose aim is the welfare of themselves and their fellows. To the persistent faith and work of Rev. Dr. J. Clement French, Mr. J. R. Mulliken and a few others belong the credit of organization, after two or three previous attempts to maintain such an association had failed. It has now over one thousand members, and is in an exceptionally fine condition. Mr. Franklin Murphy was president for a short time, but resigned in favor of Mr. Theodore Macknet, who occupied the chair at the first public opening service held in their hall, in October, 1881, with Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Robert R. McBurney, of New York, as speakers. The association bought the old Clinton Street Methodist Church, and converted the basement into a reading-room, parlor and offices, while the main auditorium was refitted, chairs substituted for the pews, a stage erected and a general rehabilitation effected by which a fine room for concerts, lectures or other entertainments was secured, and now known as Association Hall.

During the year ending October, 1883, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars were collected and applied to the purchase of the building, to make it free from any debt whatsoever, and it was so decided as never to be mortgaged, but always to be held for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. A sound financial policy, allowing no bills to be con-

tracted which cannot be promptly paid, has put the association upon a firm and established basis. In the winter of 1883-4, a very fine gymnasium was built, the cost of which was nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, the two buildings being valued at sixty thousand dollars. To raise money for this addition an ingenious plan was pursued of selling blocks at the rate of \$2.50 per foot. A purchaser of twenty square feet, in reality a subscriber of fifty dollars, obtained a life membership entitling him to all the privileges of the association. The scheme was eminently successful, and the necessary amount raised at the jubilee held in June, 1884, relieving the association from all debt.

The gymnasium is complete in its apparatus, and includes a pedestrian track in a gallery around the main building. Besides the gymnasium there are four bowling-alleys made with great care for the use of the members of the association and the auxiliary, bath and toilet-rooms, and other conveniences and accommodations which make the establishment very complete. Every winter, a course of lectures and entertainments is given, and educational classes, free to members, are maintained during that season.

The officers of the association for 1884 were: President, Theodore Macknet; Vice-President, S. S. Sargeant; Secretary, Robert B. Elder; Treasurer, J. S. Higbie; Asst. Secretaries, Rev. C. H. Yatman, Hilding Stevenius, Janeway Gordon; Trustees, Theodore Macknet, George A. Halsey, Jr., William Clarke. The following constitute the board of directors: Theodore Macknet, S. S. Sargeant, Franklin Murphy, J. M. Gwinnell, James S. Higbie, George C. Miller, J. R. Van Valen, James W. Miller, Albert E. Hopping, Frederick S. Fish, A. B. Twitchell, George R. Howe, Dr. C. S. Stockton, W. S. Hartshorne, Theodore F. Bailey, J. H. Trent, Robert B. Elder, and Edmund Drake.

The Ladies' Auxiliary was organized in April, 1882, with Mrs. J. H. Knowles as president and Miss Carrie E. Coit secretary. About four hundred have joined the auxiliary.

There are also in Newark eleven organizations of the Golden Star Fraternity, three of the Chosen Friends, one of the United Ancient Order of Druids, one of the Order of United Friends, nine temperance organizations, three gentlemen's driving associations, twelve amateur rowing associations, fourteen athletic and rifle clubs, two lodges of the Ancient Order of Foresters, Order of Elks, three lawn tennis and cricket clubs, Newark Press Club, two railroad employees' organizations, St. John's Union, Newark Turn Verein, Domestic Foot-Ball, Eureka Bowling Club, Children's Aid and Success Lodge, A. O. U. W. Of the Royal Arcanum there are in Newark two councils,—Newark City, No. 494, and Corinthian, No. 644,—and of the Order of the Red Cross there is Crescent Commandery, No. 1, Newark Commandery, No. 2, and Lincoln Commandery; of the American Legion of Honor, there are seven Councils in Newark.

CHAPTER XLIII.

PIONEER MERCHANTS OF NEWARK.

Pioneer Merchants in Newark.—Facts concerning the merchants prior to the Revolution are not numerous, and, indeed, there were none but very small dealers in Newark prior to that time. The era of business purity and progressiveness may be said to have begun with the present century, and this chapter is principally made up of facts concerning the men of the period which have since elapsed, though a few of their predecessors are mentioned.

William Camp kept store and did a thriving business here before the Revolution. His store was located at the junction of Broad Street with Quarry, (now Eighth Avenue), near the quaint and antiquated house of Col. Samuel Ogden. He and Joseph Hedden were probably the most prominent early-time merchants in Newark. In front of Col. Ogden's house a stream of water crossed the road under a stone bridge, and this stream drove a grist mill and two saw mills in the immediate neighborhood. Naturally the store was well patronized by people who came to these mills and by the general population to the northward. Mr. Camp's enterprise found exercise in foreign commerce as well as home merchandizing. He built vessels and engaged in the West India trade. The last sent out was the "Black Prince," which was never heard of after leaving port. His wharf was at the upper end of town, near the mouth of Mill Brook, and in comparatively recent years was known as the old Camp dock. William Camp was a pronounced patriot, and took part in the war of the Revolution. In the fall of 1776 he was taken prisoner by the British, and perished in the New York prison. He was mainly instrumental in getting up the old ferry and also the academy which stood on Washington Square. He was a great-grandson of William Camp, one of the settlers of 1667, and had two sons, Isaac and David, and a daughter Mary, who married John P. Crane.

Some other members of the Camp family kept store at his stand as late as 1800. The only prominent competitor of William Camp in the years before the Revolution appears to have been Joseph Hedden, who died in 1780.

Just who were the other merchants or shop-keepers of Newark during the past century it is impossible to state, but about the beginning of the present century the merchants became more prominent personages in the life of the community than they had been, and facts concerning them have thus been preserved for the historian.

The block on Broad Street, between Bank and Market Streets, was, about 1800, the business centre of the town, and there as early as 1736 and for a number of years after several stores were kept by Pennington

& Bruen, Rodney Wilbur, Pruden Alling and John Young.

On Broad, at Bank Street, Jasper Ten-Brook kept, at the period of which we have been speaking (about 1800), which has been pronounced by a writer of reminiscences' "the best and neatest store in town."

At Broad and Market, about 1800, John Y. Baldwin was selling general merchandise and hardware. He had a long, low building on the southwest corner. It subsequently became known as Jesse Baldwin's corner, he superseding John Y. Baldwin & Co.

Jonathan Corey soon after opened a store on the southeast corner, and Rodney Wilbur, on the northwest, while the northeast corner was occupied by the Gifford tavern, with the sign of "Hunter and Hounds."

Below Baldwin's corner there were dwellings, and near by Josiah Conger had a hat-shop. At a little later than the period of which we write, say about 1803, Smith Burnett had a jewelry-store, to which he afterwards added the silver-plating business; and Aaron Goff, Luther Goble and Calvin Goble had shoe-shops.

The bridge on the street bearing that name was built in 1792, and the same year, on the northeast corner of Broad and Bridge, was erected a building for a hotel, which at that time was considered a very extensive establishment.

On the southeast corner of the same street Jacob Plum kept what was regarded as a large store, below which was the Davis mansion.

WILLIAM WALLACE. The circumstances connected with the settlement of this worthy man in the town of Newark, some eighty years ago, form an incident so creditable to its founders that it is worthy of mention in this history.

Mr. Wallace was a native of Glasgow, where he was born Oct. 29, 1757. When a youth of only eighteen years he emigrated to the American colonies, and settled in Savannah, Georgia. Here he had fine prospects of success in an enterprise which he had contemplated, and was about to execute, when, unexpectedly, a call to arms flew rapidly from North to South along the sea-coast, putting to flight his pleasing dream. The war of the Revolution had broken out, and stout-hearted Scotchman as he was, fresh from the free air of the Highlands, he could not fail to take a stand in defense of the land of his adoption, and so a Revolutionist he became. Entering one of Georgia's brave regiments of cavalry he sallied forth to fight with no desire to become a general, a colonel or a captain, but simply to do his duty and to keep on fighting till that cruel war was ended. His brave career was, however, suddenly and grievously interrupted. He was taken captive in the midst of battle, and locked up in a prison-ship on the Savannah



Wm. C. Ballou

River. Many months of confinement had cooled over his head before he was released, and permitted the whaling vessel, to return to his new home, and to his former pleasant and profitable patrons.

Possessed of the sagacity and good enough he was not long in establishing himself as a commission merchant, active in the exportation of produce from Savannah and Augusta to England, receiving in exchange goods which at home he disposed of to great advantage. Prosperous now in his business, he married Miss Sarah Clay, a daughter of Col. Joseph Clay, an officer of the Continental army, and from 1778 to 1780 a member of the Continental Congress. Not long after this event Mr. Wallace determined to carry into effect the resolution, formed many years before, to retire from business when he had secured a competency. Accordingly, in the year 1805, having brought to a close his extensive business at the South, he left Georgia with his family for the North. In his search for a suitable dwelling-place, he visited most of the towns of New England, as well as many thrifty settlements along the Hudson River and throughout New Jersey, and after careful consideration selected Newark as the spot most desirable, as well for the beauty of its situation as for the superiority of its schools and the character of its people. Believing that he could here create a home, he purchased the plot of ground at present owned by Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and immediately erected thereupon, as his residence, the commodious mansion now occupied by that gentleman. He also built the house in which Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen at present resides, and made considerable purchases of property in the vicinity of Newark. In a very short time after his arrival he was made a director in the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, the only office which he held after he left Georgia. He was pre-eminently a Christian gentleman, studying the example and instructions of his Master, Jesus, and exercising himself "to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man."

Mr. Wallace died at a good old age, Dec. 20, 1842, and his son, William C. Wallace, the inheritor not only of his wealth, but of his many excellent qualities, both of head and heart, is now quite near the age at which his father died. To say nothing of him in this connection would be an injustice to the noble man who pointed out to him the path along which he is even yet gathering delights, and at the end of which he sees immortal joys. Born so long ago as July 4, 1804, he is, as has been intimated, full of years, and full, too, of vigor, both of body and of mind. Having received a good preparatory education, he entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and was graduated therefrom in 1823. In his early days he was engaged in mercantile business in the city of New York, but ill health compelled him to retire, and during the latter years of his father's life he devoted himself entirely to the management

of the estate belonging to that gentleman's great estate. Like his father, he has always preferred to live quietly and without display. Public positions he has ever avoided, and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to become a director in the bank of which his father was one of the earliest officers and patrons. Of the Presbyterian Church of Chatham, where he spends his summers, he is an elder. The New Jersey Historical Society numbers him among its members, and to its support he contributes regularly and liberally. Other institutions and charitable bodies, were they permitted, would be glad to make known to the world his munificence.

Soon after the commencement of the century there came to Newark a man who was destined to make his mark in its mercantile history,—JOHN H. STEPHENS. He established himself in the grocery business, and for many years had the leading store of this class in the city. When he settled here Newark was a town of only about twelve hundred inhabitants, but so great was his faith in its ultimate great growth that he invested the proceeds of his large business principally in real estate. When the whaling fever was at its height, he became interested in a company organized in the city, became the president of it, and sent out a ship called the "John Wells" to operate in the Pacific Ocean. The necessities of his business also brought him into the navigation between Newark and New York, and he established, in connection with the late Joel A. Condit, a line of steamers to ply between the two cities. He was one of the first stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad, one of the founders of the Mechanics' Bank, and had extensive interests in other corporations. His business ability and the labor he performed were probably not equaled by any other man of his time. Many of the leading men of a younger generation received their business education under his tuition, among them D. W. Richards, Silas Kitchen and Marcus L. Ward. He was a safe, solid, conservative merchant, and his influence was of marked value upon the class of business men who were his latter-day contemporaries. Retiring from active mercantile business soon after the close of the war in favor of Messrs. Camp & Osborn, he still retained the management of his other affairs until shortly before his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1870. He was born in Freehold, N. J., in February, 1789, and was the son of Thomas H. Stephens, who came from Somersetshire, England.

The store of Mr. Stephens, as we have said, was turned over to his clerks, William H. Camp and Dennis Osborn. Subsequently the last named became sole proprietor by the death of Mr. Camp, and as such is now the owner and manager of the oldest business stand in the city.

DENNIS OSBORN is a direct descendant of Daniel Dool who emigrated from England to America in 1646, and whose eldest son, Daniel, belonged to the colony which, under the leadership of the renowned

Abraham Pierson, founded in 1666 the town of Newark. Mr. Osborn's father, Matthias Dodd, was the great-grandson of Stephen, the second son of the distinguished colonist, whose posterity in Newark and its vicinity are now counted by hundreds. In 1827, Mr. Osborn was born, in Newark, and while yet of tender age, his mother becoming sick, and, as was supposed, at the door of death, he was removed to the home of his mother's sister, Mrs. Osborn, who, becoming much attached to him, adopted him, and gave to him the name of her husband, who was a manufac-

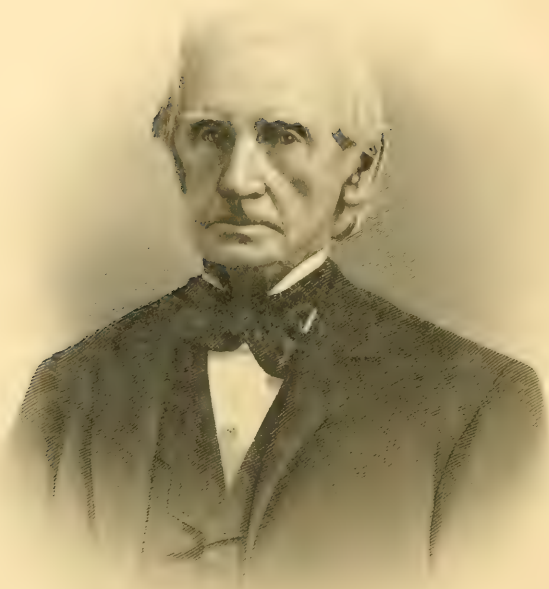
manufacturers of Newark. The old warehouse stood upon the identical spot now occupied by Mr. Osborn, —a frame building originally, a brick one now. From 1806 to 1842 it was the countrymen's rendezvous, not only for gossip, but for trade, and it was not unusual on any day of the week (except Sunday, of course) to see twenty or thirty farmers' wagons drawn up before it. Here articles of almost every description could be purchased, and a grocer or a druggist could here replenish his diminished stock as conveniently and as favorably as in New York City. Here Mr.



Dennis Osborn

turer of considerable importance in Newark, also a magistrate, and one of the founders of the Clinton Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Young Osborn was carefully brought up by his estimable aunt, and at a proper age sent to the best schools in Newark, and subsequently to Pennington Seminary. Desirous of becoming a merchant, he was, at the age of fifteen, placed, as a clerk, in the well-known store of John H. Stephens, which had been in successful operation since 1806, and which was, in fact, the business school of some of the most distinguished merchants and

Osborn and Silas H. Kitchell and D. W. Richards and William H. Camp and Governor Marcus L. Ward and Joel W. Condit and other well-known business men of Newark received the early training by which they achieved success in life, not as merchants only, but as followers in other matters of that enterprising man, who, with his subsequently distinguished partners, Joel W. Condit and John Reock, Sr., founded the Stephens, Condit & Co.'s Transportation Line and other establishments that have added so materially to the growth and prosperity of Newark.



Gerrit Ager

Mr. Osborn was a great favorite with Mr. Stephens, so was William M. Camp, and when the veteran merchant, in 1856, began to feel the weight of years, he, now the sole proprietor of the store, relinquished it upon easy terms to these two young men, who had grown up in his employ. Without any alteration in the building, except to increase its capacity, or in the character of the trade, except, perhaps, that it became more adapted to the wants of a growing city store, the business was now conducted under the name of Camp & Osborn; and thus it went on until 1877, when Mr. William H. Camp died. Thus left alone, Mr. Osborn continued the business in his own name until 1882, when he associated with himself his brother, Mr. E. V. B. Dodd. Unpretending as this establishment appears to be, there is none in the city better known and none of a similar character in the State that has extended more widely its operations. Mr. Osborn, like his old preceptor and predecessor, is a man thoroughly devoted to his business interests, and has persistently declined all offices, either of a public or private nature. This old store is one of the landmarks of Newark, and its long and successful maintenance is due to the energy and careful business habits inherited, as we might say, by its present proprietor from its distinguished founder, Mr. John H. Stephens.

JOHN W. CONDIT was one of Newark's most prominent merchants and general business men during the first half of the present century, and, indeed, up to 1860. He was born in Orange in 1793, and began his business career as a clerk in the store of John H. Stephens, soon rising, by his superior qualities, to a leading position among the more successful merchants of the city. He was identified with many of the most useful enterprises and financial institutions of the city. He was a director of the Morris and Essex Railroad, the vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company from the time of its organization, a director of the Mechanics' Bank and of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and also of the Savings Society. He took a prominent part in the affairs of Stephens, Condit & Co.'s freight and steamboat line, and was therefore largely interested in the navigation of the Passaic River. He was a member of the State Legislature a few years before his death, and held various other positions of honor and trust. His death occurred in September, 1860, in his sixty-seventh year, after an illness of several months which had compelled him to abandon all business occupation.

JONATHAN V. COREY, who has been spoken of as occupying the southeast corner of Broad and Market Streets, probably began there as early as 1808. Of him but little is now known, except that he did a good business and acquired a large property. In addition to what is now the *Advertiser* site, he owned the wharf property at the foot of Market Street, known as the Commercial Dock, and much other real estate. In addition to his

mercantile business, he carried on trading between Newark and New York. Thomas V. Johnson, who married Corey's daughter, inherited all of his property. He went largely into outside enterprises, which proved unprofitable, and the estate was mostly scattered. Mr. Johnson's death occurred comparatively recently.

Books were sold by William Tuttle, proprietor of the *Centinel of Freedom*, as early as 1809, his store being at the printing-office at Broad and Academy Streets. The store passed into the hands of A. S. Dennis, who sold it to Martin Dennis, whose heirs now carry it on.

Another early bookseller was Benjamin Olds. The firm subsequently became Olds & Son, then Williams & Plum, and now the house is carried on by Matthias Plum.

Drugs were sold by Matthias Ward as early as 1809-10.

Hardware was early made a special branch of merchandise by Abraham W. Kinney, who had a store on Broad Street, between Market and Mechanic Streets. The business passed into the hands of William & Theodore Kinney, and was carried on by them until 1833.

As early as 1812, Doremus & Vanderpool began selling hardware. The sons of the members of this firm succeeded them, and before 1833 the business passed into the hands of Josiah Doremus, a son of the original proprietor.

Prior to 1833, another firm, McMurtry & Roth, was engaged in the business.

John Y. & Jesse Baldwin sold hardware as early as 1820 at their store on Broad and Market Streets.

A jewelry-store was opened as early as 1815 by George R. Downing, on Broad Street, below Bank. The business passed through the hands of several proprietors, and was longest conducted by Mr. Baldwin. It is the same which has come down in direct descent to Richard Smith.

The oldest merchant in the city is Jonas Agens, of whom a sketch follows:

JONAS AGENS is the oldest living merchant in Newark, and now, at the age of eighty-six, is conducting the business which he began sixty-four years ago, and for nearly forty-six years on the same spot and in the same building where it is at present carried on. His father, James Agens, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, who, while a youth, manifested a great deal of the courage and energy found in this union of nationalities. Having been apprenticed to a weaver, he ran away, at the age of fourteen, and enlisting in the British army, was sent to America. While stationed at Boston he was led to sympathize with the Revolutionists of that place, and, in company with thirteen of his comrades, joined the Continental army, and served bravely until the close of the war. In the battle of Monmouth he was seriously wounded, and lay all day in a helpless condition upon the battle-

field. At the close of the war he accompanied his commander, Col. John Condit, to Newark, N. J. where, in 1800, he bought a farm on what is now called Valley Street, in the town of Orange. In 1785 he married Phebe Force, an estimable young lady of that vicinity, and became quite prosperous in his affairs. Under the Presidency of Mr. Monroe he obtained a pension, as well as honorable mention for gallant conduct while in the service.

Of his large family of children only two survive, one of whom is Mr. Thomas Agens, who is elsewhere noticed in this volume, and the other is the subject of this sketch, who was born Oct. 14, 1798, in what was at that time a part of Newark, but which, in 1806, was erected into a township called Orange. Here the ambitious lad, at the age of nine years, entered upon his long business career by becoming an apprentice to his kinsman, Mr. Barnabas Day, one of the numerous shoemakers for whom the enterprising Luther Goble at that time furnished constant employment. The lad's industry and close attention to work, even at that early period of life, was not only remarkable, but proved injurious to him, and at the age of fifteen he was obliged to abandon the shoemaker's bench and betake himself to more active employment. Then it was that he first left home, and going to New York, became a clerk in a shoe-store, which at the end of two years was sold out. Another shoe-store, however, readily received him, and thus, as a clerk in various mercantile establishments, he studied the ways of business and of business men until the age of nineteen, when he returned to his home.

At the suggestion of friends, who, doubtless, perceived that close confinement was beginning to affect his health, he was induced to obtain a horse and wagon, and, traveling about the country, to exchange such goods and wares as he could carry with him, for butter and other commodities which could be gathered up among the farmers. Although this business did not fill his purse, it filled his lungs with so much fresh air and his veins with so much healthy blood that he resolved to try once more the lap-stone and the bench. Now he had reached his majority, and the shop and the tools were his own. His industry was not only backed up by sound health, but by good substantial friends, who saw in him a man destined to succeed in whatever he might undertake to do. It was in 1820 that he went into business for himself. In 1821 he purchased, on favorable terms, the house adjoining his shop. The following year he moved into it, and gradually began to extend his operations until, finally, he had eight apprentices besides journeymen in his employ. His goods were sold not only in Newark, but in New York. The loans which had been made to him by friends were all paid, and, with the handsome surplus left in hand, he purchased, in 1845, the property on Broad Street which he now occupies as a place of business and as a dwelling.

Here, for nearly forty years, he has pursued the even tenor of his way, attending strictly to his own affairs, and never risking his honest earnings in speculations of any kind whatever. Repeatedly, during his long and prosperous career, has Mr. Agens been invited to accept of public office, but he has uniformly declined. His repugnance to positions of trust or honor is so great that it has been impossible to induce him to assume the responsibility of even a bank director. In early life he became a Mason, and for more than half a century has been a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1. At the meetings of that body he may even now be found, especially at the annual festival on Washington's birthday, which he rarely fails to attend, and in which he takes the deepest interest. There, as everywhere, he always finds a welcome, by reason of his genial manners and his disposition to make every one around him happy. In his domestic relations it rarely falls to the lot of man to be so fortunate. The wife of his youth and mother of his eleven children has for sixty-four years shared his joys and sorrows, and still, at the age of eighty-three, retains her place and influence in the happy household.

About the same time that Mr. Agens went into business Rodney Wilbur opened a dry-goods store on the northwest corner of Broad and Market Streets. Charles T. Day, son of the old postmaster, Matthias Day, was long associated with him as clerk.

David Smith began business about 1825.

Heath & Earl were in business on Broad Street prior to 1833, but failed soon after the panic of 1837.

In the year 1833, D. W. Richards & Co. (the company being his father) went into the grocery and liquor business at the identical stand where Mr. Richards is now engaged. He has carried on trade at one location longer than any other merchant in Newark.

DAVID WILLARD RICHARDS was born in Newark, N. J., March 12, 1812, and is the son of Leonard Richards, who, while a lad, with a single silver dollar in his pocket, traveled from New England to that town in 1800 in search of a trade and a fortune. Of the latter he became the possessor in a comparatively short time by dint of his energy and enterprise, and the old store on Broad Street, near the City Hall, now occupied by the subject of this sketch, was the family mansion. Young David, or Willard, as he was commonly called, was early sent to the Franklin School, in Fair Street, close by his home, and subsequently made himself the master of everything that was taught in the Old White School-House, a neat-looking little edifice with a steeple upon it, which stood near the middle of the small park now bounded by Clinton Avenue, Washington and Spruce Streets, and which, about 1847, was destroyed by fire, probably to give a little run to the volunteer fire companies of that day. Having been graduated from this school at the age of fifteen, he entered, as a clerk, the post-office,

kept by Matthias Day, on Broad Street, in a building located on the spot now occupied by Central Market, and in that position, as a result of his competence and fidelity, became a general favorite among the merchants and other business men of the town. But a desire to become a merchant himself induced his father to place him, at the age of seventeen, in the extensive mercantile establishment kept by Mr. John H. Stephens, on Broad Street, nearly opposite Trinity Church, and which is elsewhere in this volume briefly described.

same spot upon which it was located. The first partner of Mr. Richards was his father, Mr. Leonard Richards, who furnished the capital, while the son managed all the affairs and performed all the active work. This partnership continued until 1845, when Mr. Richards, Sr., now deceased, retired, and Mr. Henry E. Richards, a younger brother of David W. Richards, took the father's place. The firm now became known as D. W. & H. E. Richards, and thus continued until 1864, when it was dissolved. Since that time Mr. D. Willard Richards has conducted the



D. W. Richards

Here young Richards devoted himself faithfully to the interests of his employer, and in time became the head clerk and book-keeper, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the ways of doing business adopted by that sagacious merchant, Mr. Stephens, as well as winning the confidence and esteem of the numerous customers who flocked from every quarter to this well-known store. At the age of twenty-one he left Mr. Stephens' employ for the purpose of establishing a business of his own, and thus began, in 1833, the house of D. W. Richards & Co., which for more than forty years has occupied the

business in his own name. In this establishment the old-time methods are still in practice. Exterior and interior display of goods and wares has never been adopted, and the store, with the exception of a little enlargement, wears, in general, nearly the same appearance that it did fifty years ago, and during this long period Mr. Richards has never been absent from his post for a single day, except in the prosecution of his business. His commercial operations still receive his personal attention, and he is apparently as vigorous and active as when in his prime. He has uniformly declined offices, whether political or otherwise,

although always ready to give, whenever sought, the benefit of his large and valuable experience. No one in the community bears a higher reputation for strict integrity, honorable dealing and great business abilities.

JOSEPH E. TRIPP was another merchant in business as early as 1833 (and a son by the same name is now engaged in trade in the city). Mr. Tripp sold out to his brother Robert, and removing to New York, carried on the wholesale line. He is still living.

Reviewing the names we have mentioned, we find that D. W. Richards and Jonas Agens are the only persons now in business among those who had stores here fifty-one years ago, and but few of the number are living. The contemporaries of these veterans in 1833 were McMurtry & Roff and Josiah Doremus, hardware; Thomas V. Johnson, John H. Stephens and Joel W. Condit, groceries; Benjamin Olds and William Tuttle, books; Charles T. Day and C. Baldwin, Jr., clothiers; Joseph E. Tripp, drugs; Heath & Earl, dry-goods; Backus & Co., stoves; and George R. Downing, jewelry.

Another old house deserves mention because of its remarkable progressiveness. We refer to that which is now known as Heath & Drake. This house had its inception in 1841, as Heath & Crowell, Mr. S. R. W. Heath being the senior partner, as now. Subsequently he took his brother, Daniel R., as a partner, in place of Mr. Crowell, then for a short time conducted business alone, and again as Heath & Co. until 1867, when the firm became Heath & Drake, by the admission of Mr. E. C. Drake.

STAFFORD R. W. HEATH was born at Basking Ridge, N. J., July 8, 1820. His father, Daniel Heath, was a farmer, who gave him such advantages as the country school afforded. At the age of fourteen, expressing a desire to become a merchant, his parents allowed him to go to Newark, N. J., where he entered, as a clerk, the dry-goods store of Mr. David Smith, well-known at the time as a leading merchant on Broad Street, of that city. Here he remained until 1837, when he found another situation in the store of Messrs. Guild and Alling, in whose employ he continued until March 4, 1841, saving with the greatest care his earnings. At this date he commenced business at 779 Broad Street, with S. Grover Crowell, a former fellow-clerk, under the name of Heath & Crowell. After four years of successful business, this partnership was dissolved, and with his brother, Daniel R. Heath, the business was continued at 783 Broad Street, under the name of Heath Brothers. His brother died March, 1847, and Mr. Heath continued the business in his own name until Feb. 1, 1851, when he associated with himself his cousin, William A. Heath, a former clerk, under the firm-name of S. R. W. Heath and Co. On Feb. 1, 1855, Corbanti E. Drake, who had been with Mr. Heath from his youth as a clerk, was admitted to partnership. In 1860, William A. Heath retired, and the business was continued under the

same firm-name until 1867, since which time it has been Heath & Drake. After thirty-nine years of successful business at 783 Broad Street, they removed April 1, 1864, into the new and spacious edifice just erected by Mr. Heath at 777 and 779 Broad Street. Although watchful over his own interest in this great establishment, Mr. Heath, on account of other business relations, has left its management chiefly to his partner, Mr. Drake, a thoroughly qualified business man.

It is to the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark that Mr. Heath devotes nearly all his time. Of this institution he has been president since 1862, and apparently takes more pride in its success than in that of his own private affairs. Here in his office he may be found as regularly as any of his subalterns. This company, under his supervision, has become one of the strongest in the State, its stock selling, as is said, higher than that of any other. Mr. Heath has been a director of the Newark City National Bank since May, 1854, also of the Newark and Rosendale Cement Company since February, 1859, and president of the same from 1870 to 1876. He has also been a director of the Peters Manufacturing Company since December, 1873, and president from Feb. 1, 1879, to Sept. 10, 1880. He was also a director in the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and trustee of the American Trust Company. He has been executor, guardian and administrator of estates, and has invested trust funds for individuals and institutions. Since 1854 he has been a trustee of Rutgers College, N. J., and an active member of its finance committee. On his arrival in Newark he became an attendant at the First Reformed Church, and was successively Sunday-school scholar, teacher and superintendent. In June, 1840, he united with that church, and from that time was repeatedly elected to the office of deacon or elder until 1868, when, with a number of others, he left in order to form the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, of which he has since been an elder. He was the chairman of its building committee, and one of the largest contributors towards the erection of the church edifice. Both of these churches have been repeatedly represented by him at the meetings of the Classes and Synods. Since 1875 he has been president of the Board of Domestic Missions, under the General Synod of the Reformed Church, and has not only held official positions in the bible, tract, and temperance societies, but has given of his time and means for their extension. The various charitable institutions of the city have always had his sympathy and aid, especially the Orphan Asylum, of which he has been for many years one of the Board of Advisors. Many suburban churches, as well as needy ones at home, have also at different times been assisted, either when building or when repairs have been required, or when struggling to be free from debt.

EDMUND L. JOY was born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1835, and is a descendant of Thos. Joy, who emigrated



Chas. M. Heath

with Winthrop and his great company from Hingham, England, to this country in 1639, settling in and about Boston, Mass. On his mother's side he is descended from Anthony Stoddard, who also emigrated from England, and settled in Boston in 1639. His father, Mr. Charles Joy, a well-known and highly-respected citizen, established himself in Newark, N. J., in the wholesale provision business, in 1855, conducting the same with great success until 1873, when he died. The subject of this sketch, after receiving a preparatory education in his native city, entered the University of Rochester, New York, whence he was graduated in

the capture of Vicksburg. After two years' service in the West he was appointed by President Lincoln major and judge advocate, and assigned to duty in the Seventh Army Corps, headquarters at Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas. In this capacity he had much to do in the administration of justice in that rebel State, as well as in the Indian Territory, which was also within his jurisdiction. In this service he was engaged for two years, and in the reorganization of the government of Arkansas took an active and a prominent part.

At the close of the war Col. Joy returned to New-



General Charles Joy

1856. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar of New York, and soon thereafter removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He met immediately with great success, and was appointed city attorney, which office he held for two years. On the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Joy espoused at once with great warmth the Union cause, and became very active in the work of raising troops, and otherwise aiding and assisting the government in the West. In 1862 he was made a captain in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and participated in nearly all the movements on both sides of the Mississippi River which culminated in

ark. Long and arduous service, together with oft-occurring exposure, had so seriously impaired his health that the resumption of his practice as a lawyer was for the present wholly impossible, and yet, to lead an idle life was for him a matter equally impossible. His profession had for him many charms, but with eyes greatly injured by his recent hardships, he must bid farewell to it for a time, and, perhaps, forever.

Fortunately, the business in which his father was engaged was one with which, from boyhood, he had been familiar. The opportunity was now given him to turn to advantage the knowledge which he had

acquired as a lad. His father offered to take him into partnership. The offer was accepted. The law was abandoned, and since the death of this honored parent Col. Joy has, with great success, continued the business alone, but the old weather-beaten and now scarcely legible sign that was placed over the factory door in 1855, has been held too sacred to remove.

With an excellent education and such a diversity of experience, Col. Joy has been quite naturally called upon to make himself useful in the community, and it thus happens that he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State in 1871, as well as in 1872, and during the latter year he was chairman of the judiciary committee. For eight years past he has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark. In 1875 and 1876 he was president of the Board of Trade of the same city. He is at present a director of the Manufacturers' Bank, also a director of the Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Newark. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1884 was appointed a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Col. Joy married, in 1862, Theresa R., daughter of Homer L. Thrall, M.D., of Columbus, Ohio.

COL. JAMES E. FLEMING.—Hon. John Fleming was appointed an associate justice, in 1798, by Governor Mifflin. He was a native of Chester County, Pa., and born in 1760, near London Cross Roads, Pa., his father, John Fleming, being a descendant of the Earl of Wigton, of Scotland, who, about the year 1760, purchased a tract of land of Dr. Francis Allison, containing about sixteen hundred and fifty acres, situated between the Bald Eagle Creek and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, on which tract is the borough of Lock Haven and part of the town of Flemington, now in the county of Clinton. John Fleming died February, 1817. His wife was Sarah Chatham, a daughter of Col. Chatham, who owned a large estate at Chatham's Run, and was active and prominent in the Indian war of 1777-78. Mrs. Fleming was born in the city of Dublin in 1763, and came to this country an infant. She died in 1824. They had six sons and three daughters. Gen. Robert Fleming, of Lycoming County, held prominent positions under the State government, among which were those of Senator and member of the convention that recommended and adopted the present Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. John Fleming, a brother of Robert, was one of the first two associate judges in the courts of Clinton County. Another brother, Algernon Sidney Fleming, and the youngest, was at one time high sheriff of Clinton County, and succeeded by his fourth son, John Wister Fleming, at the age of twenty-two.

Judge Fleming was quick in the perception of the real point in the case before him, and prompt in his decisions, often dissenting with the other judges on

the bench. He was a genius by nature, modest in his deportment, but with a keen enjoyment of his family circle and the society of his friends and acquaintances.

Algernon Sidney Fleming was born Aug. 17, 1807, at the old homestead, which stands on the banks of the Susquehanna River, a half-mile below Lock Haven. He resided in Clinton County, with the exception of a brief period, during the year 1836 in Ohio, and again from 1845 to 1850, when in Illinois and Kentucky, engaged in State contracts for the improvement of navigation. He was sheriff of Clinton County for twelve years, his term not having expired at the time of his death. He possessed a genial temper, was correct and prompt in his duties as an officer, and as a citizen he was universally esteemed. He married Julia A. Carskadden, daughter of James Carskadden, Esq., a connection of the well-known family of shipping merchants of Londonderry, Ireland.

Mrs. Fleming was a woman of undaunted courage, and, though lithe of form, her spirit of endurance was remarkable, as illustrated in the fact that she made the journey from Clinton County, Pa., to Trumbull County, Ohio, on horseback, for the purpose of joining her husband. Her feats of horsemanship were the pride of the county, both before and after marriage. She followed the hounds, and frequently resigning her horse to some one less courageous than herself, with an untamed animal gained the brush despite the change. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming had nine children. Their eldest son, James E. Fleming, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born July 24, 1836, in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, his boyhood having been spent in Illinois and Kentucky with his father, who had business interests in those States. Returning to Pennsylvania, after some months of instruction under the care of Mr. Charles Berkley, an English gentleman of education, he was sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of business. He began the study of law in the office of J. Moore Dubois, Esq., and was thus engaged at the breaking out of the war. He at once volunteered, and through the assistance of his family and relatives organized a company of cavalry, which he took to Washington. Here an effort was made to force it into a regiment of New York cavalry. This was frustrated by Fleming's prompt decision to fight his way out of the camp if not allowed to go peacefully, declaring that his company had volunteered from Pennsylvania, and would not sacrifice their State pride to fill the quota from New York. The offer of a captaincy if he would remain without his men was promptly declined by him. Col. Fleming served in Harlan's celebrated Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and received promotion to the offices of first lieutenant and assistant inspector-general. He was wounded and taken prisoner May 30, 1862, and was a prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C., and Libby prisons, Richmond, Va. He escaped,

and having been subsequently exchanged, was ordered on staff duty, serving on the staff of Gen. Alfred Gibbs, Brig.-Gen. Terry and I. J. Wister, and acting on the staff of the latter during his celebrated expedition to capture Jefferson Davis by a bold dash into the city of Richmond. He was also on the staff of Gen. William F. Baily, Smith, E. O. C. Ord and John Gibbon. He was wounded at Blackwater Bridge, Va., at Longstreet's siege of Suffolk, at Cemetery Hill and in front of Petersburg, Va. He resigned on account of wounds on the 13th of February, 1865, and in July of the same year engaged in the shipping business at New-

York, entering the employ of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company the following year. He organized their business in Newark and has since managed their interests at that point. Here he has held official position as freeholder and member of the City Council. He was also a member of the State Committee of Veterans during the Hancock campaign. Col. Fleming was married, April 28, 1859, to Isabella Penn, eldest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., a lady of brilliant intellectual gifts. She is the great-granddaughter of Dr. William Smith, founder of the University of Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are six in number, of whom



J. E. Fleming

berne, North Carolina. He subsequently purchased a plantation, and was actively engaged in the conservative side of politics, filling the military appointment of sheriff of Craven County, N. C., under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Col. Fleming, while filling this office, cleared the county of highwaymen, having organized a body of ex-Confederate soldiers, captured and executed the notorious outlaws, Louis Albritton, Wash. Hicks and George Davis, who had murdered Col. Wethercutt and other citizens of that section. His administration met with universal approval, after which he retired from office under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and returning North in 1872, en-

tered the employ of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company the following year. He organized their business in Newark and has since managed their interests at that point. Here he has held official position as freeholder and member of the City Council. He was also a member of the State Committee of Veterans during the Hancock campaign. Col. Fleming was married, April 28, 1859, to Isabella Penn, eldest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., a lady of brilliant intellectual gifts. She is the great-granddaughter of Dr. William Smith, founder of the University of Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are six in number, of whom

one, a daughter, Maria Louis Smith, survives. The families of Fleming and Smith were united by marriage in the year 1660, through the union of the second Earl of Weemys to Lady Eleanor Fleming, daughter of John, second Earl of Wigton, of Scotland. The early members of the Fleming family espoused the faith of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, while the Smith family were Episcopalians.

Among the prominent merchants not heretofore mentioned, Theodore Macknett & Co., E. G. Faitoute & Co., L. L. Faitoute, Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., Crowell & Co., A. S. Reeves & Sons, Bailey & Alling, E. W. Whitehead, E. P. Backus, Bartlett & King, J.

S. H. Clark & Co., W. H. Drummond, C. T. Miller, C. W. Compton, Connelly & Caniff, J. Van Name & Co., Taylor & Williams, R. Gray, Jr., A. A. Siffel, L. S. Plant, Hahne & Co., Martin, Dennis & Co., A. P. Littell, Hanson, Van Winkle & Co. and E. B. Woodruff.

CHAPTER XLIV.

INDUSTRIES OF NEWARK.¹

THROUGH the manufacturing of the various lines of goods in constant use in different parts of the world, Newark has taken a front rank, both as to quality and quantity. Several large towns in the United States have been popular away from home merely by their manufacture of special line of goods, but in none other is there such a combination of the whole as in Newark.

The settlement of Newark having been made in May, 1666, by a small band of sturdy pioneers from Connecticut, their sound common sense was displayed in the location, nine miles from New Amsterdam (New York) by land, and twenty-seven by water, the latter giving them communication with not only all the towns on the Hudson River, but with all the world beside. As the Yankees have ever been known for their inventive genius, it is fair to suppose that they brought that talent with them to the banks of the Passaic. Still, it was many years folded in a napkin before it was brought out and given a fair chance for development. The first manufactured goods of Newark—i.e., the old township of Newark, as it then was bounded—that gained a reputation was its excellent cider. Soon after the first colony located here, apple seeds brought from Connecticut were planted in this, their virgin soil, and the first notice we have of the excellence of the quality of goods made by the Newarkers was in 1682, sixteen years after the settlement was made, when Governor Carteret, in writing to the proprietors in England, said: "At Newark is made great quantities of cyder, exceeding any that we can have from *New England, Rhode Island or Long Island.*" Thus, over two hundred years ago was Newark's reputation established for its excellent quality of manufactured goods, and may it be said to the credit of the manufacturers here that that reputation has been maintained to the present day. Shoemaking was commenced here as early as 1676, and the pioneer tannery was established here in 1698, in what was then known as the "swamp," now a part of Market Street. Previous to 1800 the manufacturing of goods in Newark was very slow, and scarcely any beyond what was needed for home consumption.

Towards the close of the century the most prominent branch of business carried on here was that of

shoemaking, and many shoemakers were also farmers, attending to their farms during the summer season and in winter would work at shoemaking. As wagons and carriages began to be needed, mechanics turned their attention to that branch of industry, and previous to 1800 Newark carriages and wagons had quite a reputation for their good quality. In a description of the town in 1806, the author represented it as "one of the most flourishing towns in the United States, noted for its fine cider, carriages, coach lace and quarries." He also said "that at least one third of the population, both in the town and adjoining country, are employed in making shoes." He made no mention in his sketch of the individual features of any part of the business, the amount of capital employed, the number of men, or the amount of products.

From the year 1806 until 1830 the town grew rapidly both in population and wealth, with a very noticeable increase in the variety of articles manufactured for other than home markets. In 1830 a committee, of whom Charles H. Halsey, a lawyer, was chairman, and four others, made a careful canvass of the town to learn the magnitude of the manufactured products. In that report it was stated that among the leading industries carried on in Newark, were carriages, shoes, hats and saddlery hardware. There were then sixteen establishments, manufacturing harness and saddlery hardware, having a capital of \$217,300, employing 272 men, paying out in wages \$70,000 per annum, which would be less than one dollar per day for each man, and turning out an annual product of \$346,280. There were ten carriage factories, with a capital of \$202,500, employing 779 men, producing annually \$593,000; eighteen shoe factories with a capital of \$300,000, employing 1075 hands, paying in wages \$175,000, and yielding an annual product of \$607,450; there were nine hat factories with a total capital of \$106,000, employing 487 hands, paying in wages, \$142,000, and yielding an annual product of \$551,700; there were then thirteen tanneries, capital \$78,000, with 103 hands, giving a product of \$503,000; two soap factories, capital \$21,000, product \$165,000; there were, besides these enumerated, seven iron and brass foundries, employing 125 men; two malleable iron foundries, giving work to 60 men; two spring factories having 150 men; one hardware manufactory with fifty hands; and included in skilled labor, there was then in the town 350 tailors, 140 carpenters, 26 sash and blind makers, 100 masons, 60 cabinet makers, 51 coach-lace weavers, 42 trunk makers, 9 looking-glass makers, 10 iron turners and 50 jewelers, making a total of 3179 persons employed in the branches of industry and trades. That committee reported that there was then in the town, two grist mills, two breweries, one saw mill, one dyeing establishment, besides, carried on in a small way, silver plating, mechanics' tools, brushes, whips and coopering. There were then four printing-offices, employing

¹ Compiled from P. F. QUIRK'S REPORTS.

22 men and publishing three weekly and one daily newspaper.

Two years later, in 1832, the Morris Canal was opened, giving the town the advantage of direct easy and cheap communication with the Delaware at Easton, and the coal mines at Mauch Chunk.

The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company opened their railroad from Newark to Jersey City on Sept. 15, 1834, which was of great benefit to the residents of the town, especially to those engaged in manufacturing. The passenger traffic over this road during the year ending May 1, 1836, was \$178,751, and the following year it reached \$339,351. There were then in the town three banks, with a capital of \$1,300,000, and in 1837 another was added, with a capital of \$1,500,000. There were also three insurance companies.

In 1836 another careful canvass was made of the manufactured products of the town, and the committee says, "That the annual exports of the town to the southern ports of the United States, South America and the West India Islands exceed the immense amount of eight million dollars." These exports, the committee report, consist of saddlery and harness, carriages, shoes, hats, caps, springs, lamps, plated-ware, brass and iron castings, cutlery, coach-lace, patent leather, malleable iron, window-blinds and sashes, cabinet-ware, sitting chairs, jewelry, planes, ready-made clothing and trunks.

Every branch of business was prospering, and the difficulty was to find skilled labor enough, for in these days everything was made by hand, and those who had served an apprenticeship in learning the trade found plenty of work.

The following table gives the number of factories and workshops then in Newark.

Best and Shoe Manufactories	14	Whip Manufactory	1
Saddlery and Harness Manufactories	1	Dyeing Establishment	1
Carriage Manufactories	61	Shedding Establishment	1
Clothing Manufactories	2	Brewery	1
Master Builders	24	Cabinet Manufactories	6
Hat Manufactories	8	Leather dressers	24
Lantern Builders	8	Spring Manufactories	5
Sash and Blind Manufactories	1	Jewelry Manufactories	4
Trunk Manufactories	1	Chair Manufactories	4
Furniture	2	Silver and Brass-plating Manufactories	2
Box Manufactories	2	Machine Manufactories	5
Book and Job Printers	4		
Stationers and Binders	3	Total	163

In giving the estimated annual products of these establishments in Newark, in the following table, Jabez C. Coble, Esq., used every means to get the returns accurate. At that period competition in manufacturing the same kinds of goods for the Southern and Eastern markets was active, and the manufacturers were more or less afraid of each other, so that it was a difficult task to get even at an approximate estimate of the annual products. Mr. Coble classifies and tabulates them as follows:

	No. of Man- ufactories	Annual Product
Best and Shoe Manufactories	14	\$1,000,000
Hat Manufactories	8	200,000
Carriage Manufactories	61	1,000,000
Saddlery, Harness and Whip Manufactories	15	500,000
Leather Dressing Establishments	24	100,000
Animal Structures	24	1,000,000
Whip Manufactories	112	100,000
Manufactories of Leather and Leather Goods	200	1,000,000
Leather Manufactories	14	100,000
Leather Goods	100	1,000,000
Shoe Manufactories	100	1,000,000
Shoe and Hat Manufactories	100	1,000,000
Shoe Manufactories	100	1,000,000
Total	5587	\$7,924,760

An increase in the number of hands employed in five years, of two thousand four hundred and eight.

These totals are, no doubt, as accurate as it was possible to get such returns at the time they were collected, and a fair representation of what Newark factories and workshops were turning out in 1836, when everything was "booming" and apparently prosperous.

The following year, 1837, came the great business crash, which paralyzed every branch of industry, wiping out many of the weaker houses, and sadly crippling the largest establishments then in this town.

The manufacturing of shoes, which was one of the first industries started in Newark, kept abreast of the steady increase in population, giving at all times profitable employment to hundreds who lived in the town, besides to hundreds more whose homes were in the adjoining villages of Bloomfield, Belleville, Orange and Camp Town (now Irvington), and was both prosperous and profitable to the houses engaged in the shoe business until the crash of 1837. Other branches of manufacturing industries rallied after a few years of very hard times, not only regaining their former volume of business, but greatly increasing the same. The shoe business received at that time a staggering blow, which left it prostrate in Newark for nearly twenty years. It was revived by the energy of some of the houses who are now prospering, confining themselves to the manufacture of only first grade-articles, for which they find a ready market, with a healthy and steady increase in demand for this class of goods. The New England manufacturers, after 1837, took possession of the manufacture of shoes, and it has been kept there ever since, more especially the cheaper grades of goods.

The statistics of the United States census returns, taken in 1840 show a noticeable falling off in the total products of every branch of manufacturing industry carried on in Newark. There was a falling off in some of the branches of one-third, and in many others fully one-half. In the manufacturing of carriages, that in 1836 gave a gross amount of sales of \$1,002,000, in 1840 falls to \$738,969; jewelry from \$225,000 drops

to \$158,302, and so with many other articles that held prominent places among the industries of the town. The only exception is that of hats; they seem to have held their own. The sales of these foot up in 1840 within \$53,752 of the gross products in the most prosperous year up to that date; that was 1836. Furniture and cabinet, which in 1836 is rated at \$180,000, four years later appears from the figures to have fallen down to \$80,500 as the total amount of the business of that year. The whole amount of capital invested in manufacturing in Newark in 1840 was given at \$3,170,658, and the total products at \$5,350,558,—a falling off in four years of \$2,574,202.

The three years, from 1837 to 1840, might be justly termed the "Black Friday" of the manufacturing industries of Newark. All were hit alike, the rich as well as the poor. No man or corporation escaped from the depression and times that tried men's souls and made them feel the uncertain character of worldly goods. Men now living in Newark, who were then actively engaged in business, assure us that the hard times following the depression of 1837 were the most general and severe of anything before or since. The whole business of the town was carried on under a long credit system, and all suffered alike. It was not until six years after the crash that there were any marked signs of better times,—in 1843 and the following year, 1844,—that the manufacturing interests began to show signs of activity again. Even then shrewd business men moved slowly and cautiously in every new enterprise, and many of them were still staggering from the effects of their misfortunes of seven years' standing. But under this cautious policy and selling goods on shorter time, business improved each succeeding year, and in looking over the fragmentary returns of the United States census taken in 1850, the number of articles manufactured here were larger in numbers, and apparently the products, as a total, much higher than at any prior date,—with more capital and men employed. The data of totals given in this census cannot be made use of in way of comparison, from the fact that the territory now known as Union County was then a part of Essex, and the figures and articles produced are tabulated by counties. This, of course, would include Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, Springfield, etc., besides what now constitutes Essex Co., and consequently, for the sake of learning the growth in Newark proper, the statistics as compiled are useless. From 1840 until 1860 we can find nothing of a statistical or reliable character on which to base an estimate that would be accurate or in any sense reliable. The local city authorities seem to have made no effort between the dates named to get any statistical information to show the increase of manufacturing industries in the city of Newark. There is no doubt that in 1850 there was a very noticeable improvement, and from then until 1860, with a temporary check in 1857, the facts given below from the United States census of 1860 show beyond ques-

tion that Newark was destined to become prominent as a manufacturing centre. While these returns, or rather estimates of the products and labor, are not positively accurate, still they are near enough to indicate without doubt a large increase in the volume of business, a much larger number of different kinds of products manufactured, with better facilities for receiving raw materials, including coal, as well as more channels and more favorable rates for shipping manufactured goods.

The population, which in 1840, was 17,290, had increased in ten years, 1850, to 38,894, and in 1860 to 71,841,—doubling its population between 1840 and 1850, and nearly so between 1850 and 1860.

The increase in the industries was greatly in excess of the population. The number of workshops and factories that in 1836 was 163,—the most prosperous year up to and passing that date,—had in 1860 reached 730, with 34 more factories outside of the city lines, making a total for Essex County of 765 establishments, giving an increase of over 400 per cent. in twenty years.

The estimated capital invested in manufacturing industries in 1840 was \$3,170,658, and in 1860 it is given at \$13,819,605,—or an increase in twenty years of over 400 per cent. The total number of mechanics employed in 1840 was 5587, and in 1860 the number was 21,638, and the total product in 1836 of \$8,000,000 in round numbers was twenty years later more than three times that amount; it is estimated at \$25,098,000, and in the county of Essex to \$27,854,214.

Among the most noticeable increase in the individual industries (which may be seen in the following tables) between the dates named is jewelry,—that is, in 1836,—there were four establishments, employing one hundred men, giving an annual product of \$225,000, and in 1860 it numbered twenty-seven establishments, employing eight hundred and eight hands, yielding an annual product of \$1,525,000. The trunk and bag trade which in 1836 was in its infancy, employing only one hundred and six hands, and giving an annual product of \$90,000 in 1860 gave employment to nine hundred and forty-seven hands, with an annual product of \$982,500. Tanning and currying, which in 1836 employed one hundred and fifty men, with an annual product of \$899,200, twenty-four years later, in 1860, gave employment to one thousand and sixty-four hands, with an annual product of \$2,880,022.

The decade between 1860 and 1870 was an eventful one, bringing about many and important changes in the industries of Newark. The breaking out of the civil war suddenly cut off a market for many articles of manufactured goods which were made up expressly for the South. The check upon the sales, with the total loss of the outstanding debts, cramped and strained many of the then stanchest houses, who were forced from these causes to curtail, retire from business, or turn their capital and machinery from

ness. Thus, in 1860 there were employed in all the factories and workshops 21,638 hands, and in 1870 only 22,126,—a very small increase, considering that in 1860 the total products of the city are estimated at \$26,807,391 and in the county \$27,927,514. Ten years later, in 1870, the total products of the manufacturing industries of the city are estimated at \$48,133,303, and the total of the county, according to the United States census, is \$52,108,958. This shows an increase of manufactured products in ten years—that is, between 1860 and 1870—of nearly 100 per cent., while in the number of hands employed not more than 5 per cent. increase. But while the percentage of skilled labor is small, the average wages per day show a great improvement, for in 1860 the total amount of wages paid the 21,790 hands was \$6,117,952, while in 1870, with only 22,156 hands, there were paid in wages \$11,537,270, showing an increase in the average of skilled labor of about 85 per cent. The subjoined tables give a more accurate and comprehensive view of the diversity of industries in the city, and at the same time show at a glance the number of factories and shops classified, with the amount of capital, number of hands employed, the amount of wages paid for the year, and the total products of each class of goods, as well as the aggregate amount for the city and county. These tables are given for the purpose of giving this a completeness, as far as it goes, and, with the others of the same kind, afford a ready reference-book for manufacturing industries for those who desire such information.

In this itemized record from the United States census of 1860 the compilation became so bulky that only branches of trade where the products annually amounted to \$10,000 and upwards are included. This, of course, throws out a large number of the smaller shops and factories, which are accounted for in the totals, but, as stated, not included in the following tables. This is mentioned here because if any one takes the trouble to add up the columns of figures there would be a discrepancy, which is accounted for in the way and for the reason named.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Capital.	Wages.	Products.
Agricultural implements	2	38	\$22,700	\$40,800	\$61,800
Assessors and Tents	3	14	10,200	2,008	44,000
Bacon	1	72	30,000	25,000	150,000
Bearing and bone-putting	1	5	4,000	3,420	16,000
Broom-making	5	21	11,000	9,200	55,474
Bread-baking	20	1,218	122,500	719,192	1,500,000
Bread-making	1	8	600	4,000	10,000
" pastry	2	35	80,000	10,000	20,000
" pastry	6	50	22,500	18,100	67,000
" pastry	1	22	30,000	3,500	25,000
Press-fitting and finishing	6	46	25,000	25,000	78,500
" "	3	171	61,000	68,400	125,000
" "	5	42	120,000	20,724	222,714
Bread and other bakery	5	151	120,450	50,464	85,508
Breasts	5	37	35,000	24,444	57,000
Brooms	5	230	35,800	36,167	184,885
Carpet, rag	8	14	1,800	4,000	46,402

INDUSTRIES.	Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Capital.	Wages.	Products.
Carriages and sleds, all-iron	1	30	21,000	13,000	40,000
Carriages and wagons	29	460	195,000	280,000	756,805
Cement	1	31	30,000	20,000	60,534
Clothing, men's	35	825	580,800	363,172	1,648,388
Coal-oil, rectified	4	22	60,000	10,000	100,000
Coffee and spices, ground	1	10	40,000	7,500	85,800
Confecti-onary	5	29	11,000	15,000	70,000
Copperage	7	54	32,000	22,470	79,050
Copper, rolled	1	44	140,000	35,000	500,000
Cordage and twine	2	9	3,300	2,460	10,332
Cotton goods (not specified)	1	188	70,000	50,000	160,000
Cotton thread, twine and yarn	1	878	778,000	264,500	1,113,900
Cutlery	1	50	21,800	25,850	59,540
Drugs and chemicals	2	24	40,000	9,740	76,800
Edge-tools and axes	9	82	60,000	54,700	120,400
Emballing	1	195	300,000	88,114	898,325
Fancy articles	2	28	3,000	2,180	12,500
Fertilizers	2	161	115,000	96,240	380,000
Fibers	1	39	38,100	26,900	50,600
Fire-arms, small arms	1	50	40,000	35,000	50,000
Flouring mill products	7	61	360,800	20,210	991,875
Frames, mirrors and pictures	2	26	10,000	8,500	22,000
Furniture	15	211	218,750	104,000	281,410
Gas	2	79	700,000	63,800	375,200
Glass, stained	3	27	72,000	22,064	65,900
Globes, celestial and terrestrial	1	7	50,000	3,750	10,000
Gloves	3	50	87,000	29,000	110,000
Gold and silver, reduced, etc.	1	45	61,000	21,000	30,000
Hair-dressing	1	96	10,000	19,812	35,440
Hardware	57	973	800,200	342,493	1,225,310
" saddlery	50	609	347,000	323,637	721,460
Hat materials	6	148	102,000	51,802	162,750
Hats and caps	50	2,753	541,850	1,404,754	4,970,570
Heating apparatus	1	30	7,000	6,656	28,000
Hoop-skirts and corsets	3	27	3,250	5,300	19,000
Hosiery	1	162	70,000	10,000	30,000
Hubs and wagon material	7	36	110,000	50,600	150,000
Ice-cream and claret	3	70	90,200	20,000	221,900
Isk, printing	1	12	30,000	6,000	30,000
Instruments, professional, etc.	1	8	4,500	7,500	12,000
Iron, rolled and forged	1	17	14,000	7,000	10,000
" castings	19	494	530,000	278,650	757,627
Japaned-ware	2	34	50,400	17,500	67,500
Jewelry	32	1,182	1,564,900	770,955	2,822,820
Lamps and lanterns	2	34	33,000	23,900	52,000
Lapidary work	3	35	8,000	15,600	33,000
Laundry	1	10	8,000	4,900	12,000
Leather, tanned	25	188	994,287	304,404	2,736,471
" curried	21	210	524,400	200,000	2,662,250
" mosses, tanned, etc.	5	117	199,500	82,500	255,449
" patent and steel	15	285	548,000	188,400	2,738,941
Lime	2	37	50,000	29,219	80,000
Liquors, malt	26	362	2,274,800	240,844	2,587,795
Lumber, planed	4	30	161,500	19,280	200,452
" sawed	5	31	127,500	18,200	124,000
Machinery (not specified)	20	399	461,850	230,749	610,048
" cotton and woolen	2	52	80,000	28,000	100,000
Machinery engines and boilers	7	369	601,000	230,615	600,000
Malt	1	14	150,000	13,000	164,000
Marble and stone work	1	82	41,800	45,429	110,150
" unspecified	2	29	15,000	19,000	34,000
Marble and stone tombes	2	29	15,000	19,000	34,000
Masonry, brick and stone	10	160	43,500	102,052	259,794

INDUSTRIES	Establish- ments	Value of Goods Produced	Capital	Wages	Profits
Mineral and soda waters	1	25	25,000	1,500	75,000
Musical instruments, pa- nicles	1	50	1,000	75,000	154,500
Oil, lubricating	1	1	200	200	20,000
" floorcloths	1	1	1,000	25,000	12,000
Paints	1	200	1,000,000	130,000	600,000
Paper	1	47	125,000	21,307	110,100
Patterns and models	1	10	1,000	7,000	1,000
Plaster and plaster-work	1	37	40,250	10,000	30,000
Printed ware	1	14	100,000	30,000	200,000
Printing of clothes	1	10	20,000	10,000	212,500
" newspaper	1	100	100,000	80,100	100,000
" Job	1	12	11,000	4,140	21,000
Rodding materials	1	10	4,000	2,850	15,000
Saddlery and harness	1	80	181,000	507,100	1,324,778
Sand and smelter paper	1	1	3,000	1,200	10,000
Sash, doors and blinds	15	190	100,000	418,800	708,108
Saws	1	10	1,000	8,100	30,000
Series and features	1	10	3,200	5,700	1,000
Ship building and repair	1	10	12,800	10,000	30,000
Silk goods (imported)	1	1	1,000	3,500	17,000
" sewing and twist	1	214	101,000	9,000	20,000
Silver-ware	1	1	30,000	100,000	100,430
Soup and candles	1	22	10,000	8,100	10,000
Steel, cast	1	1	100,000	25,000	175,000
" springs	1	10	170,000	60,000	200,000
Stone and earthen-ware	1	32	15,000	10,000	48,000
Tin, copper and sheet-iron	1	1	110,750	62,470	182,775
Tobacco and cigars	1	10	10,000	47,850	350,800
" cigars	1	10	100,000	60,000	244,170
Trunks, valises and satchels	1	1,000	757,400	771,150	3,793,000
Upholstery	1	1	8,300	7,750	10,000
Varnish	1	1	100,000	30,000	602,410
Watches	1	1	50,000	50,000	82,000
Ware	1	1	10,000	10,000	60,000
" work	1	1	10,000	21,000	75,000
Wool, fitted and mixed	1	1	10,700	12,280	42,000
Woolen goods	1	1	100,000	117,000	835,000

In looking over the figures in the table given above, taken from the Ninth United States census, and comparing them with the results of the census of 1880 of the manufacturing industries, it will be found that in the main they are correct, with an over rather than an under estimate of the amount of capital employed and the gross products of the year's business. There are among the industries many small errors and a few flagrant ones, such as that classified under the heading of leather, which includes tanning and currying of hides, skins and patent-leather. In the above table, taken in 1870, there are enumerated 66 leather establishments in this city. This is a mistake, for the last census returns of 1880, taken ten years later, include every leather establishment in the city, and the number is thirty-nine, and at no period of the history of Newark has the number been greater. There is also an evident inaccuracy in the amount of capital employed and the total products of leather in the returns of 1870. It is probable that the total products of Essex County of manufactured goods in 1870 was not more than \$50,000,000, instead of \$52,108,958, as reported by the census of that year.

In 1872 the Board of Trade in Newark published what purported to be a statistical census of the manufactured industries of the city. In this report is included the sales of provisions, groceries, dry-goods, and all other domestic commodities used in house-keeping, which, as a matter of course, would not properly belong to, or be included in a work of this kind. The report referred to was published under the auspices of the Board of Trade, with no purpose or intention to mislead, for their report is head-lined "Trade and Manufactures of Newark." It, however, gave the impression that the amount of capital invested and the total sales of manufactured goods in the city of Newark were twenty million dollars more than the facts would warrant at that time. The reason that this is mentioned is to correct an error, for the totals from this report have been copied in other publications without any explanation, and quoted as correct data as to the extent and magnitude of the manufacturing industries of Newark on Jan. 1, 1872, giving the total products of the sales of manufactured goods and wares at \$72,879,036, while the United States census returns taken one year before makes the product of the whole county of Essex at \$52,108,958. The report of 1872 is not and was not intended by its authors to represent the manufactured products only, for, as stated before, the sales of dry-goods, groceries, etc., are enumerated, and swell the footings from \$52,000,000 to \$72,000,000; and since the publication of the latter, in 1872, they have been frequently quoted as the products of the manufactured industries, which they did not represent at the time they were compiled, nor do they approximate in the whole or the individual features of the leading branches of manufacturing industries then or now.

In 1860 Newark ranked seventh in manufacturing products. There were then ahead of her New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and St. Louis. In 1870 Newark dropped down two steps, Pittsburg and Chicago leading her both in capital and in products—as may be seen by the following list of names of the cities and their annual products in importance as placed:

1860	Product.	1870	Product.
New York	\$1,470,000,000	New York	\$2,000,000,000
Philadelphia	1,170,000,000	Pittsburg	122,000,000
Cincinnati	46,995,000	St. Louis	108,800,000
Boston	37,081,808	Boston	101,000,000
Brooklyn	34,241,500	Chicago	62,000,000
St. Louis	27,610,070	Pittsburg	82,700,000
Newark	20,563,379	Brooklyn	69,000,000
Pittsburg	20,563,379	Brooklyn	69,000,000
Chicago	1,000,000	Newark	48,000,000

Taking the population of each of the cities named as a basis for capital and product, per capita, then Newark would rank *fifth*, as may be seen by the following table, compiled from the United States census of 1870.

1870.	Products.	Population.
Pittsburg	\$80,700,000	86,076
Philadelphia	100,000,000	674,022
St. Louis	108,800,000	111,504
Boston	111,381,000	200,506

Year	Population	Manufactures
1850	10,000	1,000,000
1860	15,000	2,000,000
1870	20,000	3,000,000
1880	25,000	4,000,000

Table. In the ten years from 1860 to 1870, St. Louis and Chicago made the most rapid advances in manufacturing industries, the former increasing her products in ten years nearly six hundred per cent., and the latter somewhat less, while New York, Philadelphia and Newark kept about the same ratio of increase. It will be seen by the foregoing figures that the city of Newark in 1870 held the eighth place among the great manufacturing centres.

The factories and workshops in Newark were run to their fullest capacity for the first two years of the past decade, and many new branches of industries were organized and started in the city. Everything was flourishing and prosperous until the close of the year 1872, when there came a noticeable falling off in all branches of our industries. This falling off was looked upon at first as short-lived and temporary. In this the shrewdest men were disappointed. The hard and depressing times that appeared in a mild form in the fall of 1872 increased in severity each succeeding year, for the term of six dreary years, extending its dismal and discouraging influence to almost every branch of productive as well as our industrial interests. These years of depression and lack of trade were burdensome, and weighed heavily on the business men, who labored incessantly to avert what appeared at times likely to result in general disaster to the industries of Newark.

It was not until the fall of 1878 that there were any apparent signs of better times. The fall of the year named brought marked indications of a revival of business. Manufacturers even then were cautious and chary in purchasing raw materials, fearing that this was but a temporary "spurt," that would be chilled off by the frosty weather. In this they were favorably disappointed, and what seemed at first to be only transient relief, improved in briskness and a steady increased demand for manufactured goods, all through the years 1879 and 1880. In the fall of 1875 the State Centennial Commission made a thorough canvass of the manufacturers of the city, with an urgent appeal that each should make an exhibition of their goods the following year at the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia. It is to be regretted that more of Newark's manufacturers could not, or did not, avail themselves of this rare opportunity to show to the world the quality and quantity of goods that are manufactured in this city. Those who made an exhibition at the Centennial have been long since compensated for the outlay and time spent. Goods manufactured in Newark are now shipped to all the principal markets of the world and in open competition with the same class of goods manufactured in England, France, and Germany. The reputation of Newark goods are so well known, and valued so highly, that during the

year 1880 leather tanned in Newark was shipped to Berlin to enclose a state carriage for the Emperor William of Germany. Another manufacturer gives the information that a single morning's mail often brings him orders for his goods from Germany, England, Cuba, South America and Mexico, besides points in our country. In an article of this sort, giving a brief outline of the growth of Newark's manufacturing industries, it would be a neglect indeed if no mention was made of the good results that grew out of the opening of the Industrial Institute of Newark, in 1872. The great variety, as well as the superior quality, of articles made here, and exhibited then, was a surprise as well as a great pleasure to our citizens, who then realized for the first time the multiplicity of sorts of goods that were manufactured in Newark, and the superior skill and fine workmanship of the mechanics of Newark. This exhibition played an important part in showing to people from all parts the character and quality of goods made here; and the association of business men who organized and successfully carried out the project deserved great credit for so laudable an undertaking; and it is to be hoped that at some future date a similar exhibition will be held in this city.

The fragmentary scraps of information, which have been gathered and classified, bearing upon the growth of the manufacturing industries of Newark since the beginning of the present century show that, with a few exceptions, the industries have maintained a healthy and uniform growth, increasing in each successive decade, abreast of the increase in population, and the facilities for receiving and shipping goods. The manufacturing of carriages—once a prosperous branch of industry in Newark—is one of the exceptions referred to, for of late years it has not maintained the position that age and long experience would seem to warrant. The cheap and indifferent work of Eastern and Western manufacturers seems to have lessened the demand for the best quality of carriages, the making of which Newark has always been justly noted for, in the past as well as the present time.

The manufacturing of jewelry was commenced in this city in the early part of the present century by Epaphras Hinsdale, with a small capital and only half a dozen of hands employed. In 1836 there were four jewelry establishments in Newark, employing one hundred men and having an annual product of \$225,060. This branch of industry has from the start improved steadily, and in 1880, three-quarters of a century after Mr. Hinsdale began business here, there had grown up seventy-two establishments, with a capital of \$2,501,899, employing two thousand five hundred and thirty-five hands, paying in wages \$1,091,016, giving an annual product of \$4,032,827, and if we add to this the product of gold and silver refining and smelting, we have the enormous amount of annual productions of \$13,427,427.

The leather business—that is, tanning and currying

of hides and skins has a history similar to tanning, and is now the largest single interest that is carried on in Newark. In 1830 there were thirteen tanneries in Newark having a capital of \$8,000, employing 103 men, manufacturing leather to the amount of \$303,000. In 1880 there were 39 establishments engaged in tanning and currying hides and skins, with a capital of \$3,518,583, employing 2661 hands, paying annually in wages \$1,413,712, and yielding a yearly product of \$8,682,392. The prices of leather are taken from the 1st of May, 1879, to the 1st of May, 1880, when prices ranged lower than for years before; but if the sales were taken from the prices of the fall of 1880, the total products would foot up \$1,700,000 more, making the value of leather \$10,382,392, which would be a correct and accurate estimate of the leather industry of Newark for the year just closed. We are convinced that the United States census return for leather, taken in 1870, was incorrect in all its features. The number of establishments are given at 66, while ten years later, there are only 39, and at no period have there been a larger number. The capital is given at \$2,266,187, employing only 1100 men, and yet the product of sales is recorded at \$8,604,181. From this it will be seen that in 1870, with 1,252,396 less capital, employing less than half the number of men, the products are given at only \$78,211 less than the returns of 1880—or rather of 1879. We have submitted these figures to some of our best leather manufacturers, and they assure us that the returns of 1870 would not be classed as good guessing.

The manufacturing of hats is one of the industries started at an early period in Newark, and one that has maintained its position in the foremost ranks of our profitable industries. In 1830 there were nine hat factories, with a capital of \$106,000, employing 487 hands and yielding an annual product of \$551,700. There are now in Newark proper 35 hat factories, with a capital of \$691,300, employing 2955 hands, paying in wages \$867,025, and giving a product in manufactured goods of \$2,262,894, including Orange, and this amount will be more than doubled in all its parts.

The manufacturing of boots and shoes, that was the first and leading industry in Newark, at which two-thirds of the inhabitants of the town were employed in the beginning of the present century, has not kept pace with, nor has it held its position with, some of the branches started later in our history. In 1830 there were eighteen shoe factories, with a capital of \$300,000, employing one thousand and seventy-five hands, and giving an annual product of \$697,450. In 1880, fifty years later, there were only sixteen wholesale manufacturers of boots and shoes, with a capital of \$411,975, employing fifteen hundred and thirty-five hands, paying in wages \$675,984, and yielding in manufactured goods \$1,886,504.

The manufacturing of trunks was begun here early in the present century, but made slow progress until

1840. It is now among the leading industries of Newark, and was made so by the men who are now actively engaged in the business. There were in 1880 thirteen trunk and bag factories with a working capital of \$811,800, employing one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven hands, paying \$570,552 in wages, and giving a yearly product of \$2,138,923.

Saddlery harness is another important and large interest in this city. In the early statistical returns which were taken of the industries of the city, saddlery hardware and harness were classed together, so that there is no means now of getting the exact figures for either. In 1880 there were thirty-four saddlery hardware establishments in Newark, with a total capital of \$700,200, employing one thousand two hundred and seventeen hands, paying in wages \$410,636, producing annually \$1,496,008 of manufactured goods. There were thirty-six harness manufacturers, with a capital of \$494,375, giving work to eight hundred and thirty-three hands, paying in wages \$272,793, and making goods to the amount of \$1,197,204 each year.

The manufacture of malt liquors is a large and growing interest in Newark. In 1830 there were only two breweries in the town, either of which would be considered very small concerns when compared with the mammoth establishments now in successful operation in Newark. There were in 1880 twenty-six breweries and one malt-house in this city, with a capital of over \$2,592,300, employing five hundred and thirty-six men, paying from in wages \$429,800, and manufacturing 601,161 barrels of beer and ale, and those, with other salubrious products, making a gross annual total of \$4,508,707. In 1870 the total product of malt liquors is given at \$2,587,706, showing by these figures that with the increase in population, the consumption of malt liquors has kept far in advance of the population. In 1880 there was more than double the quantity manufactured in Newark than there was ten years before, and many of the larger establishments are increasing their facilities, and during the next ten years the increase will be much larger than during the past ten.

In 1870 beer sold for an average of ten dollars per barrel, while now the same quality of article is sold for \$7.50 per barrel, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy in the total products then and now.

The manufacture of men's clothing is an important interest in Newark, and while it has not increased in the same ratio that some other branches have, still it makes a considerable showing. There was in 1880 invested in the manufacturing of clothing a capital of \$475,619, employing 1458 hands, to whom is paid in wages \$472,947, and producing annually \$2,055,108, twice and a half as much as the products were fifty years ago, when the South was the principal market for clothing manufactured in Newark up to the time of the breaking out of the civil war. Cotton, thread, woolen and silk goods come well to the front among our prominent industries. There is a capital of

\$1,460,000 invested in these branches, employing 1861 hands, paying wages amounting to \$565,940, and giving an annual product of \$2,212,250. Among the new industries which have been started here during the last few years, and which are prosperous, may be named five establishments, manufacturing various forms of celluloid; also sewing-machines, manufacture of fine grades of steel, clocks and corsets. Each of these industries employ a large number of hands, producing annually millions of dollars.

This brief sketch and summary of a few of the more prominent industries of Newark naturally suggests the question, have Newark industries gone backward or forward during the last decade? We are glad to say that, notwithstanding the six dull years, the advancement bears marks of a steady and healthy growth that has been characteristic of Newark since the beginning of the present century.

The number of hands employed, according to the census returns of 1870, are given as twenty thousand four hundred and two, and now the maximum returns show that there are employed in all branches forty-one thousand five hundred and ten, an increase of one hundred per cent. in the busy season, and the minimum number in slack times is twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. The total sum paid in wages in 1870 was estimated at \$10,638,352, and in 1880 this is increased to \$14,748,388. The total amount of manufactured products returned in 1870, at the close of six or eight years of prosperous trade with every branch of industry active, is estimated for the city at \$48,133,302, and for the county, including all the township industries, is \$52,103,958. The total products of manufactured goods for the city of Newark in 1880 reached the enormous sum of \$66,985,766, a net increase in ten years of \$18,852,464. This is a creditable showing for Newark as a manufacturing city, one that every citizen may with good reason feel proud of, not only in the immense total of manufactured products, but it indicates a healthy, vigorous growth, that is destined to reach before the close of the present century an aggregate of products in round numbers of \$100,000,000.

The following tabulated statement, with the industries classified, gives accurately the number of establishments of each industry, the capital invested, the hands employed, the amount of wages paid, and total products of each branch. These will be useful as a matter of future reference,—

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS IN NEWARK, 1880.

Accessories of machinery	1	Clothing, women's	5
Acres and hatches	1	Cigars and tobacco	62
Bakers	84	Clothes	3
Bear-keepers	65	Cupboard-makers	1
Bottling	18	Cupboards and wagons	12
Broom-makers	1	Curtain-makers	15
Brush-makers	6	Cupboard manufacturing	1
Blacksmiths	45	Celluloid-workers	4
Boats and shoes (custom)	1	Cutlery	4
" " (wholesale)	13	Chemicals	10
Brushes	8	Clocks	1
Butcher-shops	1	Carpenter-work	8
Butcher-houses	1	Caskets	1
Butchering and meat packers	15	Coffins	1
Cutting shoes	45	Dyeing and cleaning	2

Bugs and extracts	1	Potteries	6
Rubber, oil and enamel goods	6	Printed frames	7
Engines	12	Phases	1
Edge-tools	17	Prize cases	1
Boys etc	3	Photographers	11
Bow and箭矢	1	Boilers	25
Brass metals	16	Patterns and models	5
Files and rasps	4	Ornamental plasterers	2
Furniture	26	Gold and silver retailers	4
Floury seaps	3	Refrigerators	1
Gas-motors	1	Rails	3
Glass, bent and stained	1	Sash and blinds	12
Hammers	30	Shoe-makers	1
Hot-chests	2	School-supplies	2
Hardware	1	Shoe-workers	1
Hats, caps etc	25	Sewing-machines	1
Horse-dish	2	Sewing-machine repairers	6
Huts, spokes, etc	2	Spring	3
Iron-makers	2	Saddlery hardware	14
Iron bands	9	Silk	1
Jewelry	72	Saw-handles	1
Knifing-wood	13	Scales	1
Laces	1	Smelting and refining	2
Lamps and lanterns	4	Saw mills	5
Leaves	12	Small castings	3
Lithographs	6	Shirts and underwear	11
Lime and cement	6	Trunks and bags	13
Leather, tanned and curried	33	Trunk hardware	1
Marble and stone cutting	16	Trunks etc	3
Manifold water	3	Undertakers and caskets	8
Machinery	13	Varnishes	16
Malt	1	Wood-turners	7
Malt-houses	25	Wooden and cotton goods	2
Printers	41	Silk mills	1
supplies	5	Miscellaneous	36
Paper and wooden boxes	9		
Printing, book and job	16	Total	1,291
newspapers	8		

The following is a list of the different branches of manufacturing industries of Newark for 1880, with the amount of capital and number of persons employed, wages paid, and total annual value of products:

NAME OF BUSINESS	Amount of Capital Employed	No. of Hands	Total Amount of Wages Paid	Total Value of Products
Awnings, tents and sails	\$2,190	34	\$5,890	\$24,090
Agricultural implements	2,230	2	1,452	4,093
Bakers products	17,260	391	127,211	983,393
Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing	20,925	93	36,336	106,458
Custom hardware shops	29,880	111	42,224	131,984
Brass f'n'd steel brassware	135,300	357	94,660	273,710
Brushes	14,875	197	24,668	78,692
Buttons	365,700	1,426	274,110	680,880
Brooms	223,150	2,016	164,416	1,410,674
Boats and shoes, wholesale	411,075	1,485	575,984	1,860,504
Carriages and wagons	281,200	192	127,704	496,073
Carpet-weavers	2,185	5	1,172	7,700
Cord shoes	97,000	324	61,000	66,350
Clothing, men's	439,416	1,438	472,947	2,077,698
Clothing, women's	21,670	77	19,227	60,390
Coffee and spices	30,000	19	11,301	77,784
Coffins	32,000	178	89,190	163,370
Cupboard-makers	1,600	7	7,114	11,415
Chemicals	1,570,000	463	190,100	1,354,619
Cutlery	1,200,000	759	240,408	1,231,840
Caskets	160,800	628	113,608	373,443
Cigars and tobacco	155,770	367	87,367	512,242
Clothes etc	300,000	38	29,880	93,500
Cotton, w'd and silk goods	1,400,000	1,800	963,500	2,234,250
Drugs and extracts	15,000	25	8,216	31,000
Dyeing and cleaning	1,300	8	2,000	5,600
Edge tools, hand and axes	217,111	185	185,442	515,775
Embossing	70,400	134	43,555	90,745
Furniture	475,000	280	245,000	1,400,000
Fancy metal goods	272,000	704	275,000	582,740
Lithographs	280,100	291	76,440	2,103
Files and rasps	50,000	228	74,170	109,115
Flour	25,200	40	10,250	49,610
Flour and grain	1,000,000	25	12,288	19,000
Gas	1,000,000	104	62,412	464,467
Glass, bent and stained	33,000	44	16,800	64,693
Gold, silver and metal re-working	212,000	342	170,100	8,794,690
Hair	80	61	61,000	61,000
Hat	691,000	2,095	861,145	9,446,380
Harness	194,300	886	272,793	1,167,204
Hats, spokes and shafts	123,475	114	90,800	263,606
Hardware	170,000	213	72,904	318,806
Hat-shops	7	7	19,000	25,000
Iron and steel	950,125	629	188,433	1,014,023

NAME OF BUSINESS.	Amount of Capital Employed.	N. of Halls.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.	Total Amount of Receipts.
Inks and mottilage	25	27	380	1,000.00
Jewelry	2,500,000	2,535	1,000,000	4,632,825
Knitting and	14,000	7	16	1,000.00
Lapdashes	1,000	7	16	1,000.00
Leaves and curtains	1,000	48	1,000	50,000.00
Lumber and saw mills	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	134,780
Leather, patent and canvas shoe, harness and harness accessories	500,000	6,601	1,400,000	10,432,095
Machine tools	2,000,000	1,250	200,000	1,651,775
Malt and malt liquors	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Marble and stone cutting	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Mineral waters	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Lime, cement and lime	21,000,000	21,000	21,000,000	11,000,000.00
Ornamental plastics	1,500,000	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000.00
Painting	21,000,000	21,000	21,000,000	308,150
Photography	11,000	11	1,000	41,250
Printing, book, job, and bookbinding	12,000,000	12,000	12,000,000	1,000,000.00
Printing, newspapers	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Printing machines	2,000,000	2,000	2,000,000	1,002,740
Railroads and roads	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	12,037
Rambling	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	100,200
Rambling frames	18,500	18	11,156	4,000
Rambling ware	38,000	71	38,000	53,750
Rambling and rambling	38,000	1	38,000	339,450
Rambling, oil and rambling	11,000	11	11,000	1,000,000
Rambling	1,000	19	5,812	1,000,000
Rash, binds and rashes	2,000,000	2,000	2,000,000	300,000
Saws	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	152,500
Soap and tallow	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	14,000
Small articles	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
School supplies	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	18,200
Sausages	78,000	78	27,100	1,000,000
Shirts and underwear	174,000	174	164,410	407,400
Slough to ground and ground	2,000,000	2,000	2,000,000	1,000,000.00
Small articles	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	274,500
Saildies, hardware	700,200	1,217	77,402	1,000,000
Trenches, large and frames	1,000,000	1,007	570,522	1,000,000
Ten and run	210,700	210	118,916	515,930
Underclothes and unders	650	6	1,238	6,401
V. of	200,000	20	52,302	500,000
V. of	6,350	25	5,200	1,000,000
Other branches below				
Large checks, United Fruit and planters	110,200	148	59,100	140,000
Miscellaneous	210,000	210	70,002	1,000,000
Total	21,000,000	21,000	21,000,000	21,000,000

Taking the maximum number of hands employed in manufacturing in Newark as 41,519, classed as follows :

Average number of non-chape chaplains	7.5
Average number of W. main chape chaplains	8.0
Average number of children's chape chaplains	7.5

There are some interesting and instructive facts, which it may be well to mention here, bearing upon labor and wages. One of these is the large percentage of time lost during the working days of each year. A close and thorough investigation of the subject shows that, including the six legal holidays, mechanics are absent from work on an average from twenty-four to twenty-six days in each year—a loss to each mechanic of about fifty dollars in round numbers. The nearest that can be figured on the compensation for skilled labor averages about \$2.13 for ten hours' work, and \$1.37 for unskilled labor, one dollar per day for women and girls, and fifty cents for youths and children. In some of the branches of industries the average for skilled labor is much higher; but these figures are based on the whole. In 1830 the population of Newark, including Clinton Township, was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-three. The population in 1880, not including Clinton, was one hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred.

The tonnage of the Passaic River, with her 19,027 vessels of all descriptions sailing to and from Newark, reached in 1880, 900,000 tons, and that of the rail-

roads and what is wagoned over the plank road will reach 650,000, making a total of 1,550,000 tons a year. There are now in active use in the different manufacturing establishments in Newark 376 steam-engines and 489 boilers, representing a horse-power of 12,449.

In 1880 there were 343,549 hides tanned and curried and 1,618,698 skins dressed and prepared for use. In doing this there is 10,083 tons of oak-bark, 10,922 tons of hemlock-bark and 945 tons of sumac used in the process of tanning.

During the year 1880 there were manufactured in Newark 32,452 pairs of fine boots and 1,164,080 pairs of shoes, principally of the finer grades, for which Newark manufacturers have attained a good reputation.

There was consumed in Newark and the immediate suburbs during the year 1880, 369,208 tons of anthracite and 28,236 tons of bituminous coal for manufacturing and domestic purposes. The former costs, delivered here, \$3.77 per ton, and the latter \$5.23, making the total sum expended for coal in one year \$1,542,588. In 1863 there were 163 establishments, factories and work-shops, embracing all the manufacturing industries of Newark, and in 1880 there were 1291. In 1836 there were \$3,170,658 of capital invested; in 1880 \$31,055,565. Then there were 5587 hands employed, and everything was made by hand, and in 1880, there were 41,510 hands employed and the average price for skilled labor was one hundred per cent. more than it was then. In 1836 the aggregate product of all descriptions of manufactured goods amounted to \$7,924,760; and in 1880 the total products reached the immense sum of \$66,958,766 annually.

In this brief sketch of the rise and progress of manufacturing industries of Newark, it has been the endeavor to make it concise, accurate and comprehensive.

The location and geographical position of this city for manufacturing purposes, as well as for a place of residence either for the rich or poor, is unequaled. The undulating surface affords means for thorough drainage. The wide extent of territory within the corporate limits, and comparatively low prices of building lots, give ample facilities for building small houses for occupancy by mechanics and those of moderate means. The ease, frequency and low rates of fare on the five steam railroads between Newark and New York, afford superior accommodations for the thousands who travel daily either for business or pleasure.

These advantages, coupled with those resulting from the broad streets, with numerous roomy parks in the heart of the city,—three parks handsomely decorated with majestic and graceful trees,—which make the city picturesque, healthy and attractive. These are features that Newark may justly feel proud of and be thankful, and that are long Newark will have the Orange Mountains for her western boundary.

Pioneer Application of Steam-Power in Newark Manufactories.—The earlier manufactories which made use of power in driving machinery used either animals or water as a motor. Some of the older inhabitants of Newark remember the blower in the iron foundry of Mr. Jacob Alyea, on Market Street, which was propelled by ox-power. The first blower in Newark for iron-smelting purposes was introduced by Alexander Connison. It was set up either in "Meeker's" foundry, on Clay Street, or in the shop of A. W. Kinney. It was soon broken, and Connison believed that it was the result of malice on the part of persons who had previously denied its practicability. Connison afterward successfully used a blower driven by power in his foundry on New Street.

In Meeker's foundry, subsequently, two large cylinder bellows were driven by water-power.

For the introduction of steam-power in Newark we are obliged to rely upon tradition and the memory of individuals. Mr. Richard L. Hedenburg says: "I served an apprenticeship with my brother, John C. Hedenburg. When I came of age I went to Troy, N. Y., and remained there about two years, and returned to Newark in 1829, and learned that my brother had been using a small rotary steam-engine in turning axles. From some cause he had abandoned the use of the rotary engine, and had substituted, at the time above mentioned, a horizontal engine. The engine was set up and operated by Levi Bissel. His shop and wareroom was on the northerly side of Mechanic Street, and corner of Broad Street. He was afterward (1835) at the 'Hedenburg Works,' adjoining the inclined plane of the Morris Canal."

Isaac B. Lee put the machinery in the works at the inclined plane in 1835.

A. W. Kinney built the works at the inclined plane, and employed John Clark to build carriages therein.

The Franklin Factory was built under the direction of Mr. A. W. Kinney, and Lee was the millwright. This mill was afterward rebuilt by Mr. Amos H. Searfoss.

The Washington Factory was at one time in possession of J. C. Hedenburg, who exchanged it with A. W. Kinney for the "works" at the inclined plane.

Isaac B. Lee, from 1832 to 1836, erected a number of mills or factories, notably for the mill of A. W. Kinney, at Newark; for Dunand, at Irvington; Johnson's mill, now Oak's mill, at Bloomfield; Belcher's mill, at Irvington; the cement and plaster mills of Tompkins & Hedden, now Newark Lime and Cement Company.

In 1836 Mr. Lee sent his foreman, Amos H. Searfoss, to construct the inclined plane extending from the docks of Tompkins & Hedden to the crest of the hill, where their kilns were placed. This work was

completed, and the first car was, on July 3, 1836, drawn up. It contained Mr. Searfoss, Mr. Tompkins and his daughter. The limestone and coal used by Tompkins & Hedden had previously been carted by teams, under the charge of John Banyan, from the docks to the kilns.

In the same year Mr. Searfoss set up their mill for the manufacture of calcined plaster. He also urged upon the firm the importance and advantages to be derived from the manufacture of hydraulic cement. They (J. E. Tompkins & Hedden) did not know any part of the process of manufacturing cement, nor did they know where the rock could be procured. They learned, however, from Mr. Searfoss, that a quarry of it was on the farm of Amos Hixon, in Warren County, N. J.; that Mr. Bangs, an engineer in the construction of the Morris Canal, had satisfactorily tested it, and used large quantities of it upon the canal-locks. At this juncture a quarry of cement rock was discovered at Whitesport, in Ulster County, N. Y. Tompkins & Hedden bought a quarry there, and placed a man in charge. They alleged, however, that the best quality of their rock was sold in Blaincheck, while they received the refuse. Mr. Searfoss erected the mills for grinding the cement, and Messrs. Tompkins & Hedden secured a contract for the cement used on the Croton aqueduct of New York.

CHAPTER XLV.

INDUSTRIES OF NEWARK.

(Continued.)

Pioneer Tanners, Etc.—A few years subsequent to the settlement of Newark there appears to have been some trade here in timber and "pipe staves." The town records of 1670 show that the town prohibited "the making use of or selling any timber for pipe staves or headings, except for the town," under the penalty of the transgressors losing all their labor. At the outset nearly all trades and callings necessary to the convenience and comfort of the community were represented. There was a millwright,—our ancient friend, Samuel Swaine, the father of pretty Elizabeth. He built the first corn mill, or rather superintended its erection, for the whole town had a hand in putting it up. It stood on Mill Brook, a short distance from what is now known as the Stone Bridge. Samuel Whitehead was the first shoemaker in Newark. Hither he came from Elizabeth. Weaving was followed by Benjamin Baldwin. There was a turner in the person of John Ward, nephew of the venerable Deacon Lawrence Ward; a pair of tanners, Hans Albers and Hugh Roberts; a "merchant" (also a preacher), Patrick Falconer; a builder, Humphrey Nichols, who, in 1728, was paid by the town ten shil-

¹ By Daniel T. Clark, Esq.

lings and six pence "for making the gallows and setting them up and was also employed in erecting the first structure of Trinity Church and in repairing the county court-house and building "a new church builder," David Ogden; and a combined school-master, lawyer and town attorney, John Catlin. In 1666 the first tannery was established "at the swamp or watering-place." It is recorded, also, that Newark was some time for its excellent quality of freestone, a variety of which was first worked in 1744. It long continued to be an article of export. But it was nearly half a century later than 1759 before the real foundation of Newark's industrial greatness was laid.

As early as 1676 leather was made in Newark, as is shown by the following extract from the town records, meeting of June 5, 1676:

"There is received from Thomas Crane, tanner, a sum of money for the leather he has made for the town."

The following September two "Sealers" were chosen, John Curtis and John Baldwin, "sen'r." Twenty-two years later a tannery was regularly established "at the Watering-Place." The proceedings of the meeting held April 19, 1698, containing the following:

"There is received from Thomas Crane, tanner, a sum of money for the leather he has made for the town."

Mr. Crane, as cited above, was not the only tanner in the town at this period. Hans Albers and Hugh Roberts were also tanners.

From a piece of woodland owned by Deacon Isaac Alling, situated about a mile west of the present court-house, there arose from a number of springs a stream of water. According to the maps before us, it trickled down over High Street, along Market, until it reached Washington, which street it crossed diagonally and then ran in an oblique southerly course until it reached the swamps south of Broad Street. The portion running from High Street to Washington Street was known, in common with other parts, as "the watering-place for cattle." Here it was that the tanners congregated. The second tannery established after Azariah Crane's was, according to tradition, by one of the Johnson family. Then there was a Cumming, a Baldwin, a Combs and a Curry. About the year 1780, Moses N. Combs began tanning.

A few years later Samuel Curry was established in the same business, and still later there were also engaged in the leather-making trade Col. Nathaniel Beech, David Campfield and Josephus Koon. Long after the war the same industry was followed by Israel Curry, Ira Vuth, David Nichols, Eliphalet Johnson, James Black and a few others. This was from 1803 to about 1812. During the eight years or so following, the leading leather men of Newark were David Nich-

ols & Son, Moses Smith, Peter Miller, James A. John Cunningham, Alexander N. Dougherty, Oliver Wade, Charles T. Shippen, William G. Harrison, John D. Baldwin & Henderson, James H. Robinson, C. J. Fowler, Hugh Cumack, John Hartshorne, Ebenezer Condit, Stephen Howell, Conrad Teese and Joseph A. Halsey. But, to return to the period just following the war of the Revolution, careful research fails to discover that those especially flourishing "manufactories" which excited Dr. McWhorter's admiration extended beyond considerable cider-making, as of old, some tanning, some currying, some weaving, and, perhaps, a little shoemaking more than the local population required. Soon, however, tanning here became a trade of some importance. The manufacture of leather was quickly followed by the manufacture of shoes.

Shoemaking in Newark.—Shoes were made in Newark at least as early as 1666, and the first record of any one among the "planters" earning his bread by following solely the calling of St. Crispin is found in the proceedings of the town-meeting of June 30, 1680. The third item recorded says:

"There is received from Thomas Crane, tanner, a sum of money for the leather he has made for the town."

This pioneer of the Newark shoemaking industry came here from Elizabethtown, of which place he was town clerk as early as February, 1666. It is doubtful if his work extended much beyond Newark. Long after his time the people of this and other towns were shod by the literal journeyman shoemaker, who periodically passed from house to house and from place to place, until the home-tanned hide was transformed into shoes. It was not until some years subsequent to the declaration of peace with Great Britain, and to the firm establishment of tanning, that the manufacture of shoes for a market outside of Newark was engaged in to any considerable extent.

Moses N. Combs.—The first to so engage was Moses N. Combs, the tanner, a somewhat eccentric, but altogether remarkable and valuable citizen and a most successful business man. Upon the authority of an esteemed and venerable Newarker, a descendant of one of the original settlers and a noted repository of local reminiscences, a story is related in which Combs, the manufacture of shoes and the early characteristics of Newark (yea, and the fair Elizabethtown) are humorously associated. It runs as follows: After the Revolution, about the year 1790, Col. John Rutherford made a tour of East Jersey with a view of selecting a home for himself and family. Coming to Newark, he stopped at the Gifford tavern, which was kept by Arthur Gifford, and stood on the northeast corner of Broad and Market Streets, where now stands one of the handsomest buildings and most stable institutions in the State,—the Fireman's Insurance Building. In conversation with Mr. Gifford, Col. Rutherford stated that he had passed through New Jersey during

the war and was favorably impressed with the country and climate, so that he now felt desirous of purchasing an estate and settling in some prosperous locality where an investment would grow with the prosperity of the place. It is fair to assume that Gifford's eyes twinkled with pleasure as he remarked: "You've just come, sir, to the right place." To prove it, he proceeded to expatiate upon the virtues of Newark, and brought matters to a clinching climax when he proudly stated that there were just then in course of erection five two-story frame houses, and that an individual of the town had just taken an order for two hundred pairs of shoes to be sent to Georgia.

Some thirty years later the authority for the foregoing was employed in a store in Augusta, Ga. One day a gentleman entered the store and something was said about Newark, which brought out the fact that in 1790 the gentleman had been in Newark and had purchased there, "from a little black-eyed man named Combs," two hundred pairs of seal-skin shoes, the first that were ever bought in Newark and taken to Georgia. The "little black-eyed man" afterwards received as high as nine thousand dollars for a single sale.

Combs' Eccentricity.—During the first quarter of our existence as a republic, Moses Newel Combs was a noted Newarker in every sense of the term. He was a regularly ordained preacher, as is vouched for by the town records, which, in the minutes of April 9, 1792, declared it to have been voted "That Rev. Moses Combs be keeper of the pound." He was a liberal subscriber to the fund for the erection of the present First Presbyterian Church edifice, was a man of the strictest morals and the strictest sect; but for reasons which do not appear, he abandoned the ministry and devoted himself to the business, first of tanning and then of shoemaking, as set forth.

But, while a strong churchman, a temperance advocate and an ardent friend of education, he was disposed to rebel against a church discipline which he considered arbitrary and tyrannous. He was the leader in a movement to establish a separate church in which Presbyterianism could be practiced somewhat differently from the form and faith required to be accepted under Dr. McWhorter. "For a time," as Dr. Stearns states, "Mr. Combs' association attended worship and were admitted to occasional communion with the church in Orange, and afterwards commenced separate worship in Newark."

Being possessed of considerable wealth, Mr. Combs erected a wooden building on Market Street, near Plane, the lower part of which was used for public worship and the upper part as a school-room. "Silver was showered on him so plentifully that he did not know what else to do with it," he said. After a few years his religious society—he was its preacher—broke up, and the members returned to the old fold. His great principles were emancipation of the body from slavery and the mind from ignorance and error.

Combs' Free School.—Mr. Combs was a believer in the sure reformatory influences of universal education. About the time of his Georgia sale he established a free school for his apprentices, of whom he had a number. His is claimed to have been the first school of the sort in the United States. True to his principle of emancipation of the body from slavery, he set free a black man he owned, named Harry Lawrence. It is sad to have to relate that upon Friday, Oct. 4, 1805, the living proof of the philanthropy of Mr. Combs was hanged in Newark for the poisoning of his wife. Many others of Mr. Combs' apprentices turned out to be leading and valuable citizens and business men.

To return to the subject of shoemaking, the industry made rapid strides during the years immediately preceding and following the opening of the present century. Undoubtedly this was the result of improved traveling facilities, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers having been bridged and the highways between here and Jersey City greatly improved. It required very little capital to start business. As the trade increased in volume it improved in quality, so that soon the town became celebrated far and near for its fine boots and shoes. These went to New York, to Philadelphia, and as far south as Savannah in wagon-loads. Other industries sprung up as well as tanning, currying and shoemaking, but the latter took and kept the lead. In 1806, Mr. Charles Basham, an instructor, and afterwards principal of the Newark Academy, published a map of Newark (a *fac-simile* of which is herewith reproduced), in the corner of which the town was fittingly emblemized, for the time being, by the figure of a shoemaker hard at work.

At a period a little later than the publication of Mr. Basham's map it is reliably stated that fully nineteen-twentieths of the industrial population of Newark were employed in some department of labor in which leather was the leading article used. Anterior to this a number of the leading shoe manufacturers of Newark carried on business in the southern part of the town. Foremost among these were the Goble Brothers,—Luther and Calvin,—Aaron Roff, David Crowell, Jonathan Belden, David Hays, Joseph Case and Ephraim Bolles and his brother Enoch. The two latter introduced great improvements in the trade and became the fashionable makers of the town in both boots and shoes.

LUTHER GOBLE was born in Morris County, N. J., May 22, 1771, and was descended from a Huguenot family of that name who settled in the vicinity of Morristown in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The name was very common in that place as far back as 1692, and its possessors appear to have been at a later period prominently active people, both in the church and in the community, many of them, indeed, having been enrolled as soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Young Luther giving early evidence of an enterprising spirit, left his home at the age of thirteen with intent to obtain an education and business knowledge in Newark, N. J., and it would seem that from the very commencement of his career it was his ambition and aim to make for himself an honorable and useful position in the world. Taking advantage of the opportunities afforded him, and at the same time cultivating habits of industry and sobriety, he found himself, on reaching his majority, not only possessed of a good education, but of a practical knowledge of the business which he conducted so suc-

cessfully throughout his life. With such valuable acquirements he began his career, and by judicious management and well-directed efforts became in time the proprietor of one of the most extensive shoe manufactories, not only of New Jersey, but of the whole country, winning for himself a high reputation for business talent and sterling honesty. It is to Mr. Goble and to his contemporaries of similar spirit that Newark is so much indebted for the high rank which it has so long maintained as a great manufacturing city. The influence which he exerted has not yet ceased to be felt, and although few are now living who were witnesses to his achievements, he has left a

name worthy of that nobility which is composed of those who by their sagacity are able to gather wealth, and by their large-heartedness to make it a blessing to their fellows. His liberality was proverbial, and one of the chief enjoyments of his later years was to build houses for his workmen, making the terms of sale to them so easy that they were encouraged to be industrious, frugal, and interested in the public welfare.

It was while engaged in giving some orders concerning the erection of one of his numerous buildings that Mr. Goble met with the accident that resulted in his



Luther Goble

cessfully throughout his life. With such valuable acquirements he began his career, and by judicious management and well-directed efforts became in time the proprietor of one of the most extensive shoe manufactories, not only of New Jersey, but of the whole country, winning for himself a high reputation for business talent and sterling honesty. It is to Mr. Goble and to his contemporaries of similar spirit that Newark is so much indebted for the high rank which it has so long maintained as a great manufacturing city. The influence which he exerted has not yet ceased to be felt, and although few are now living who were witnesses to his achievements, he has left a

death. In mounting a ladder in the attic story of this unfinished building he lost his footing and fell through it to the cellar. He lingered for a month, and then died July 6, 1833. The *Sentinel of Freedom*, the principal newspaper in Newark at that time, in an obituary notice of him, published a few days after, thus speaks of him,—

"This death is a serious loss to the town. Mr. Goble was one of its most useful as well as most enterprising citizens, and his death is a subject of common regret. He commenced business here in a humble sphere many years ago, but by continued enterprise and industry his own business was soon enlarged and carried the business of the place. And we have no doubt that a faithful history of his life would show that the present size and prosperity of the town is more owing to his individual

the people of Essex County, and the single cause. The history of the shoe industry in Newark is a story of the growth of the industry from a small beginning to a great one. The first product of the shoe industry in Newark was the simple leather shoe. The first shoemaker in Newark was a German, and he was the first to introduce the use of the sewing machine in the shoe industry. His influence was so great that the people of the county have since then been accustomed to the use of the sewing machine in the shoe industry. The industry has grown so large and habitually to the various political and religious interests of society, and has become so much a part of the life of the county, that it is an occasion to remember with gratitude his judicious counsel and liberal patronage. His influence was so great that the people of the county have since then been accustomed to the use of the sewing machine in the shoe industry. The industry has grown so large and habitually to the various political and religious interests of society, and has become so much a part of the life of the county, that it is an occasion to remember with gratitude his judicious counsel and liberal patronage. His influence was so great that the people of the county have since then been accustomed to the use of the sewing machine in the shoe industry.

The manufacture of shoes, as we have already seen, was extensively carried on during and subsequent to the period when Combs and the Gobles flourished. J. & I. Tichenor, the Shipmans, Halsey & Utter, J. C. Crane, Harley Watson, J. Honnewell, David Nichols, Peter Mead, Moses Bigelow, J. Gardner, Aaron Young, Hiram Freeman, Moses Lyon, Dunn & Tucker, Dunn & Stewart, James, William and John Terhune, Jabez Campfield, Stephen Haines Plum and Matthias Plum, Richard M. Crane, Richard Sweasy, John S. Peshine, Jonas Agens, H. M. Baldwin and Jabez Geiger were all active shoe manufacturers of Newark more than a generation ago. As will subsequently appear, the great industry nurtured by them became strong and lusty in years following under other trained and restless energies.

Of the leading firms in existence in 1876, the first established was that of M. B. & I. Canfield, of Market Street. This firm was started about the year 1836 by I & M. B. Canfield. In 1845, Isaac Bannister began business, and founded the firm which subsequently, under the title of Bannister & Tichenor, has done so much to place Newark in the forefront of those places which produce the very finest grades of workmanship. The firm was awarded the only medal of merit given by the Vienna Exhibition Universelle (1873) for their class of goods.

In 1857, LEOPOLD GRAF¹ established a business here which has grown to be the most extensive boot and shoe manufactory, not only in Newark, but in the country. In 1860, Herman Graf (since deceased) united with his brother, under the firm-title of L. Graf & Brother. The factory on Lincoln Street was one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty-six feet deep, four stories high, with an additional wing building fully half as large. Such is the perfection of the machinery used that a pair of boots or shoes can be cut from the stock and made ready for wear in about twenty minutes. As many as four hundred hands have been employed at one time in the factory, the business carried on in prosperous times reaching as high as six hundred thousand dollars per annum, and the weekly wages disbursed amounting to over four thousand dollars. This firm finds a market not only throughout the Union, but in Europe, large orders being regularly sent to Germany and other countries on the Continent.

¹Now "The L. Graf Manufacturing Company," North Second Street.

L. BOYDEN & Co. is another Newark house of very high repute and early establishment, the date being about 1844. Yet another firm which has reflected credit on the industry of Newark by its excellent workmanship is that of MILLER, McCULLOUGH & OTHER.

Altogether there were running here in 1870 no less than twenty boot and shoe factories, great and small. In these factories were produced everything in the shape of boot and shoe wear, from a heavy cavalry or frontiersman's boot to a child's tiny kid shoe, from the gentleman's shapely calf-skin boot to the demoi-selle's daintiest gaiter or slipper. No less than ten thousand pairs per week of all kinds of shoe goods have been manufactured. This excludes work done by retail shoemakers. Lynn, the great shoe-shop of the East, has been cast in the shade by Newark, and is unable to compete with Newark in fine goods especially. Under a normal state of trade the total sales per annum in Newark have been about two million six hundred thousand dollars, and the number of pairs of boots and shoes made about five hundred and twenty thousand.

Newark Leather Industries.—Of Newark leather establishments now existing, the oldest is that which does business under the firm-title of S. Halsey & Son, on the extensive premises on the corner of Shipman Street and Springfield Avenue. The enterprise was first started in a modest way, about the year 1826, by David B. Crockett, who had been in the employ of Seth Boyden. Crockett started in a building on the north side of Springfield Avenue, near the corner of High Street, and just above the present site of the county buildings, but before he had fairly begun, his factory was destroyed by fire.

The business was then removed to a factory erected on the site now occupied by that of Halsey & Son. After being engaged with various partners and meeting with very indifferent success, Crockett disposed of his concern, about 1840, to Samuel Halsey and Charles Taylor. Crockett is said to have been dubious from the very first as to the successful manufacture of patent leather. He judged the future by his own experience, it seems. Eight hides per week were about the average of his sales, and it is stated that he predicted that the manufacture of patent leather would never be remunerative. Nevertheless, the business grew under the wise and skillful management of those who succeeded him, so that there were eventually turned out over four hundred hides per week, giving remunerative employment to about one hundred hands, taking in for factory purposes a very extensive piece of ground, and having a market extending as far as Cuba, England, Australia and Japan. The first "fancy" and "bronze enamel" leather made in the United States for the market is claimed to have been manufactured in this factory. In 1866, Mr. Taylor retired from the firm, and Hon. George A. Halsey, the son of the senior member, took the va-

cent place. The remarkable success of the business is due to no small degree to the energy, activity and skill of the superintendent, James P. How, who became connected with the establishment as early as 1844.

Long before Samuel Halsey removed leather from Springfield township (then in Essex County) his brother, Joseph A. Halsey, came here and entered himself as an apprentice with Oliver Wade. This was in 1812. After having thoroughly mastered the business of tanning and currying, Joseph A. Halsey, in 1819, started business for himself in Market street.

J. H. HALSEY & SMITH.

In 1824 another bright, active and intelligent Springfield youngster came here to learn the tanning and currying. This was James Harvey Halsey, a nephew of Joseph A. and Samuel, and long the senior member of another of our most prosperous and prominent leather firms. James Harvey learned his trade with his uncle, Joseph A. In 1836 he formed a copartnership with James Tucker, and the firm of Halsey & Tucker carried on business for many years in the factory, on Market Street, formerly occupied by Joseph A. Halsey. In 1860 the firm removed to its present location on Washington Street. In 1863, Mr. Tucker died. A beloved son of his had come home from the war prostrate from disease contracted in the field.

While watching him the father caught the disease and died. His son, strange to relate, recovered in time to attend his father's funeral. The firm-title was then in 1863 J. H. Halsey & Co., and in 1879 changed to J. H. Halsey & Smith.—J. Harvey Halsey and James Smith, Jr. They employ one hundred and thirty men and annually convert ten thousand hides into carriage leather.

Prominent among the patent-leather manufacturing establishments of Newark, is the firm of T. P. Howell & Co., whose works are located on New Wilsey and Nutman Streets, covering five acres of ground. The business was commenced here in 1845, by S. M. & T. P. Howell, and subsequently the firm-name was changed to the above. This is probably the largest establishment of the kind in the world, consuming annually over 40,000 hides, 150,000 sheep, 10,000 deer, and 10,000 calf skins. All kinds of patent

leather, bridle-leather, sheep-skin skivers, roans, harness-leather, and all other kinds known to the trade are made at this factory. The most of the hides and skins used are from their own slaughtering, an unusual feature in the tanning business. The firm give employment to nearly five hundred persons, and the annual productions amount to over one million dollars.

Timothy P. Howell was born in Scotchbury Plains, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1819. He was the son of Jacob Drake Howell, an officer in the regular army of the United States, who died in 1826. Together with his mother, he soon after made his home

in the family of his uncle, Samuel M. Howell, who was at that time conducting business in Newark as a tanner and currier. At a proper age young Howell was placed in the school of Rev. Stephen R. Grover of Caldwell, N. J., which was then regarded as one of the best private academies in the vicinity of Newark. In his studies he manifested the same ambitious spirit which subsequently governed him in his business, and, as may be supposed, became proficient in all the branches of learning to which he was here introduced.

On leaving school he entered the harness manufacturing establishment* of Smith & Wright, in Newark, where he remained until he had attained his majority, and then entered



SAMUEL HALSEY.

the tanning and currying establishment of his uncle in the same place. Here he made himself thoroughly familiar with every branch of an industry in which he afterwards became so successful, and which, although at that time comparatively in its infancy, was beginning to assume great importance. This fidelity with excellent business qualifications soon won for him high consideration, and in 1840 his uncle admitted him to partnership, and under the firm-name of S. M. & T. P. Howell, they soon after began the manufacture of patent-leather, a German invention which was introduced into America by the late Seth Boyden, who contributed so much to the advancement of the mechanical arts in this country.

Until 1848 the business of the firm had been conducted in suitable buildings situated at the corner of Washington and Market Streets, but in that year these buildings were destroyed by fire, and immediately

afterwards five acres of land were purchased near the county jail, then outside of the city limits. Here large buildings were erected, and subsequently added to as occasion required, and here the operations of this great establishment are still conducted.

Soon after resuming business at their new location, Mr. S. M. Howell died, and Mr. T. W. Dawson became interested with Mr. T. P. Howell in the business. This partnership continued until 1855, when Mr. Dawson withdrew, and Mr. Howell organized a company composed of five individuals, including himself, and since that time the establishment has become the largest in the world in that line of manufactures, many of its products finding a market in England, Germany and other countries. Besides the works in Newark, the company, under the management of Mr. Howell, erected extensive works at Middletown, N. Y., for the manufacture of Russian and other leather, and established, moreover, a slaughter-house in New York covering seven city lots, where a quarter of a million of skins were handled annually. To all this complicated business Mr. Howell gave his personal attention, and by means of telegraph wires terminating in his office in Newark was in constant communication not only with the various departments of the great manufactory, but with the company's warehouse and sales-room, at No. 77 Beekman Street, New York.

It is obvious that with such an immense establishment upon his hands Mr. Howell led a life of unceasing toil and vigilance. It was, in fact, a matter of pride with him to be at his post at seven o'clock in the morning, and to ring the bell for his workmen. He was cognizant of everything that was going on around him, and could give prompt and specific instructions upon any point that might be referred to him for investigation. Difficulties which would appear to many insurmountable were to him, apparently, but trifles, and on no occasion did he lose his self-possession or suffer his proverbial cheerfulness to be disturbed.

It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the vast amount of business transacted by Mr. Howell every day, he never appeared to be in haste, and was always ready to give his time and attention whenever he could render either a public or a private service. In politics he always took a prominent and active part, in early life as a Whig and later as a Republican, yet he never sought office, and only once allowed his name to be placed upon an election ticket. This was in 1856, when there were three parties in the field, and the Whig party, which Mr. Howell dearly loved, certain of defeat. The office of mayor was the prize to be fought for. The Democrats and the Native Americans each had a candidate, the Democrats certain of victory and the Native Americans certain of giving it to them. It was a difficult matter for the Whigs to find a suitable person who had the courage to become a candidate, but finally Mr. Howell, who could not bear to see his party without a head, and

who also knew very well that his responsibilities would not be at all increased by the result of the election, suffered his name to be used.

In everything that could redound to the credit or welfare of Newark, Mr. Howell was always foremost. He was one of the most active of its citizens in securing the charters for the Plank-Road and the Newark and New York Railroad, believing that increased avenues of communication between these cities would cheapen transportation and place the manufacturers of Newark in fair competition with those of other places. And for similar reasons he was also in favor of free roads.

He believed it to be his duty as a citizen and as a business man to share the responsibilities which certain persons in every community must assume. For this reason, notwithstanding the arduous labors of his private business, he was willing to become a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of the Mechanics' National Bank, of the American Insurance Company and of the Howard Savings Institution. On many occasions he was foreman of the Grand Jury of Essex County, and it became a subject of remark that whenever he held that position the business of the Grand Jury was always expeditiously and thoroughly performed. Of the Park Street Church he was a constant attendant, and for many years president of its board of trustees.

Mr. Howell was a man of most rare and most excellent qualities, and by his death, which occurred, after a long and painful sickness, Dec. 3, 1878, the city of Newark lost one of its bravest and most valuable men. He was a man of the most generous impulses, ever ready to contribute to public enterprises of a beneficent nature, and always in sympathy with the suffering and the needy. His widow and six children, two of whom are sons, survive him. The two sons, Mr. Henry C. and Mr. Samuel C. Howell, both of whom are thoroughly acquainted with every department of this establishment, are now conducting it with great success.

There were also engaged in the patent-leather business in Newark, from 1836 to 1861, the following: The brothers Joseph, Robert N. and Richmond Ward, the founders of the firm which, upon the death of Robert N. (who was killed in 1837), became J. & R. Ward, and still later, in 1857, when Joseph withdrew, R. Ward & Co.; Ebenezer Francis, who was established in 1842, is doing business on Market Street.

E. S. Ward & Co. (the "Co." being Edgar B. Ward) are the successors to E. S. Ward, established in 1880. They carry on the manufacture of patent and enameled leather at Norfolk and Richmond Streets.

The firm of C. H. & J. D. Harrison, New York Avenue, has been in existence since 1851 and the senior member was in the business as early as 1849. The factory occupies thirty-three city lots and has a



Thos. G. Howell

frontage of three hundred and sixty-eight feet on New York Avenue. Over one hundred hands are employed, and the annual product amounts to over half a million dollars.

Michael Hartel, Jacob H. & Thomas W. Dawson, George Allen, Christian Stengel, T. G. Palmer, S. Dunn, Finley & Wilde, Charles Smyth, and N. F. Blanchard were other old-time business firms of Newark. As years rolled on and success set in many of the old firms changed their titles. J. & R. Ward, for instance, became Richmond Ward & Co. (the company being B. J. Wood, J. C. Littell, E. H. Reynolds and Mortimer S. Ward), and, still later,

in 1855, by T. G. Palmer, and in 1861, Mr. E. A. Smith purchased an interest in the firm, from which time down to the early part of 1873 the business was conducted at No. 70 Market Street, at which date they removed to their present commodious building, one hundred and forty-two by thirty feet, five stories high, heated throughout by steam, and conveniently arranged for manufacturing leather. Subsequent to removal Charles L. Smith became a partner. Their trade is very extensive, covering the whole United States. Their annual products amount to over \$200,000, giving employment to an average of fifty persons.



E. A. Smith

Reynolds & Wood; E. Francis became E. Francis & Co.; Finley & Wilde became H. L. Wilde; and N. F. Blanchard became Blanchard, Brother & Lane (N. F. and F. S. Blanchard and P. Van Zandt Lane).

R. Neuman & Co., established in 1877, carry on the manufacture of fancy leather, etc., at Norfolk and Academy Streets (they have also a traveling-bag factory at 267-271 Washington Street, which was established in 1869).

PALMER, SMITH & Co.—Leather manufacturers, No. 67 Hamilton Street. The firm is composed of Theodore G. Palmer, Ebenezer A. Smith and Charles L. Smith. The business at this place was established

EBENEZER A. SMITH.—John Smith, the grandfather of Ebenezer A., left his native Scotland when a boy, and on his arrival in America settled in Montclair, N. J. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was, after participating in the battle of Monmouth, for a brief period confined in the old Sugar-House Prison, in New York. On retiring from service he resumed his trade of carpenter, and was also a thrifty farmer. He married a Miss Ward and became the father of seven children, among whom was Isaac, born in Montclair (then West Bloomfield), who, on attaining a suitable age, acquired the trade of a mason and builder. He married Jane Hathaway, of the same

township, and had children.—David, Ebenezer A. and Isaac F. Ebenezer A. was born on the 21st of August, 1825, in West Bloomfield, and when a youth of but six years was deprived of a father's counsel and protection.

He acquired at school the rudiments of English, and at the age of ten became an employe of a woolen mill and later of a print works. Remaining thus occupied until fourteen years of age, he then sought employment upon a farm, and at sixteen entered the shop of a wagon-maker, learned the business, and followed it until 1849. During that year he joined the vast concourse of gold-hunters who sought the newly developed wealth of California, and remained until 1851. He then became a citizen of Newark, and, in company with Henry Powles, engaged in the coal business. In 1860, under the firm-name of Palmer & Smith, he became a manufacturer of leather, and still continues the business, in which he has met with much success. Mr. Smith was married, on the 22d of December, 1852, to Miss Phebe E. Munn, daughter of John Munn, of Montclair, N. J. He was formerly a Whig in his political sentiments, but found it not difficult to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party on its organization. He has mingled to a limited extent in local political contests, and represented the Third Ward of Newark as alderman, but declined a re-election. He has been since 1853 a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of the latter city, in which he is now an elder.

HUGH SMITH, manufacturer of patent, enamel and fancy colored leather, at Nos. 25 to 29 Hoyt Street, commenced business at that place in 1862, where he has since continued the business in its various branches. One of the principal productions of his factory is that of shoe and bag leather, although other branches of the business are not lost sight of in the very large and extensive business in which he is at present engaged.

Mr. Smith is of Irish lineage, his grandfather, Charles Smith, having resided in Collon, County Louth, Ireland, where he was engaged in the manufacture of linen fabrics. He married Mary Smith, and had children,—James, Thomas, Philip, Rose, Bridget and Susan. James, who is the father of Hugh Smith, was born at Istradone, in County Cavan, and succeeded to the business of his father, which was established both at Collon and in County Cavan; he also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Bradley and Mary, his wife, and sister of Rev. Hugh Brady, of Larah. Their children are Charles, James, Maria (wife of Thomas Callan), Hugh and a number who died in childhood. Hugh Smith was born Feb. 2, 1840, in County Cavan, Ireland, where his early childhood was spent. He subsequently removed with his parents to Collon, and there received a substantial English education, after which he devoted his energies to the acquirement of a technical knowledge of the trade of a linen manufac-

turer, and became assistant to his father in his various business enterprises. Mr. Smith's death occurred in 1853, when the interests he conducted were for a while continued by his widow. Various depressing influences, however, occurred to make them less profitable than formerly, and the business was eventually abandoned, Mrs. Smith, with her growing family, meanwhile embarking for America. They landed in New York in 1854, and came direct to Newark, where Hugh Smith was actively employed for two years, after which he became an apprentice to the trade of a currier and leather manufacturer. During the two years which succeeded the completion of his trade he had husbanded sufficient capital to invest in business in connection with his brother Charles. Together they, in 1862, built in Newark a small factory, and began the manufacture of leather. This venture was from the first successful, and received a marked impetus from the increased demand for their commodities during the progress of the war. The firm, which remained for five years Hugh Smith & Brother, was, in 1867, dissolved by the retirement of Charles, with a view to the establishment of a separate branch, after which Hugh Smith continued and still conducts the business, making a specialty of patent, enameled and fancy colored leathers. Mr. Smith was, in 1862, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick McCabe, of Durnakash, County Cavan, Ireland, and niece of Revs. James and John Callan, of Newark and Paterson. The children of this marriage are James T., Hugh E., Charles T., Mary Ann, Ellen M., Maria T., Henrietta L. and three who died in childhood. The death of Mrs. Smith occurred in October, 1883.

Mr. Smith is in politics a Democrat, but not a strong partisan, frequently voting independently of his party, when the issue is one of personal character, as well as a question of policy. Mr. Smith is in religion a devout Roman Catholic, and actively interested in the work of the church, as in various charitable undertakings, being vice-president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and a life-member of the Young Men's Catholic Association.

HENRY LANG, 195 to 199 Plane Street, commenced the manufacture of trunk, bag, harness, bride and other kinds of leather in 1869. The plant of this immense establishment includes eight buildings on Plane and Arch Streets, five buildings on Boyd and Lillie Streets. The various departments of the business contain a full complement of machinery, driven by two engines, of fifty horse-power each. One hundred and fifty men are employed, who produce annually goods valued at four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Henry Lang was born in Barr Head, Scotland, Feb. 7, 1829, and, with his parents, came to America at the age of four years. His early days were spent in the city of New York, where he attended school until he had reached his fifteenth year, when he re-



Herugh Smith



William King

moved to Newark, N. J. Here he entered the leather dressing establishment of Mr. John C. Conzett, and here learned the business which he has since successfully carried on until the present time. In 1853 he went to Portland, Me., where he established a leather manufactory, which, however, at the expiration of four years he sold out to a partner in the business and returned to Newark, N. J. His health being somewhat feeble, he did not again assume the cares and responsibilities of active business life until 1870, when he founded, on his present location, the extensive patent-leather manufactory which he has since that time conducted.

In 1877, Mr. Lang was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Newark for the term of two years. He was re-elected to the same office in 1879, for a similar period, and again re-elected in 1881, but before the last-named term had expired he resigned in order to assume the duties of mayor, to which office he had been called in October, 1881. One of his first acts upon assuming the government of the city, was to cause an estimate to be made of the cost of paving Broad Street with granite block, from Lincoln Park to the Stone Bridge; also Market Street from High Street to the Market Street depot. Convinced of the importance of having this improvement made with as little delay as possible, he devised a plan by which it could be accomplished without an issue of bonds for that purpose, but by having the work done in sections and paid for as completed, out of money raised each year in the tax levy, for that purpose. Probably no improvement ever made in the city has given such general satisfaction.

Mr. Lang gave, during his administration, a great deal of attention to matters affecting the health of the city, and to his recommendations and labors the people of Newark are much indebted for the active measures taken to prevent the spread of sickness and pestilence within their borders. To his efforts mainly may be ascribed the passage of an act by the Legislature whereby the powers of the Board of Health were greatly increased, and additional means obtained for securing to the city a more healthful condition.

In the matter of education Mr. Lang showed, throughout his official career, a very lively interest. Strenuous efforts were made, on his part, to enforce the attendance of children at the public schools, in accordance with the statute enacted for that purpose. In his second annual message he says, very truly: "A successful school system will afford ample room, and will compel those within school age to attend, to the full requirements of the law. Anything else is a failure." And in regard to evening schools, he appreciated their value in a city like Newark, and did all in his power to promote their usefulness. "Our population," he says, in another of his messages, "is largely engaged in manufacturing pursuits. Many children are compelled by poverty to seek employment, and are unable to obtain an education by at-

tending day schools. Evening schools furnish just the opportunity for them; and the board should proceed to open an evening school whenever there is a sufficient number of applications to form a class."

Since his retirement from public office Mr. Lang has given his attention to the affairs of his patent-leather manufactory, which is one of the most extensive in the city of Newark. He is a director in the American National Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade, in the proceedings of which he has always taken an interest. Ill health has, on two or three occasions, compelled him to seek relaxation from business, and this he has obtained while traveling extensively throughout the United States and Europe.

PATENT-LEATHER.—One of the most important establishments in this line is that of Butler & Ward, 195-199 Plane Street. It was founded in 1868 by F. C. Butler & Co., who were succeeded by the present firm, which has an invested capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and carries on an extensive business in the production of patent-leather, used chiefly in harness.

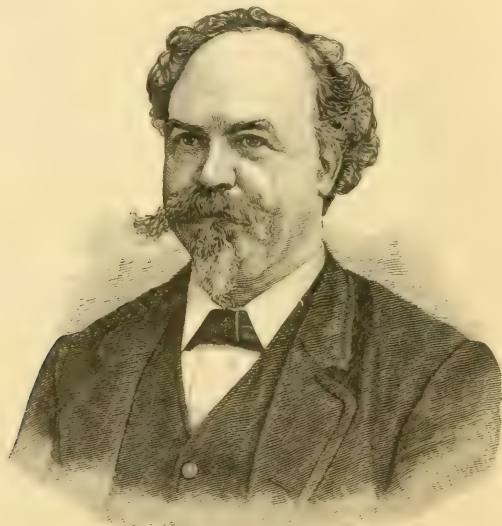
THE HAMBURG CORDOVAN TANNERY.—20-214 Sussex Avenue, R. G. Salomon, proprietor, manufacturer of all kinds of Cordovan leather. This is the trademark name used for horse-hide leather, of which Mr. Salomon is the originator in the United States. This is the largest tannery of alligator skins in the United States. Other specialties are porpoise hides, kangaroo skins and goat skins. Has sole agencies in London, Paris and Hamburg, as well as in leading cities of the United States. Began in 1877, with three workmen, in a small, dilapidated tannery; is now employing a force of one hundred and twenty men, occupying ten buildings and doing an annual business of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PATRICK REILLY.—Owen Reilly, the grandfather of Patrick Reilly, resided in County West Meath, Ireland, where he was an enterprising farmer. He married Nora Neal, and had children,—Bernard, Thomas, Patrick, and one daughter, Ellen. Bernard Reilly, who was a native of County West Meath, later removed to County Cavan, where he married Ann Donoghue, of the same county, and was the father of children,—Thomas, Rose, Patrick, and several who died in childhood. Mr. Reilly continued to follow the healthful pursuits of a farmer in his native land until his death, which occurred in 1876. His son Patrick was born in County Cavan on the 6th of January, 1834, and devoted his youth to acquiring a substantial education, his advantages of education being superior to those received by the lads of the neighborhood. He was ambitious for a wider career than was opened to him in the vicinity of his home, and at once decided to emigrate to America, where he arrived in 1850. Coming directly to Newark, he entered the work-shop of a leather manufacturer, with a view to learning the business. At the expiration of the second year he transferred his services to another

house, and subsequently made other changes, each time adding to his knowledge of the trade and ultimately becoming perfect in all its departments. Mr. Reilly during the six succeeding years acted as superintendent for William Dunn, and during that time introduced the process of buffing the hide with machinery, the work having formerly been done entirely by hand. He was unable to obtain an interest in the business as a proper recognition of his services, and leaving the establishment, he organized the firm of McClatchey, Reilly & Smith, manufacturers of leather, which, on the expiration of

Catholic and member of St. Patrick's Cathedral of Newark.

MAHON & DINGWELL, Summer Street, corner of Seventh Avenue, curriers and dealers in leather, calf skins, sheep skins and all kinds of bag leather, shoe splits, buff wax, etc., patent and enameled leather. The firm was organized in 1881, by the present proprietors, Mark W. Mahon and Robert Dingwell. They make a specialty of seal-grain leather, and employ seventy men, whose annual product amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Their buildings are of brick, the main portion one hundred by two hundred



Patrick Reilly

the sixth year of its existence, was dissolved, and Mr. Reilly, in 1876, established his present flourishing business, to which his time has since been entirely devoted. He was, on the 29th of September, 1854, married to Margaret, daughter of Michael Torney. Their children are James Edward, Mary Theresa, Margaritta and seven who are deceased. Mr. Reilly is in politics a Democrat, but not a strict partisan, frequently voting independent of his party, when men or measures are obnoxious to him. He fills the office of director in the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, but gives little time to matters apart from his manufacturing business. He is a devoted

and twenty feet, and dry-house and store-rooms twenty by seventy feet.

PIONEER MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.—Another highly important branch of the leather industry of Newark is the manufacture of morocco. Morocco leather was nowhere made in this country until some years later than the Revolution. The first effort at its manufacture is said to have been made in Philadelphia. The first trace we have of the manufacture in Newark is the establishment of the business on a small scale by Charles T. Shipman. Before Newark became a city George and John Dougherty, natives of Donegal, Ireland, came here and purchased Shipman's

factory, on Washington Street. This was in 1834. Of the morocco industry as now established George Dougherty may justly be regarded as the founder. He is the trade-father of all the manufacturers who have made Newark famous as a chief seat of the production of morocco. Most of them learned their trade in his employ. With various partners and sometimes alone, Mr. Dougherty conducted business in Newark for upwards of forty years, and when he retired from active pursuits, in the closing months of the Centennial year, there was not a blemish on his record. A few years after the brothers Dougherty established themselves here John withdrew, and went into business in New York. George Dougherty then took into partnership with him John Young, a clerk in his employ, and Thomas Garthwaite. The firm was Dougherty & Young. Subsequent to 1850, Young withdrew from the firm, and started business on his own account in Market Street. After a time he took in as a partner his son, Charles E. Young. Upon the death of John Young his son continued the business under its old title of John Young & Son, conducting it to a high plane of success. When Dougherty & Young were in partnership there were also in the morocco business Wickliffe G. Broadwell, Brady, Grafton & Co., and George Watts.

Pioneer and Later Carriage-Making in Newark.

—To Stephen Wheeler, Cyrus Beach, Caleb Carter, Robert B. Campfield and afterwards Campfield & Hedenberg, are traced the earliest manufacture of carriages in Newark, one or two of them being extensively engaged in the trade as early as 1804.

For considerably more than half a century the manufacture of carriages and coaches has been a leading and important department of local industry. The pioneers were Stephen Wheeler, Robert B. Campfield, John C. Hedenberg (Campfield's son-in-law), and later, G. & A. K. Carter and the lately-deceased James M. Quinby.

Campfield's labor was at first confined to the making of stage-coaches—huge, unwieldy vehicles, with long bodies hung upon massively-constructed iron jacks. His principal customer was Gen. John N. Cumming, then a great mail contractor. In politics the general was a strong, earnest and active supporter of Jefferson and Madison. Such was the extreme zeal of his political partisanship that he allowed it to influence his business conduct. Because Campfield was a Federalist, Cumming proscribed him in business, and refused to patronize him longer. This bitter proscription most unworthy of an otherwise most worthy citizen—drove Campfield elsewhere for a market. He went to New York, and found one infinitely more satisfactory and profitable than that on which he had heretofore been depending. Persecution for opinion's sake proved a blessing in disguise, primarily to Campfield and secondarily to Newark. The work turned out by him and his son-in-law gave wings to the fame of Newark. Such was the celebrity of their

handiwork that state carriages, costing two thousand dollars each (a very large sum for those days), for Santa Anna, of Mexico, and Capt Gen. Leon, of Cuba, were made by them upon orders from New York dealers, the work being superintended by John Clark, who afterwards took a front rank in Newark as a master carriage-maker.

The oldest carriage-making firm in Newark, and the oldest in the United States, except one (an Albany firm), is that of J. M. Quinby & Co., of Broad Street. The founder of the firm, and for forty years (up to the time of his death) the senior partner, James M. Quinby, was born at Orange, Oct. 4, 1804, and died in Newark, July 20, 1874. He came to Newark when a lad, and served his apprenticeship with John Hedenberg. Upon the failure, in 1834, of G. & A. K. Carter, in whose shop Quinby was foreman, the latter continued the business on his own account, subsequently taking in as partners George M. Spencer and Mr. Young. Though holding positive political opinions, Mr. Quinby was in no sense a partisan politician. In consideration of his worth as a citizen and a business man of the highest probity, he was thrice chosen mayor of Newark, serving the three one-year terms from 1851 till 1854. In 1860 he was chosen to the State Senate, and most satisfactorily served a three years' term, representing his native county, Essex. During this estimable gentleman's time, and largely owing to the surpassing excellence of the work manufactured under his eye, Newark-made carriages became famous throughout America, and even in Europe.

Other carriage-making firms, established subsequent to those particularized, have done much to maintain and increase the reputation of Newark in the trade. Joseph Colyer & Co., Golder & Post, Ezra Marsh, M. C. Green & Co., Leverich & Enders, H. W. Dobbins, Allen & Smith, W. H. Cleveland, George Goehring, Joseph Harfele, J. A. Hasis, F. R. Kelley & Co., William Kelley, S. C. Lewis, Paul Clitus, F. A. Piaget, J. C. Russell, C. Schumacher, A. Stubenbordt, T. Wolfe, W. S. Tooker, Henry Taylor, Zipf & Bro., W. F. Wagner, and Peter Toldt are among those carriage manufacturers whose handiwork always finds a market wherever ease, elegance, lightness and durability are the desire of discriminating purchasers.

GOLDER & POST were established in 1842, and theirs is one of the oldest houses in the city. Their location is at Nos. 225 and 227 Halsey Street, and they have there an extensive factory, where they employ, on an average, twenty men. Their sales reach thirty thousand dollars.

FINTER & Co., of Hamilton and Bruen Streets, do a large business in wagon-making. Mr. Frederick Finter, who is the sole proprietor of the establishment, is a native of Germany, but has been in the city fifty years, and has probably lived here longer than any other person of his nationality. His son is manager of his business.

Spoke and Wheel Works.—**PHINEAS JONES & Co.**'s wheel and spoke manufactory was established in 1855 by Mr. Jones, the senior member of the firm, at No. 361 Market Street, Newark, where continues to be carried on one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State, employing at present one hundred persons. The works have been enlarged from time to time, as necessity required. In 1880 the works were destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt. The death of Phineas Jones occurred April 19, 1884, at which time he was the senior member of the firm, the others being W. H. Baldwin and Henry P. Jones, who continue the business.

PHINEAS JONES was born in the town of Spencer, Mass., April 18, 1819, and was the youngest of fourteen children, his father being a farmer in good circumstances, and a resident of that place. At a suitable age young Mr. Jones was sent to the academy at Leicester, where he enjoyed excellent advantages for learning, and whence he was graduated with great credit. Returning home, his father being now somewhat advanced in age, he undertook the management of the farm, and continued to do so until his father's death. Thrown upon his own resources, his first adventure was school-teaching in his native town, a profession for which he was well qualified, and in connection with which he employed his leisure hours in surveying. Finding, however, these occupations insufficient for his active and aspiring nature, he determined to fit himself for a business life, and to that end established a large country store in the town of Spencer. In this enterprise he developed such fine business talents and was so successful that he resolved to test his abilities in a larger field. To this end he relinquished his store in Spencer, and removing to Elizabeth, N. J., engaged extensively in the manufacture of carriage-wheels. This was in 1855. In Elizabeth he remained until 1860, when he removed to Newark, N. J., where, in partnership with Mr. William H. Baldwin, he established a factory on a much larger scale, and year after year, since that time, continued to increase his manufacturing facilities and to extend his business until the day of his death, which occurred April 19, 1884. While engaged in this business he exhibited a great deal of mechanical ingenuity, and several of his inventions, which were patented, proved to be very valuable.

In politics Mr. Jones was a Republican, and in maintaining the principles of that party was bold and energetic. As a ready and forcible speaker, he always commanded attention, and as an intelligent, efficient man of business, acquired confidence and respect. Within three years after his settlement in Elizabeth he was elected a member of the Common Council, and served for two years in that body.

For several years after his removal to Newark he gave strict attention to his factory, in which he had now one hundred men employed, with a constantly-increasing demand for his productions. Nevertheless,

we hear from him in connection with the Board of Trade, established in 1868, of which he was a member and a director, and in which he took a very active and prominent part. We also hear of him as a director of the People's Insurance Company, established in 1866; but in 1874 he appears more prominently as a member of the General Assembly, in which body he served so satisfactorily to his constituents that in the year following he was re-elected to the same position. In 1881, Mr. Jones was elected a member of the Forty-Seventh Congress, and served to the end of his term, although during the last months of the second session he suffered so much from sickness contracted at Washington that he declined the renomination which was tendered to him. But of all the institutions of a public nature with which Mr. Jones was connected, the New Jersey Agricultural Society awakened his liveliest sympathies. The experience of his early life made him a valuable member of its board of directors, and to its interests he devoted much of his time and attention. His sudden death, in the midst of a most honorable and useful career, was deeply lamented by the community of which, for nearly a quarter of a century, he had been an esteemed and valuable member.

Saddlery and Harness Business.—In this department of labor Newark workmanship also achieved, many years ago, an enviable reputation for excellence in strength, style, finish and beauty. It may be said that for a long period the largest part of the South was supplied with saddlery and harness by Newark. The earliest important establishment, of which we have any trace, is the one founded about the year 1823, under the title of Smith & Wright, the firm some years later consisting of Hanford Smith, William Wright, Edwin Van Antwerp and William Faitoute. Their extensive factory (a portion of which is still standing) occupied the southeast corner of Broad and Fair Streets. The founders of the firm, like the founders of Newark, originally came from Connecticut. They are said to have long conducted here the largest business in their line in the country. One member of the firm was destined not only to contribute largely to the development of Newark as a manufacturing centre, but to figure conspicuously in the affairs of the State and nation. This was William Wright, who died on Nov. 1, 1866, while holding the position of Senator in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Wright was a native of Rockland County, N. Y., where he was born about the year 1790. He engaged in the saddlery trade at Bridgeport, Conn. After a very active business life of thirty years in Newark, and having amassed a splendid fortune, Mr. Wright retired from business about the year 1854. Meanwhile he had taken a deep interest in public affairs, and served three terms as mayor of the city (in 1841, '42 and '43). In 1842 he also ran for Congress, and was elected over William B. Kinney. He was re-elected in 1844, and in 1847 ran for Gov-



Thomas Jones

corner of the State, but was elected to the Second House. In politics he was a Whig, supporting Henry Clay in 1848, but in 1850 he withdrew from that party, joined the Democracy, and in 1853 was elected United States Senator by that party. At the expiration of his term he was succeeded by a Republican, the Republicans having control of the Legislature; but in 1863 the Democrats had the majority, and sent Senator Wright back to the Senate. He died three years later, at the ripe age of seventy-six. Senator Wright left behind him a reputation, not as an orator, but as

Macknet), "opposite the Third Church;" Darcy & Gray (W. M. Darcy and A. J. Gray), "near the City Hotel;" Davy, Howell & Benedict (Joseph Davy, William Howell and Terah Benedict), "West Market Street (up-stairs), near Broad Street;" and Abram Holdenberg, "East Market Street, near Broad."

GEORGE PETERS.—George Peters, the grandfather of Mr. Peters, was of English extraction, and born about the year 1752 in Germantown, Pa., where he resided until his death, having served with credit during the war of the Revolution. His children were



Geo. Peters

a "prudent counselor," one who was "endowed with great good sense and sound judgment," and "faithful in all the relations of life." The marble memorial placed in the House of Prayer (of which church he was "the benefactor") is authority for saying that "charity was the rule of his life."

The other early saddlery and harness manufacturers were Jacobus & Garthwaite (Peter Jacobus and William Garthwaite), "a few doors above City Hotel;" Dodd, Bassett & Co. (Abner Dodd, L. S. Bassett and J. A. Horton), "next door to the First Church;" Shugard & Macknet (William Shugard and C. S.

four daughters and three sons, among whom was Abram, also a native of Germantown, where he became an industrious representative of the cooper's trade. He married a Miss Shugard, of Germantown, and had two sons, Jacob and George. The latter was born Nov. 17, 1818, at the homestead, where the first thirteen years of his life were spent at school in the immediate vicinity of his home. He then came to Newark, and entered the shop of his uncle, William Shugard, with a view to acquiring the trade of a harness-maker. On completing his apprenticeship he remained one year in Newark, and then became a

resident of Bridgeport, Conn., where he remained for seven years in pursuit of his trade. Returning in 1845 to Newark, he purchased an interest in the factory of his uncle, and later became sole owner of the establishment. This business has greatly increased in proportions, and is still conducted under the firm of Peters, Calhoun & Co., with the subject of this sketch as the senior partner. Mr. Peters was married in 1845, and has ten children. In politics he is a Democrat, though formerly affiliating with the Old-Line Whig party. He has served as Alderman of the city of Newark, but declined other offices. He has also at various times been identified with the city banks and insurance companies, but in later life retired from such responsibilities. He is a regular attendant and one of the vestrymen of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark.

THE PETERS & CALHOUN COMPANY.—The saddlery and harness establishment of the Peters & Calhoun Company was founded by Samuel Shugard who began collar-making in a one-story wooden building. In the year 1823 he became associated with Mr. Macknet, under the firm-style of Shugard & Macknet. They afterwards extended their business so as to include the manufacture of harness. This firm continued for about a quarter of a century, until the year 1848, when they were bought out by Mr. Peters, the present general manager of the concern. He became associated with Mr. Thompson, under the firm-name of Peters & Thompson, but the latter's death, in 1851, caused another change, and Mr. Peters carried on the business alone for about three years, when the firm of Peters & Benner was formed. Mr. Benner retired ten years later, and Mr. Peters again continued alone until 1874, when the concern was organized as the Peters & Calhoun Company. In 1878 the present management took hold, and they have since conducted a most successful business. The officers are: President, G. Willis Peters; Treasurer, John L. Dodge; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, J. S. Dodge; General Manager, George Peters. The New York sales-room is at 691 Broadway, and the factory is located at Nos. 906 and 908 Broad Street, Newark. The company also have agencies in London, in Sydney, Australia, and other important foreign centres. The firm claim that they are the largest manufacturers in their line in the world. The manufactory occupies two fronts on Broad Street, and runs back one hundred and sixty feet on Green Street. There are also two L's of seventy feet each, to provide additional facilities. The number of hands employed averages from two hundred and twenty-five to three hundred and fifty, according to the demands of the trade. The building is divided off into three departments, one being for harness, another for saddles and the third for collars, each having its own foreman at the head.

N. J. DEMAREST & Co. is another of the oldest and most firmly-established saddlery and harness concerns

in Newark. Daniel Demarest, the father of the present senior member of the firm, was in business long before Newark became a city. An early directory describes him as "saddle-tree maker, 22 Fair, h. 36 S. Canal."

JACOBUS & CONDIOT were the founders of the business now conducted under the title of S. A. Condict & Co.

The first attempt to manufacture harness exclusively in this city is said to have been successfully made by Joseph Davy, a patriarch of the harness-makers.

TERAH BENEDICT conducted business on his own account from 1836 to his death, in 1884. The firm was originally Davy, Howell & Benedict, then Benedict & Ball, and subsequently Mr. Benedict's sons were associated with him.

Joseph Benedict, the grandfather of Terah Benedict, was a resident of Danbury, Conn., and a successful farmer. His children were Seth, Ery, Hannah, Elizabeth, Annie and Olive. Ery was born on the homestead, the land of which he cultivated. He married Adah Dibble, daughter of Samuel Dibble, and was the father of a son, Terah, and a daughter, Betty (Mrs. Anson Weed). The first itated was born at the family house, in Danbury, Conn., on the 3d of February, 1801. Having been at the early age of three years deprived of a father's affectionate care, he became a member of the family of his maternal grandfather, at Stony Hill, in the same township, during which period he received instruction at the neighboring school, and also turned his willing hands to the labor of the farm. On deciding to acquire a trade, he removed, at the age of fifteen and a half years, to Bridgeport, Conn., and became an apprentice to a saddle and harness maker. Here he continued until his majority was attained, when, having been engaged by his employers, who had meanwhile removed to Newark, he became a resident of the latter city, and continued with them from 1822 until 1836. During the latter year he became a member of a firm in the same business. This enterprise not proving successful, he conducted the business for a brief period alone, and ultimately entered into another copartnership. About 1840 he established the business of which he is the present head, and later admitted his sons, Alexander T. and Edward E., into the firm, who now assume its active management. Mr. Benedict was, on the 20th of November, 1822, married to Miss Ellen M., daughter of Ebenezer Booth, of Bridgeport, Conn., whose death occurred on the 20th of August, 1832. He was again married on the 20th of November, 1833, to Miss Julia C., daughter of David Ball, of Newark, N. J., whose children are Alexander T., David E., Edward E., Oscar B. and James P. Mr. Benedict has been during his long and active life absorbed in the cares of business, and found no leisure for participation in matters of a political or public character. He has therefore never sought nor

had conferred upon him official position, though regularly exercising the privilege of the franchise, first as a Whig and later as a Republican. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Newark, though formerly an elder in the Park Presbyterian Church.

Tompkins & Mandeville established themselves about 1857.

During the Franco-Prussian war several Newark firms supplied the French government with immense invoices of saddles and artillery harness. One firm alone filled an order on an emergency for four thousand sets of artillery harness, finishing the work in

Halsey. But to no man is so much due, perhaps, for the rise and growth of this business, and particularly for the credit which it has won the community because of products superior to those of other markets, as to Thomas B. Peddie, a thrifty, energetic and most industrious Scotchman, who settled here some time before Newark became a city. He began business in 1834. In the directory for 1830 his name appears as "trunk manufacturer, base 355, h. 393 Broad."

Thomas B. Peddie reared out of his Broad Street basement in Newark a business which employs a small army of workers, occupies two four-story brick



Thomas B. Peddie

eleven days. Additional to the saddlery and harness manufacturers already named, there have been established here Theo. Dufford, E. F. Beck, Butler & Wards, E. A. Crossman, Jr., J. Clements & Bro., Manning & Lyon, John Houck, George Roubaud, Robert C. Winters and The Harness-Makers' Co-Operative Union.

Trunk and Traveling-Bag Manufactories.—The manufacture of trunks and traveling-bags is another highly important branch of industry in Newark, and of long establishment here. With it, in the first part of the present century, are creditably associated the names of John Hedden, Pruden Alling, Ralph Morgan, Peter Jacobus, Richard M. Crane and Smith

buildings, each four hundred feet long, at Market and Halsey Streets, uses in a year more than two million feet of lumber, and every month eats up ten tons of sheet-iron and more than fifteen thousand dollars' worth of leather. Early in his career (in 1847) Mr. Peddie had associated with him an admirable business man,—John Morrison. In 1861, Mr. Morrison died. After continuing business alone for several years, Mr. Peddie took as a partner George B. Jenkinson, the firm-title being T. B. Peddie & Co. It is not extravagant to say that this firm, in common with others in Newark, eclipses the world in the utility, finish and beauty of the goods manufactured. These goods find

a market all over the Union and in foreign countries. The factory is probably the largest in the world. The number of employes varies from four to five hundred.

THOMAS B. PEDDIE was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the native place also of his father, who was engaged in business in that city, and who was highly respected for his integrity and the interest which he took in matters of religion. Under the influence of parents who had a solicitous regard for his welfare, young Peddie grew up instructed in the rudiments of learning and trained to habits of industry and sobriety. He was taught that throughout life he would be obliged to depend mainly upon his own exertions, and with the parental injunctions constantly before him, he labored with such diligence that, before reaching his majority, he was in circumstances which enabled him to look about and choose the most suitable field in which to exercise his talents and make for himself a home and a name. The knowledge obtained by inquiry and reading begat in him a desire to see the world, and a spirit of enterprise finally led him to the conclusion that the United States was the country in which fortune and the realization of his dreams awaited him. Full of hope and of brave determination, he bade good-by to his native land, and in 1833 landed in America. With the sagacity which has always characterized him, he first resolved to look well around him before fixing upon a place of settlement, and it was only after a great deal of deliberation that he decided upon Newark, N. J. True to the purpose with which he left his home, he sought a place where he could exercise his abilities, and without much difficulty obtained a situation in the great saddlery establishment of Smith & Wright, the latter of whom became subsequently a United States Senator. With this firm he remained for two years, when he commenced on his own account the manufacture of leather trunks and traveling-bags. It was a very small beginning indeed, but it has grown to be one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the city of Newark, and even in the whole country. In 1846 he took into partnership Mr. John Morrison, with whom he continued to be associated until 1861, when Mr. Morrison died. In 1872, Mr. George B. Jenkinson, who had for several years been connected with the firm, became a partner, and from that time the business of the establishment was carried on under the style of T. B. Peddie & Co., and is at present so conducted. To the management of this great manufactory, which sends its products to every part of the world, Mr. Peddie still gives his personal attention. But notwithstanding the great amount of time and labor requisite to the supervision of his private business, he has not stood idle or indifferent when the public good could be promoted by his services. Besides being a director in many of the financial institutions of the city of Newark, he has taken a lively interest in almost every important public move-

ment. In the discussions of the Board of Trade, of which he was at one time president, he has always taken a prominent part. On his return from a visit to Europe a few years since he delivered an address before that body full of valuable information concerning trade and the industrial pursuits, both mechanical and agricultural, of the different countries which he had visited, and concluded his remarks by earnestly advocating a new department at Washington, that of trade and commerce, as an adjunct to that of agriculture.

Mr. Peddie is and always has been a staunch Republican. In 1863 and 1864 he served as a member of the State General Assembly, in which position he took an active part in support of the general government during the war of the Rebellion, and by means of his influence, as well as his purse, did good service in behalf of the Union. In 1866, '67, '68 and '69 he was mayor of Newark, an office which he filled with credit to himself and to the city. In 1876 he was elected to represent the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey in the Forty-fifth Congress, and on the expiration of his term of office declined a further nomination. Although no seeker after political office, Mr. Peddie takes a deep interest in the party which he has so faithfully served, and his advice and influence are always sought in matters affecting it. In his religious views he is a Baptist, and is connected with the First Baptist Church of Newark, in which he takes a great interest, and to the maintenance of which he has not only contributed generously, but is ever ready to respond whenever called upon for aid. His name was bestowed upon the Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, N. J., as a mark of regard for his interest in the education of the young. Of the Newark City Home, the Newark City Hospital and various other public institutions he has repeatedly acted as a trustee, or director. All benevolent enterprises find in him a liberal supporter, and he is always ready to contribute of his means, as well as of his personal services, to whatever may advance the welfare of his adopted city.

GEORGE B. JENKINSON, of the firm of T. B. Peddie & Co., manufacturers, Newark, N. J., was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1827, his parents being among the worthy and highly-respected Protestant families of that section of the country. His father, somewhat embarrassed in his business affairs by the financial troubles of 1846 and 1847, determined to emigrate to America, and, setting sail accordingly reached Montreal in March, 1847, and settled at once in that city. Young Jenkinson, at this time nineteen years of age, having received a fair education in his native land, was placed in a trunk factory for the purpose of learning the trade, which, by the aid of his great industry, skill and business talents, has placed him among the most successful manufacturers of New Jersey. The three years which he considered necessary to fit himself for active and thorough work were spent to the best advantage in Montreal, and when



W. B. Rindley



Robt J. Kinison

that time was accomplished, he carefully gathered together his earnings, and taking as direct a course as possible, reached Newark, where, entering the large trunk manufacturing establishment of DeWitt & Morrison, he modestly offered his services to that well-known house. His frank, business-like air immediately secured him employment, and in a very short time he found himself not only the trusted foreman of that thriving concern, but a party highly interested in its success. With such prospects now before him, it is not difficult to believe that all his energies were put forth, and that year by year, under his skillful management, the business of the establishment, together with his interests therein, was constantly increasing. In 1861, Mr. Morrison, one of the members of the firm, died, and in 1872, Mr. Jenkinson became a full partner in these extensive works which covered nearly half a block in the very centre of the city, and gave employment to several hundred workmen.

Mr. Jenkinson, although an earnest Republican, and during the Rebellion an active worker in the Union cause, has never sought political preferment, but, on the contrary, has repeatedly declined positions of trust and honor. In 1873, without his knowledge or consent, he was appointed by the Common Council to fill a vacancy in the Board of Education, and was subsequently elected to that office by the people. In 1878 and 1880 he was president of the Board of Trade. Of the People's Fire Insurance Company he was a director from its organization until it went into liquidation. At the present time he is president of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, a very extensive and flourishing enterprise. In 1878, Mr. Jenkinson was sent by Governor McClellan as one of the commissioners of New Jersey to the great exhibition at Paris to look after the interests of the manufacturers of that State, and the duties of the mission were satisfactorily performed. In the establishment of the Technical School in the city of Newark he took a prominent part, and was one of the largest contributors to that noble work. Of the High Street Presbyterian Church he is a member, and one of its heartiest supporters.

JOHN N. OSBORN was also in the trade, his place in 1836 being in the rear of No. 14 Orchard Street.

The firm of EDGAR FARMER & Co., which still flourishes at 27 and 29 Mulberry Street, was founded some forty-three years ago, and conducted under the title of Galpin & Farmer. This was only for a few years, after which the present title was adopted. The head of the firm (recently deceased) was a man of unblemished reputation. He served several years as director of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Other leading Newark trunk firms are William O. Headley & Sons, established in 1859 by Randolph & Headley; J. Lagowitz & Co., established about the same time, being now one of the largest factories of the kind in the world, producing annually goods worth

half a million dollars. William Roemer and Edward Simon & Brothers. Simon's manufacture is a very extensive one. It was founded in 1860 by Edward Simon. Subsequently he took as partners his brothers, Williams and Samuel. At a later period Morris Schewrin entered the firm. Their four-story brick factory on Main and St. Francis Streets covers an area of twelve thousand eight hundred square feet, and affords room for eight hundred workmen. One and a half million feet of lumber are used annually by the firm, and every day fifty hides of leather. The wages paid when the factory is fully employed amount to four thousand dollars per week, the sales per annum being over half a million dollars.

The market for the goods manufactured includes Cuba, South America and Europe, as well as the United States.

Saddlery Hardware.—The manufacture of saddlery hardware was begun in Newark upwards of forty-five years ago. It has steadily kept pace with all other industries, until now it is a most important branch of Newark skill and trade. The founders of the business now conducted in Oliver Street by Crane & Co. are said to have been the pioneers in this trade, starting about the year 1834. The factory of N. Van Ness, in Mechanic Street, was established about 1845. Joseph Baldwin & Co. began business about a year or so later. R. M. Grummon followed next. Samuel E. Tompkins, the inventor of Tompkins' patent gig-tree, laid the foundation of his extensive business in 1855. W. L. Starr began about 1844; the house is now at 42 and 44 Lawrence Street. Subsequently there were established in this same business Kuehnhold & Wright, August Buernann, G. & T. Simonson, Charles M. Theberath & Brother, C. Beck, F. Beck, W. Blum, Wiener & Co., T. Brabson, Brown & Adams, V. Cahoon Manufacturing Company, Dodd & Dovell, 61 and 63 Mulberry Street, H. Forrester, M. Guacen & Co., J. W. Grummon, P. Hayden, Kelly & Pelin, and about twenty other firms.

Carriage and Coach Hardware.—The manufacture of coach and carriage hardware is yet another department of labor in which the artisans of Newark greatly excel. The oldest house in the trade is that of C. N. Lockwood and Co., of Mechanic Street, established in 1845. A. Stivers & Son began business in a small way before 1840. Orlando Greenen, of 74 Lawrence Street, produces a rich and costly style of goods. Others in the same line of manufacture are G. L. Brandley, J. S. Crane, A. Howell, F. B. Kuehnhold & Co., H. M. Stieby & Co., Tuttle Manufacturing Company, and Weiner & Co.

Coach lamps and fire-engine signals are made by D. Richardson, Lockwood & Co., and Roemer & Co.

THOMAS BRABSON, manufacturer of saddlery and carriage hardware and nickel-plating, established in April, 1881, at No. 13 Mechanic Street, and in January, 1882, removed to his present place of business, 359 Mulberry Street. Mr. Brabson was born in Birmingham.

ham, England, and came to America in 1868, where he was employed with P. Hayden for ten years.

THE SARGEANT MANUFACTURING COMPANY was established in 1869 by S. S. Sargeant and A. V. Sargeant, and until 1871 manufactured only specialties in buckles, at which time they began the manufacture of a general line of saddlery hardware. Additions were gradually made, until now their productions embrace almost every variety of goods known to the trade. The specialties of this house consist of a number of patented articles, many of which are due to the inventive genius of Mr. A. V. Sargeant, and include parts of

dollars, and their sales reach the large amount of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. The trade of the company is largely in the West (though they have by no means a small trade in New York, Philadelphia, and the New England States), and is constantly increasing.

The chief executive officers of the company are A. V. Sargeant, president, and S. S. Sargeant, secretary and treasurer.

Both these gentlemen have long been identified with Newark, having resided in the city for over twenty-five years.



S. S. Sargeant

harness and coach-pads, patent buckles, gig-trees, etc. The factory now occupied by the company was built from plans made for the especial convenience of the business. The building nearly covers the entire ground, which has an area of two hundred and sixty-three feet by one hundred feet. About two hundred hands are employed on the premises. All the machinery in use is very exact, and is the best adapted to the purpose for which it is used. An engine of one hundred horse-power, and two boilers of forty horse-power each, give heat to the building and power to the machinery.

The capital of the company is seventy-five thousand

SAMUEL S. SARGEANT, of this house, its treasurer from the beginning, was born Nov. 30, 1835, in Somerville, N. J., and was the son of Edmund L. and Maria (Voorhees) Sargeant. His boyhood was spent at Raritan, but at the age of eighteen he removed with the family to Newark. It had been his parents' intention that he should enter the medical profession, and with that end in view he had not only attended a classical school, but had studied with a minister and a physician; but the death of an uncle in Pennsylvania, who was a member of the medical profession, and to whom he had looked for early assistance, changed his plans, and the young man decided to



Rev. J. Thompson

devote himself to business pursuits. He began as a clerk with the clothing-house of T. A. Waldron & Co., of Newark, with whom he remained until 1854. From that year until 1857 he was with the same house in New York, and from 1857 to 1861 again with the house (though it then bore another name) in Newark. When Sumter was fired upon, this house like many others in the city having a large Southern trade, failed, and Mr. Sargeant, thus thrown suddenly upon his own resources, went to Pennsylvania and engaged in general merchandizing. In 1863 he removed to New York, and from that time until the organization of the Sargeant Manufacturing Company, in 1869, was engaged there in mercantile business. Since its inception the company has claimed almost his entire business activity, and he has been the chief in control of its monetary affairs, serving from the beginning to the present uninterruptedly as treasurer and secretary. Mr. Sargeant has taken, however, an interest in varied institutions, and has held high place in them: as, for instance, holding the presidency of the Board of Trade, a director in the Essex County Bank, and in the Peddie Institute. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no more than a good citizen's interest in the management of public affairs, and has never sought, but, on the contrary, several times declined, offices of distinction which few men would put aside. Mr. Sargeant was married, in 1858, to Miss Nancy Emmeline Haring, of Newark. From this union there are three children,—E. Eugene, Sylvanus Haring, and Mariana V. The elder son is now superintendent of the company's manufactory.

SAMUEL E. TOMPKINS, CARBON & CO. This saddlery hardware house was established by Mr. Samuel E. Tompkins in 1857, he having obtained his first patent and having begun business two years before in New York. After coming to Newark he took into partnership Samuel C. Northrop, whom, however, he soon bought out. Then Jeremiah H. Hallock became associated with him, and remained for four years. Peter Hayden then became a partner, and remained in the house for twelve years. During this period the firm had not only the Newark factory, in which one hundred hands were employed, but a contract in Sing Sing prison, employing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men and a house in New York City doing a business of about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This partnership was dissolved in 1876, and the present company was then formed. The house confines itself strictly to a manufacturing business under about sixty patents. They own about seventy-five, and have been greatly annoyed by infringements upon them, having to protect themselves by litigation, at a total cost of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. The manufactory, which is at Nos. 58-60 Ferry Street, employs in good times about one hundred and fifty men.

SAMUEL E. TOMPKINS.—Mr. Tompkins is the son of Isaac Morris Tompkins, a farmer, and his wife, Eliza,

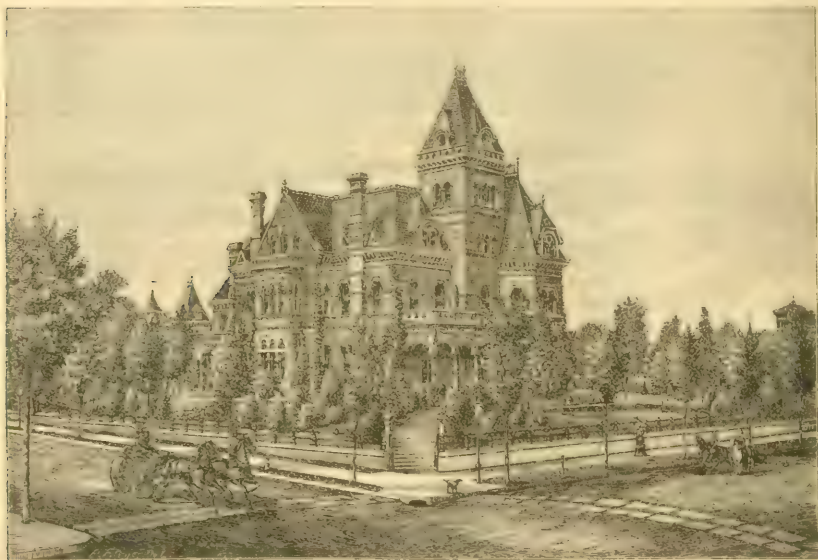
daughter of Capt. Ware Branson, from whom he inherited his mechanical genius. He was born April 27, 1820, in Greenburgh, Westchester Co., N. Y., and at the age of five years removed with his parents to New York, where his brother engaged in the grocery business. The lad received a common-school education, but was deprived of a more thorough course of study by the death of his father, which necessitated his becoming, at the age of fifteen, an apprentice to the saddle and harness trade with his uncle, Elisha Crawford, at White Plains. He worked assiduously at this trade for six years, employing much of his leisure time in study and thus informing his mind on subjects of general interest apart from his vocation. Mr. Tompkins acquired proficiency as a workman, and eventually became an extensive manufacturer of, and dealer in, saddlery and saddlery hardware, employing a large number of workmen and exercising a very perceptible influence in this special department of manufacturing. He is the patentee of many valuable inventions, and controls others by right of purchase, especially those relating to gig-trees and coach-pads. These inventions have made his name a household word to the American trade, and involved him in much litigation. With a determination to defend what he regarded as right, he has been ultimately successful in most of his cases. For a number of years he was associated with Peter Hayden, having a house in New York and one in Newark. A manufactory was also established at Sing Sing, where convict labor was employed, and the business reached a degree of success seldom attained. Mr. Tompkins' assiduous devotion to business has left no leisure for participation in matters of public concern, for which his peculiar abilities render him well fitted. He has, however, permitted the use of his name for minor offices in the village and town where he formerly resided. He is in politics a Democrat, though not bound by the ties of party, voting always conscientiously for the candidate best suited to the office, irrespective of his platform or views. He at an early age became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held for many years the offices of class-leader and trustee, giving liberally as God has prospered him, and co-operating in many philanthropic and benevolent enterprises. Mr. Tompkins married Miss Elizabeth Ann Dickerson, daughter of James and Martha Dickerson, a lady of unusual qualities, who has, during a married life extending over a period of thirty-six years, been, in every sense, a helpmeet to him. Their two children died in early youth.

Rubber-coated Harness Hardware.—Among the important industries of Newark, and one which has recently grown to mammoth proportions, is the rubber-coated harness trimming goods. This industry is the result of the inventive brain of Andrew Albright, who obtained his first patent for this peculiar process Feb. 12, 1867. He was two years in experimenting before the process was brought to anything like per-

fection, but it is now one of the important branches of industry of Newark, and its merit is acknowledged by the trade.

The first effort to manufacture rubber-coated trimming was at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1868, and in 1870, when the success of the enterprise was assured, the works were transferred to the extensive and commodious buildings corner of Prospect and Ferry streets, Newark. Since then Mr. Albright has not only carried the rubber-coating branch to complete success, but has invented and added to his works a shoe-heeling machine, which has also taken a place in the front rank of the industries of Newark. In addition to the above enterprises may be mentioned

reported to be one of the wealthiest men in Tompkins County. He was, moreover, a man of great intelligence, as well as of remarkable ingenuity and skill, being able, without having learned any trade whatever, to shoe a horse, make a pair of boots, put "new wood" to his plough and perform almost any kind of work as neatly as could be done by any skilled mechanic. His son, Andrew, was expected to follow in his footsteps, not, however, as a universal genius, but as a farmer, and to him was afforded such an education as could be obtained in the country schools of his neighborhood. Without being a drudge, he performed the duties assigned to him on the farm, and grew up to the age of thirty without expectation



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW ALBRIGHT,
High St., Newark, N. J.

another, equally as important to consumers, viz.: the "soft-coal cooking-stove," one of the greatest and most economical inventions of the age.

The firm known as the Greene Stove Company, of which Mr. Albright is president, are also the manufacturers of rubber-coated carriage trimmings of all kinds.

ANDREW ALBRIGHT was born in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 23, 1831. His father was of German, and his mother of Dutch descent, and both were natives of Belvidere, N. J., whence they removed at an early age to the place first named above. Mr. Albright, Sr., was a farmer, noted for his industry and enterprise, and at the time of his death

of entering any other sphere of life. With enough however, for present wants, and at ease as to the future, he was free to indulge in those speculations which require chiefly the capital furnished from a fertile and observant mind. To make improvements, or to remedy defects, in the implements which he used, was an exercise in which he delighted, and it happened one day that a harness buckle with its leather covering half torn off, attracted his attention. He at once asked himself, "Cannot a harness buckle be covered and ornamented with something more durable than leather?" To answer this question became at once his study, and experiment after experiment resulted in the discovery that hard rubber was the best



Andrew Albright,

and cheapest substitute. But he was neither a manufacturer of saddlery hardware nor a manipulator of rubber, and the difficulties, therefore, under which he found himself compelled to labor, would have utterly discouraged the great majority of men. With unlimited confidence in his discovery, and despite the remonstrances of his father and family, he left home in the early part of 1867, and, going to the Novelty Rubber Company's factory, in New Brunswick, N. J., continued his experiments to better advantage. Here, however, he began ere long to incur the ridicule of experts, who declared that his experiments would only bring him to ruin, and that he would show far more sense by abandoning his impracticable notions and returning to his farm. But not discouraged by men whom he considered no wiser than himself, he simply smiled at their taunts, and bade them execute the work, for which he promptly paid. His slender resources, in the mean time, were becoming exhausted. He was a stranger in a strange place, and neither the materials nor the work so indispensable to his designs could be obtained without the ready cash. But he was not to be deterred by the want of money. He had an abiding faith in his conception, and every obstacle thrown in his way seemed only to add strength to his determination to embody and to utilize it. He was persistent; he was pertinacious. They grew weary of him in the factory, where it seemed impossible to carry out his orders. They called him a fool, and told him to go home and attend to his farm. All his means were at last exhausted, and he could no more either beg or borrow. He left New Brunswick, but by no means in despair, telling those who had befriended him that he would soon return and pay all his debts. Home he went, to be met at first only by ridicule and upbraiding, but at the end of a week to return with two thousand dollars in his pocket to prosecute his work. It was a brave fight, and he carried the day; but even then he was opposed in procuring a license from the controller of the Good-year patents, to use vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of his goods. The vice-president of the company laughed at the idea of covering harness mounting with this material, and was unwilling to grant a license for any such absurd purpose. But Mr. Albright persisted in his application, assuring the vice-president that his success was already such as to convince him that he would be able to overcome remaining difficulties, if he could but obtain his license. The vice-president, in order to satisfy himself that he was correct in his own judgment concerning the matter, ordered one of his most experienced men to make experiments. The results of these experiments were against Mr. Albright, but the license was nevertheless granted. And now applications for his patents having been obtained, he continued with renewed energy the labor of bringing his inventions to perfection. Finally, after a year of toil in the face of the most trying discouragements, he secured his first

patent, and was ready to manufacture the rubber-covered mountings for the trade. He now established himself in Newark, N. J., where he went to work. The business, of course, proceeded slowly at the outset. His sales for the first six months amounted to less than eight hundred dollars. Three years afterwards, during 1869, they amounted to fifty-five thousand dollars, and at the present time, with a large factory and more than one hundred hands, he has difficulty in supplying the demand for his goods, which have found their way into every part of the United States, as well as into England, Australia, and South America. In his contest with the Celluloid Harness Trimming Company for infringement upon his patent, Mr. Albright was victor, and the result was a consolidation for mutual benefit, and the formation of a company, of which he was chosen president.

He is also largely interested in other extensive manufacturing establishments. His rare business qualifications made him president of the Greene Stove Company, as well as of the Newark Boot and Shoe Heeling Company. He also became president of the Hattenroth Electric Company, and of the Hard Electric-Storage Company. But his multifarious employments have not prevented Mr. Albright in the discharge of his duties as a citizen. He takes an active interest in the work of the Board of Trade, and for several years has been a patron of the Newark Library Association.

In matters affecting the interest of the city he has not been indifferent, and more than once has been named as a suitable person for the office of mayor, but this he has steadily declined. In 1874 he was nominated without solicitation and by acclamation as a candidate for the Legislature. At another time he was, in a similar manner, nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, but in a district so strongly Republican that an election by a mere party vote was hopeless. Before the convention which nominated Mr. Ludlow for Governor, he was named as a candidate for that high office, and in the convention which gave the nomination to Mr. Abbett it seemed certain for a time that he would carry off the prize. Mr. Albright is yet in the prime of life, and is certainly a remarkable example of successful perseverance and self-reliance.

Being a man from the people, with a kindly heart for his fellows, the hard battle, which he has been compelled to fight for himself, has led him to sympathize with other strugglers for life, and there is, perhaps, no man in New Jersey, or elsewhere, who has so generously extended aid and comfort to penniless, yet deserving inventors, some of whom have conferred great benefits upon society.

Mr. Albright married, in 1868, Elmira, daughter of William Craspey, of Dryden, N. Y., by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter, with whom, in his hospitable mansion, he quietly enjoys the fruits of a heroism worthy of record and of imitation.

Foundries, Iron and Machine Works.¹—Of foundries now existing, the oldest in Newark is that conducted by John H. Barlow, No. 28 Orange Street. The history of this foundry is the history of iron work in Newark. It was started by Seth Boyden, and here, on July 14, 1826, it is said, he first succeeded in making malleable iron castings. A Boston firm purchased Boyden's concern, and after them came a continuous succession of firms down to 1871, when Mr. Barlow, who had long worked in the foundry, became its proprietor.

During all the important years of Newark's industrial growth there was, among its noblest sons of toil, one brain, more than all others, that teemed with inventive genius, and of a character as singularly varied as it was marvelously active; one body that rested from severe labor, mental and physical, only when nature commanded. That restless, ever-busy brain, that vigorous, tireless physical organization, belonged to **SETH BOYDEN**. Born at Foxboro', Mass., Nov. 17, 1798, Boyden removed to Newark in 1815. On a farm his earliest years of toil were spent, but soon his quick and active mind and nature yearned for wider fields of development. He abandoned farming, and at the age of fifteen turned his attention to the repairing of watches. Half a dozen years later he invented a machine for making wrought nails. Soon after that, in 1813, machines for cutting files sprang from his imagination. Then came his inventions for cutting brads and machines for cutting and heading tacks. About the latter part of the year 1818 a piece of patent leather of German manufacture—a military cap front, it is said—came into Mr. Boyden's possession. From this sample he produced the first side of patent leather ever manufactured in this country. He was engaged in its manufacture for several years, his first year's sales being \$4521, and his sales for 1824 being \$9,703.00.

To give a list of the many branches of industry which Mr. Boyden brought to perfection would occupy a larger space than can be afforded in this work. He was the pioneer in this country of brads for joiners, of patent leather, of malleable iron (his first success in this being upon the 4th of July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence), of daguerreotypes, and of locomotives and steam machinery. He also greatly aided Professor Morse in his perfection of the electric telegraph. His later years were devoted to horticulture at his home at Middleville, Irvington, the strawberry being particularly the subject of his wondrously-improving attention; size—and he brought the rich fruit to enormous growths—being entirely secondary to flavor. He died March 31, 1870, aged eighty-two years, and was interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. His funeral, which took place on Sunday, April 3d, from the Fair Street Universalist Church, was an exceedingly imposing demonstration, and an

impressive tribute to the memory of the dead inventor. It was no exaggeration for his funeral eulogist, Rev. A. A. Thayer, to say, in the course of his eulogy: "The memory of Seth Boyden belongs to the American people. Nearly every family throughout the land have had their labors lightened by his inventions. It would be difficult to find a cunning workman in leather, in brass or iron whose toil has not been made lighter by Boyden's discoveries. The iron horses and chariots, with their thousands of travelers, which follow the iron threads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, feel the touch of his genius, at every vibration. As a man and a citizen, his praise was on every lip. He was absolutely without avarice, as he was without wealth." "His grand ideas," wrote another at the time of his death, "were scarcely perfected before they were applied, frequently with profit, to others. His was a



SETH BOYDEN.

quiet, natural life, without great trouble or sorrow. He was respected by every one that knew him, his kindly nature and genial disposition rendering him a friend to all." And yet another has said, with equal justice: "Few men have lived lives of more unobtrusive usefulness, or been more regretfully remembered at death, than he." To the exceptionally remarkable genius of Seth Boyden Newark is indebted in a degree at least equal to that in which the world esteems James Watts, Isaac Newton, Robert Fulton and Professor Morse; and it is creditable to her manufacturers' sense of what they owe him, that they contemplate in the near future the erection to his memory of a suitable monument.

Upon the site now occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church, on Washington Street, facing the park of the same name, is said to have been established the first iron foundry in Newark. This must have been

¹From Atkinson's History of Newark.



Andrew H. H.

prior to 1810, the year in which the foundation-stone of the church was laid. An Englishman, employed there to remove the sand from the castings, subsequently removed to New York, established a family and accumulated a splendid fortune. For several generations cunning artificers in iron, steel, brass, silver and gold have flourished here, adding to the fame and reputation of Newark. Seth Boyden was busy here nearly two-thirds of a century ago. So were Hinsdale, Taylor, Phelps, Downing and Carrington, workers in gold, silver and precious stones.

In 1837 Henry C. Jones advertised himself as a "General Spring Maker," having "erected a spacious shop, 7 Church Street, where he will be happy to execute all orders that the public may favor him with." Alexander Connison and John Helm, proprietors of the Washington Foundry, No. 50 Halsey and 29 New Street, were also "prepared to furnish iron castings of any description and to execute millwright and engineer business in all its various branches." H. B. Smith and Elias Wilcox likewise solicited orders for the manufacture of gratings, railings, iron shutters, doors, bank-vaults, safety-closets, etc., "at 11 Bank Street, a few doors from Broad." And there were Cyphers & Duvall, "House-smiths, 50 Canal Street, near Cherry;" and John Garside, "Engraver and Steel-Plate manufacturer, Washington Factory." In 1840, Connison & Helm had prospered so that they were "able to furnish iron castings up to two tons weight with certainty." At the same period Jacob Alyea conducted an iron foundry at "No. 290 Market Street, near the Railroad depot;" Oba Meeker and Ely Meeker, another one at No. 75 Clay Street, "near the Stone Bridge;" Andrew Roalefs and James B. Hay, still another at the corner of Market and Ward Streets. At No. 24 Market Street, near Washington, Samuel E. Farrand and Ezra Gould had a sign up as "Machinists and Brass and Iron Founders." John P. Joralemon and Arnold Stivers did business at No. 11 Mechanic Street as lock manufacturers and brass founders. Daniel Condit and Joseph A. Bowles, "successors to S. Boyden," carried on a "Malleable Iron Foundry" at "No. 25 Orange Street, near Broad." Besides these there were under the head of "Machinists," Abner Dod, who was also a worker in iron and brass, and "City Sealer of Weights and Measures;" Moses J. Martin, who had harness mountings "always on hand;" Alfred Hunter, a table-knife manufacturer; James N. Joralemon & Co., coach-spring, step and axle manufacturers; Isaac B. Lee, millwright and pattern-maker; Amos H. Searfoss and Eliphalet Miller, the same.

THEODORE M. TUCKER, No. 393 Mulberry Street, manufactures the No. 99 Crown Jewel and Regal fluting-machines, also manufacturer of Tripoli. The business was established in 1864 by Lowerre & Tucker. Mr. Lowerre retired in 1883, when Mr. Tucker became sole proprietor, who now employs ten men annually, doing a business of thirty thousand dollars. Mr.

Tucker is a native of Union County, and has been in Newark for the past twenty-five years.

The Tomlinson Spring Company, whose factory is at Nos. 237 to 239 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, was incorporated in 1867, with the following named persons as directors: John A. Gifford, W. G. Lineburgh, C. B. Hotchkiss, I. Cleveland and Theodore Gray. The factory is a brick structure one hundred by two hundred and twenty feet, owned by the company, who give annual employment to sixty men. The above-named directors are also the officers of the company.

Newark Steel Works, on Chapel Street, near the River. The manufacture of steel was begun in Newark in 1864 by Prentice, Atha & Co., who continued the business until 1871, when the firm-name became Benjamin Atha & Co. The firm at that time was composed of Benjamin Atha, John Illingworth and Patrick Doyle, the two latter gentlemen being practical manufacturers, and by their knowledge of the business and rare skill have greatly contributed to the excellent reputation of Newark steel in the markets of the world. The works are among the largest in the country, and are situated on the Passaic River near by a branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, which secures to them the very best facilities for transportation.

ANDREW ATHA was born at Wakefield, England, Nov. 10, 1810. In 1842 he came to the United States, and in 1847 settled in Newark, N. J., entering the employ of Prentice & Brown, Japan hat manufacturers of that city. Within a few months he was made the foreman of their establishment, and in this position remained until 1851, when he began for himself the manufacture of Japanese muslin, an article used for carriage-tops, table-cloths, and stair-covering. After conducting this business with great success until 1870, he admitted to partnership with himself Mr. George H. Hughes and Mr. Emil Spanier, and, under the firm-name of Atha, Hughes & Spanier, manufacturers of enameled cloth, continued, on a more extended scale the original business. This co-partnership was formed for the term of five years, but near its close, in 1874, Mr. Atha and Mr. Spanier both died.

Nearly ten years before his death (1864) Mr. Atha was strongly urged by his former employer, Mr. William Prentice, to enter into partnership with him in the manufacture of cast-steel, an industry at that time unknown in Newark. Pleased with the enterprise, Mr. Atha advanced a considerable sum of money, and buildings belonging to the New Jersey Zinc Company were leased and adapted to the purpose. All Mr. Atha's interest in this establishment, now one of the most extensive in the city of Newark, was, after the expiration of three years, transferred to his son, Benjamin Atha, who is at present the head of the firm. Mr. Atha was one of the original corporators of the Essex County National Bank, and from its organization, in 1859, until the time of his

death, Aug. 12, 1874, continued to be one of its directors; and the same thing may be said of his connection with the People's Insurance Company, organized in 1867.

Although disinclined to hold any political position, he was, nevertheless, nominated in 1867 for the office of alderman for one of the strongest Democratic wards of the city, but being a Republican, and quite certain of defeat, he made no objections to the nomination. His great personal popularity, however, carried him triumphantly into the Common Council, where he served one term, with great credit to himself and to his constituents.

During the war of the Rebellion he took a warm interest in the Union cause, and often became so strongly excited upon the subject that he seemed ready to abandon his great establishments and go as a common soldier into the field. To the multitude of men in his employ, many of whom were his tenants, he made known that the families of those who might choose to enlist should continue to occupy their houses free of rent until the war was ended, and that the men that enlisted should, on their return, resume their places in the factory, even at his own personal loss. In this matter he not only kept his word, but through the "Public Aid Committee" contributed munificently to the comfort of the Jersey soldiers in the field and their suffering families at home.

The death of Mr. Atha brought mourning wherever it became known, so great was the regard entertained for him by reason of his kindly disposition, his genial manners and his sterling integrity.

HEWES & PHILLIPS are among the well-known iron manufacturers of this city. The firm was originally composed of J. L. Hewes and J. M. Phillips. They commenced the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers and machinery in New York in 1845, and in 1846 transferred their then small business to Newark, and located at Orange and Ogden Streets, where the business is still carried on by the John M. Phillips estate, under the firm-name of the Hewes and Phillips Iron Works. This is perhaps the oldest works of the kind in this State, and has come to be known as one of the most reliable. Both of the proprietors were under Newark's great inventor, Seth Boyden. The productions of the works consist mainly of stationary, portable and marine engines and boilers, and general machinery. The average working force is about three hundred men, and the average annual production is nearly half a million dollars.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS was born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 4, 1817, and is descended from Col. Phillips, an officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell, who, on the accession of Charles II. to the throne of England, in 1660, was obliged to fly to America with Goff, Whalley and Dixwell, three of the regicide judges who assisted in having Charles I. beheaded. He first settled in Killingsworth (now Clinton), Conn., and subsequently removed to New Jersey, where he

purchased nine hundred acres of land near Caldwell, Essex Co. One of his grandsons, David Phillips, settled in Newark, N. J., and married Sarah Morris, a granddaughter of Dr. Morris, who was also an officer of Cromwell, and had fled to America in company with Colonel Phillips. David Phillips began his house-keeping in a small one-story frame building that stood on the old Back Road to Belleville, now called Lincoln Avenue, and he purchased subsequently sixteen acres of land near his little house, for which his family received a deed from the proprietors of East Jersey in 1696. In this little house the father of John M. Phillips, the subject of this sketch, was born, and in it died. In it, too, Mr. John M. Phillips was born, and the little house still stands, a treasured heirloom, in the rear of the fine mansion which Mr. Phillips erected some years ago near to its original site. It may be mentioned as an interesting fact in this connection that Mr. Phillips' father was one of the proprietors of the quarries at Belleville, and that from these quarries he furnished the stone used in building Fort Lafayette, Castle William, the old St. John's Church and other buildings in New York, as well as the Mechanics' Bank and the old State-House in the city of Albany.

Fifty years ago young Phillips, at the age of sixteen, became an apprentice at the pattern-making trade under Mr. Horace T. Poinier, who was afterwards mayor of the city of Newark. Subsequently he found employment in the establishment of Seth Boyden, where he had charge of the pattern-making department for six or seven years, and then he worked in the West Point foundry, from which he went to the Novelty Iron Works, in New York City. In the fall of 1845 he formed a partnership with the late Joseph L. Hewes, and began the manufacture of machinery at No. 60 Vesey Street, New York. Early in the following year they removed to the Hedenburg Works in Newark, N. J., and again, in the winter of 1847, to Oba Meeker & Co.'s property, at Bridge and Spring Streets, in the same city. Finally, in 1858, they purchased the site, on Orange and Ogden Streets, where the manufactory is now located, and where they began making boilers, steam-engines, mining machinery, and machinists' tools, etc., on a large scale. The works cover an area of more than two and a half acres of ground, a part of them extending along the Passaic River with a dock one hundred and ninety feet long, provided with a forty-ton crane for lifting machinery in boats. For many years past the products of this vast establishment have been sold and shipped to Cuba, England, China, South America, and, indeed, to all parts of the world. During the war the firm employed four hundred hands, and did a business of above five hundred thousand dollars a year. At the beginning of the war they altered eight thousand stands of arms from flint-lock to patent breech and percussion guns for the State of New Jersey, asking nothing more from the



John M. Phillips,



James B. Hay

the suburbs of Edinburgh, in which city his early life was spent. After receiving a common-school education he became an apprentice to the moulders' trade, and continued for seven years in the foundry of John Anderson, at Leith Walk. Removing at the expiration of this time to Dalkeith, he pursued his trade for a brief period, and after an interval equally brief in Leith, embarked in the sailing-vessel "Margaret" for American shores. He landed in New York in 1832, and during a temporary depression in the manufacturing interests of the country willingly accepted such employment as was at hand. He later removed to Newark and resumed his trade, renting, in connection with a partner, a furnace, after which a contract was secured from the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. In 1838 he, in conjunction with the same partner, erected a furnace in Newark, of which he subsequently became the sole owner. After conducting the business alone for twelve years his brother Adam became a partner, this copartnership continuing until the retirement of the senior partner, in 1860. Mr. Hay was married, June 6, 1834, to Emily, daughter of David Hay, of Edinburgh. Their children are Janet (deceased), Ebenezer C., Emily (Mrs. James R. Anderson), Elizabeth A. (Mrs. George Moore) and Ellen (deceased.) In politics Mr. Hay early indorsed the principles of the Whig party, and later became a Republican, though he cannot be regarded as a strict party adherent. He was by Governor Olden appointed a justice of the peace, for which office he was qualified, but did not serve. He fills at present the position of director of the People's Insurance Company of Newark. He is a stanch Presbyterian in his religious faith, and has filled the offices of both elder and deacon in the church. Mr. and Mrs. Hay celebrated in 1884 the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on which interesting occasion the members of the family assembled to offer their congratulations.

EBENEZER C. HAY, the son of James B. and Emily Hay, was born March 8, 1838, in Newark, N. J., which city has been his life-long residence. He was early placed in a private school, and received an excellent English education, after which he determined upon the acquirement of a trade that should render him independent and self-supporting. He therefore entered his father's shop as an apprentice, and served seven years, meanwhile becoming proficient in all departments of the business. He remained a journeyman in the same establishment until 1861, and that year purchased the interest of his father, the firm becoming A. & E. C. Hay. During this business association with his uncle the building now occupied was erected, and the capacity of the foundry greatly increased. In 1875 the retirement of the senior partner from the firm left him sole owner, which he still continues to be. Mr. Hay was married, in 1860, to Annabella Lewis, daughter of Capt. John Lewis, of Newark. Their children are two

sons, James B. and John L., and two daughters, deceased. Mr. Hay's political convictions led him to support the principles of the Republican party, though he has taken no active part in politics. He is director of the State Banking Company, and also of the Germania Insurance Company of Newark. He is associated with the Masonic order as member of Newark Lodge, of Union Chapter, of Kane Council and Damascus Commandery.

He was in religion educated in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and worships with that denomination.

The extensive tool and machinery works of Ezra Gould, on Railroad Avenue, are the outgrowth of a shop not much larger than a roomy closet, in which Mr. Gould began business over forty-five years ago. About the same time E. W. Roff started the Huntington Machine Works, the products of which found a market throughout America and even in Europe. Before 1850 there were established factories from which have grown the business now conducted by Oscar Barnett, of Hamilton Street; Cyrus Currier (a fellow-worker with Seth Boyden), Railroad Place; D. M. Meeker & Son, Clay Street (established by Gardner, Harrison & Co.); L. J. Lyon & Co., boiler-makers, Commerce Street. Subsequent to 1850 there were established T. M. Ward & Co.; The Globe Foundry, established by J. B. Ward; Dickinson & Rowden, manufacturers of bank-note engravers' machinery; Wright & Smith, manufacturers of steam engines, machinists' tools, wood-working machinery, jewelers' machinery and general outfits for factories, planing mills, etc.; Watts, Campbell & Co., The Passaic Machine Works; J. S. Mundy, general machinery business, including hoisting, pumping and mining engines; Bolen, Crane & Co., machinists, boiler-makers, tools, etc.; James Donaldson, a variety of castings; A. J. Davis, general machinery, including steam-engines, hoisting-machines, hat-machines, etc.; Surerus & Co.; Seymour & Whitlock, iron and wood-working machinery, Baxter's portable steam-engines, etc.; Lowerre & Tucker, fluting-machines; Elwood Wrigley, general machine work; Skinner & Leary, stationary and portable steam-engines, etc.; Crane & Co.; Samuel Hall's Son & Co.; Smith & Sayre Manufacturing Company; M. S. Drake, electrical machines; E. O. Chase; H. W. Chapman. To the other departments of mechanical excellence for which the city has achieved fame is to be added that of the construction of very superior steam fire-engines, Hewes & Phillips being the makers. From the shops of these gentlemen many cities throughout the country have obtained highly-prized engines.

E. GOULD & EBERHARDT, manufacturers of machinists' tools and special machinery, 97 to 113 New Jersey Railroad Avenue and 122 Green Street. This house was founded in 1833 by Ezra Gould, who is a native of Paterson, N. J., and a venerable gentleman. Mr. Eberhardt, the junior member of the firm, served



E. C. Hay



David M. McKee

his time with Mr. Couli, and subsequently became a partner, and now has the entire management of the business. The business was first started in the Hedberg Works, in a place sixteen feet square, and was removed to its present location several years since, when the establishment was half its present size. The main buildings on New Jersey Railroad Avenue are one hundred and fifty by thirty-five feet, sixty by twenty feet, sixty by twenty-five feet, and on Green Street thirty-five by fifty-one feet, all four stories high. The foundry on Railroad Avenue is sixty by forty feet. The average employment is one hundred and fifty persons. The trade of this establishment is all over the world, notably to South America, Mexico, Australia and Germany.

THE LYON BOILER WORKS.—These large works are the outgrowth of a small establishment started on the site of the present buildings, 291-297 Commerce Street, by Lewis J. Lyon, in 1847. He has carried on the business without intermission since, constantly enlarging it and making it more successful. He manufactures boilers and all of their connections, for which he finds a market in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, the Eastern States and South America. The employes number about sixty.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.—Malleable and gray iron foundry, Nos. 87 to 95 Clay Street, was established in 1843 by Gardner, Harrison & Co. In 1858 the firm-name was changed to Pierson & Meeker, and during 1861, Mr. D. M. Meeker, who had been connected with the firm from its inception, became sole proprietor. The business was continued without further change until 1873, when the firm-name became D. M. Meeker & Son, by the admission of the son, Stephen J. Meeker, as a partner.

The productions of the foundry were at first confined to malleable iron castings, subsequently gray iron was included, and now comprise bronze and German-silver castings. A general business of iron founding is carried on, and a great variety of small castings are made here.

DAVID M. MEEKER.—The Meekers are of English extraction, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey having been Joseph, who removed from Connecticut and settled in Elizabeth. Among his sons was John, to whom was born a son James. A second James, son of the one already mentioned, married and became the father of Stephen J. Meeker. The latter was twice married,—first, to Phebe Magie, whose children were a daughter who died in infancy, and a son, David Magie, the subject of this biographical sketch; and a second time to Eliza Woodruff, whose three daughters are Phebe, Jane H. and Hannah. Phebe became Mrs. Charles E. Brown, of Elizabeth; Jane married Theodore Dufford, of Orange; and Hannah, deceased, became Mrs. George Harrison, also of Orange. David Magie Meeker was born Nov. 26, 1819, at Connecticut Farms, Union Co., N. J., and received such educational advantages as the

schools adjacent to his home afforded, supplemented by a period at the University of Maryland. His education completed, he was apprenticed to the trade of harness-making, and at the expiration of his term of service removed to New York, and became a journeyman. In 1840 he came to Newark for residence, and embarked with a partner in the lumber business. Two years later a wider field for his energies was opened in the manufacture of malleable iron. This enterprise was, however, but just begun when a disastrous fire ended all hope of immediate success. Mr. Meeker then organized the firm of Gardner, Harrison & Co., for the manufacture of the same material, and continued with this firm until 1857, when Messrs. Pierson and Meeker became proprietors, and in 1861, Mr. Meeker purchased the entire business. His son, Stephen J., the same year entered the office, and was in 1873 made a member of the firm. Mr. Meeker was, in December, 1840, married to Olivia, daughter of Samuel H. Gardner, of Irvington, N. J., whose children are Mary E. (Mrs. W. C. Miller), Stephen J. (married, in 1868, to Lizzie P., daughter of Rev. John H. Townley, of Morristown, N. J., whose children are two sons, David M. and Gardner), Fannie O. (Mrs. James E. Harrison), and one who died in infancy. He was a second time married, on the 12th of May, 1859, to Julia A., daughter of Ralph H. Pierson, whose only child is S. Julia. Mr. Meeker was in politics a Democrat, but not an active worker in the political arena; much of his time, aside from his business pursuits, having been given to the interests which centered about his home. He was a member of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and member and the third president of the Newark Industrial Institute. He was in his religious views a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant of the Park Presbyterian Church. The death of Mr. Meeker occurred June 16, 1880, in his sixty-first year.

Passaic Machine Works. **WATTS, CAMPBELL COMPANY.**—The business from which has grown this mammoth establishment was commenced in a small way, in 1851 by William Watts and Zachariah Belcher, at the old Washington Factory, near the reservoir. In 1853 the lot now occupied, corner of Ogden and Passaic Streets, was purchased, and a small building erected, thirty-six by seventy-two feet, to which the business of the firm was transferred. Mr. Belcher withdrew from the firm in 1855, after which it was composed of William and George Watts, and in 1865, Daniel T. Campbell became a partner with the Watts' brothers, when the firm-name was changed to Watts, Campbell & Co., which continued till May, 1883, at which time William Watts died. Nov. 1, 1883, the Watts, Campbell Company was incorporated, with George Watts, Daniel T. Campbell, Mary Belcher, and Charles Watts as incorporators.

The business of this firm or company has steadily grown from twenty thousand dollars, and two or three

men employed annually, to the employment, in 1884, of three hundred and twenty men, and sales amounting to three hundred thousand dollars. The shops have grown from thirty-six by seventy-two feet until they now cover one and a half acres of ground. The customers have increased from a few local purchasers to thousands in all parts of the world.

WILLIAM WATTS. The Watts family are of English extraction, William Watts, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, having resided in Bristol, England. He was by trade a plumber, and gained some distinction as the inventor of patent shot. His children were seven in number, of whom George, born in Bristol, England, emigrated to America in 1821. He was by profession a chemist, and in his adopted country engaged in the smelting and refining of stereotype and type metal. He married Eliza Sage, who was of Welsh descent, and had children,—George, William, Charles, Eliza (deceased) Helen, Emma (deceased) and Mary (Mrs. Hezekiah Belcher.) William, the second son, was born Aug. 10, 1825, in New York City, and in 1827 removed with his parents to Newark. He received a rudimentary education, and when a youth entered the shops of Seth Boyden to learn the trade of a machinist. On the completion of his apprenticeship and for several years after, he was employed as a journeyman, and in 1850, under the firm-name of Watts & Belcher, established a machine shop. George Watts, his brother, having erected a spacious shop in Newark for mechanical work, William subsequently became associated with him in business. In 1865 the firm of Watts, Campbell & Co., was organized for the manufacture of Corliss steam-engines and other machinery, in which Mr. Watts was one of the active partners. In the management of this business he participated actively until his death, on the 27th of May, 1883. He was a skillful mechanic and a man of progressive ideas, keeping pace with the modern improvements in mechanical science. By his knowledge and aptitude he added greatly to the value of many inventions, though not himself an inventive genius. He possessed a genial nature and an exuberance of spirit which rendered him universally popular. Mr. Watts was a Republican in politics, though not actively a participant in the public questions of the day.

SKINNER & LEARY, (Charles N. and John N.) have since 1866 been extensively engaged in the manufacture of steam engines and all kinds of machinery at 5-7 Railroad Place. The buildings were erected especially for them, and are consequently well adapted to their use.

Tool Manufacturers.—Among tool makers is Herman Fiedler, of 363 Market Street, who is also an engraver and die-sinker. The business was established by Kunze & Pryor in 1872, and they were succeeded by Mr. Charles Kunze. Mr. Fiedler became associated with him, and in July, 1881, bought out his interest and became sole proprietor.

Another firm engaged in making edge-tools is that of Schureman & Hager, of 8-12 Commercial Street. The business was started in 1877 by H. B. Schureman, and B. G. Hager formed a partnership with him in 1881. The firm employs about forty hands, and turns out four hundred dozen edge-tools per week.

HENRY FOERSTER carries on the manufacture of hardware and mechanics' tools at the Hedenberg Works. The business was founded by Foerster & Kracuter in 1874, and the senior member became the sole proprietor in 1879.

Still another manufacturer in this line is William Johnson, also of the Hedenberg Works. The business was established in 1830 by the father of the present proprietor, who bore the same name.

DODGE & LYONS, Montclair Railroad, machinery and tool manufacturers. Firm composed of James Dodge and William W. Lyons, (formerly Dodge Heller & Lyons). They are conspicuous among leading manufacturing concerns in the city, occupying a large plant, furnishing employment to many operatives and doing an extensive business.

CHARLES BURROUGHS, 141 Commerce Street, manufacturer of fine machinery of all descriptions,—hydraulic presses and pumps, screw-presses, dies, punches and moulds. Business established on Mulberry Street, in Wagner's building in 1875; prior to that time had been in employ of Seymour Whitlock, and Celluloid Manufacturing Company. Mr. Burroughs employs twenty men.

Metal Fancy Goods.—This business was first established at Bloomfield by James Bishop about the year 1837, when George Havell became one of his apprentices, and in 1842 the business was removed to Newark, where Mr. Bishop continued till 1863, when he was succeeded by Stevens, Roberts & Havell. That firm was succeeded by Roberts & Havell, and in 1883, Mr. Roberts died, leaving Mr. Havell sole proprietor. The business is conducted at Nos. 284-286 Washington Street, where Mr. Havell gives steady employment to three hundred and fifty persons.

GEORGE HAVELL.—The parents of Mr. Havell resided in Reading, England, where their son George was born on the 19th of February, 1828. With them he emigrated in 1830, when but eighteen months old, to America, and as a youth enjoyed but limited advantages of education, having been placed by his stepfather, James Bishop, in a factory when but nine years of age. He early developed great mechanical ingenuity, and at the age of twelve years was able to make many of the tools used in the business. His stepfather, on the discovery of the fact, encouraged his genius in this special department of mechanical labor, and at the age of fifteen years he was able to make the most difficult set of tools without having had previous instruction. Among these implements was a complete set of jewelers' tools. Mr. Havell continued



Dr. H. H. H.



George Harell



R. Heinisch

to follow assiduously the trade he had learned, and in the year 1862 succeeded to the business, which is that of a manufacturer of steel, brass, nickel-plated, silvered, gilt and enameled goods. He was married, Dec. 25, 1850, at the age of twenty-two, to Miss Sarah Clark, of Newark, to whom were born five children, the survivors being two daughters, Elizabeth (wife of A. G. Williams) and Tillie C.

Mr. Havell has also an adopted son, who became a member of the family on the death of his mother, who was a sister-in-law of Mrs. Havell. In politics the subject of this biographical sketch is a Republican, and although frequently solicited to accept office, has invariably declined such honors. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith and a supporter of the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark.

Cutlery Business.—HEINISCH'S SONS, Nos. 109 to 121 Bruce Street. The pioneer in the manufacture of fine cutlery in Newark was the late Rochus Heinisch, who came to this country from Leutmeritz, Bohemia, his native land, early in the present century. For a time he manufactured surgical instruments in New York, and came here about the year 1830, having before that been in Elizabeth. In Newark he continued the same industry. Mr. Heinisch was a mechanic of superior attainments. The inventive faculty was largely developed in him. This he applied to his trade, and while building up for himself and his children a splendid business, at the same time, by his improvements in scissors and shears, conferred incalculable benefits on all who used them in their labor. Prior to his death, which occurred in August, 1874, he associated his sons—Rochus, Jr., Henry C., Albert A. and Edmund E.—with him in business, under the firm-title of R. Heinisch & Sons. The sons continue the business founded by their father, under the title of R. Heinisch's Sons, at 349 High Street. The goods of the firm find a market not only in this country, but in far-off Australia, and even English tailors pass by Sheffield and come to Newark for their shears.

ROCHUS HEINISCH.—Mr. Heinisch was of German extraction, and born in Bohemia, Austria, on the 14th of February, 1801. After receiving an excellent education, he learned the trade of a surgical instrument maker, and on completing his apprenticeship removed to Paris, where he was soon promoted to the position of foreman of the establishment in which he was employed. America, however, offering a wider field to the artisan, he emigrated, and choosing Brooklyn as a location, there pursued his trade. He at this time conceived the idea of manufacturing shears of malleable iron faced with steel, and removed to New York for the purpose of making an experimental test of his invention. Having demonstrated its practicability, he established in the city of Elizabeth a factory for the manufacture of shears. Some years later he removed to Newark, and engaged in a similar enterprise, with which he was identified until his death, in

1874. He was the pioneer in this branch of industry, and known as a successful inventor, his most prominent achievement having been the invention of the tailors' shears, which have since found a market in nearly every portion of Europe and America. He also made many improvements on these shears, all of which are protected by patents. Mr. Heinisch married Susanna Dievenbach, a lady of Swiss descent, of whose twelve children eight survive. He became favorably known as an inventor and successful manufacturer, and continued business until a short period prior to his death, when his sons succeeded to the interest. He was, as a Whig, and later as a Republican, actively interested in the political issues of the day, and though not an aspirant for office, served as alderman of the Sixth Ward of Newark. He manifested a keen love for military tactics, and served as captain of the Putnam Horse Guards, of which, on its formation into a battalion, he became major. Mr. Heinisch was one of the earliest German residents of Newark, having come to the city in 1829. He possessed a genial and kindly nature and an urbane and courteous bearing, which won universal regard.

BANNISTER & Co. make table cutlery superior in finish and equal in quality to the best Sheffield manufacture. The same is true of Charles Felder, E. G. Koenig, F. Wickelhaus, Gus. Widman, and J. Wiss & Sons.

ROMER & Co., lock manufacturers, No. 141 to 145 New Jersey Railroad Avenue. This manufactory was established in 1837 by H. C. Jones, who was the inventor of the double-acting switch and car locks. Mr. Charles W. A. Romer was in the employ of Mr. Jones as foreman of his factory, and succeeded him in the business. Mr. Romer was associated with different persons until 1868, when J. N. Wilkins was admitted as a partner in the business, and the present firm-name was adopted. The principal productions of the factory are pad and prison locks. They also manufacture builders and bronze ware, and a general line of piano and sewing-machine locks, and other locks of a similar character. Their goods are sold in all parts of the United States and South America.

CHARLES W. A. ROMER.—Henry C. Romer, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in 1787 in the city of Hanover, in the kingdom of Hanover, and removed in 1809 to the city of Brunswick, in the principality of Brunswick, where he continued to reside and pursue his trade, that of a carriage and wagon maker. He married Frederika M. Denecke, of Brunswick, and had children,—Herman, Eliza, Charles W. A., August, William and one who died in infancy. All the members of this family, with the exception of Charles W. A. and Eliza, are deceased. The former was born in the city of Brunswick on the 27th of October, 1827. He continued a pupil of the citizens' school, where a thorough rudimentary education was obtained, until thirteen and a half years of age when he was apprenticed to a locksmith, serving

four years at his trade. He was employed for three and a half years in various portions of the country and on returning to his home, decided, in view of the superior advantages offered the artisan in America, to emigrate. He embarked in a sailing-vessel on the 19th of April, 1849, and after a journey of five weeks landed in New York with a cash capital of fifty cents. Mr. Romer was influenced soon after to locate in Albany, N. Y., where a position in a blacksmith shop was opened to him, the wages being four shillings per day. After a service of two months he was obliged to relin-

while, in connection with a partner, in 1855, begun the manufacture of lamps, and continued this enterprise until 1860. Mr. Romer associated with him in the lock business Peter Hassinger, under the firm-name of Romer & Co. John H. Wilkins meanwhile became a partner, and Mr. Hassinger in 1870 retired, leaving the remaining partners to conduct the business, under the firm-name of Romer & Co. Mr. Romer was married, in 1851, to Jane, daughter of Albert Smith, who was of Holland descent, and emigrated in 1847. Their only child is John Albert. Mrs. Romer died in 1860,



quish the place, there being no demand for skilled labor. Gladly accepting such work as was offered in a brick-yard, at seventy-five cents per day, he finally returned to New York, and was persuaded to make Newark his home, where he obtained a position in a lock factory as a worker upon trunk locks. One year after he effected an engagement with Henry C. Jones as a skilled workman on padlocks and bank locks. On the expiration of the second year he became superintendent of the factory, and retained the position ten years, his relations with his employer being severed only by the purchase of the business in 1863. He had, mean-

and Mr. Romer was again married, in 1863, to Frederica C. Grimm, daughter of Adam Frederick Grimm. Their children are Jane E., Clara S., Carrie E., Birdie M. and four who are deceased. Mr. Romer in politics votes the Republican ticket, though not active as a politician. He is a director and was one of the founders of the German National Bank of Newark. He has been since 1853 a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds the relation of local preacher. He is class-leader and steward in connection with the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark.

MOCKRIDGE & SON, dealers in mechanics' tools,

builders' hardware and manufacturers of planes. The business was established in 1856 by Abraham Mockridge and Elias Francis, at what was then No. 145 Washington Street (now No. 255.) Here they conducted the business with marked success until 1868, when Mr. Francis retired, and the firm-name became Mockridge & Son. Oscar B., son of the senior member of the firm, having become a member of the same, in 1866. The father, Abraham, died in 1872, leaving the son in control of the business, which he continues under the firm-name of Mockridge & Son. His trade in planes comes from all sections of the country, while the hardware trade is more of a local character. Mr. Mockridge is a native of Newark, and is well and favorably known in business as well as social circles as an enterprising manufacturer and dealer.

Saddlers' and Harness-Makers' Tools, Hatters' Tools, Edge-Tools, Saws.—C. S. OSBORNE & CO. From the smallest beginnings, fifty-eight years ago, there have grown up in Newark nearly a score of hardware and tool factories. The firm of C. S. Osborne & Co. claim to be the pioneers in the United States in the manufacture of saddlers' and harness-makers' tools. Joseph English established the business here in 1826. English made small headway until 1856, when C. S. Osborne and William Dodd became associated with him in business, when the firm-name became William Dodd & Co. In 1861 the firm was C. S. Osborne & Co., and in 1883 the partners were C. S. Osborne, Jasper C. Osborne and Walter D. Osborne, the firm-name being C. S. Osborne & Co. Their works were destroyed by fire in 1863, rebuilt in 1864, and enlarged in 1883. They give steady employment to seventy-five men.

JOHN CARLTON was early established here in producing mechanics' tools, especially those used by hatters. His business spread until finally his goods reached and became extensively used by the Mormons at Salt Lake City. Charlton's wares also go as far as the West Indies and Germany.

In the manufacture of edge-tools, such as carpenters use, the house of William Johnson is one of the very oldest in the country. It was founded by the present proprietor's father in 1834. M. B. Provost, in the same line, was established about the same time. M. Price started in 1846, and Henry Sauerbier in 1848.

Several years before this John Toler began the manufacture of castors.

Locks and builders' hardware have for a quarter of a century been manufactured by Lungstroth & Crane.

Axes, adzes, hatchets, and the like have been specialties with William White.

In 1844, Cornelius Walsh began, in a very small way, to manufacture bag-frames and trunk hardware. C. A. De Hart—the Newark Edge-Tool Manufactory—Foerster & Kraeuter, Henry Sommers and Wichelhaus & Roothe, have likewise long been engaged in the manufacture of edge-tools, while Charles Kupper

and R. Nuemann & Co. have carried on much the same business as Walsh.

One firm, Spaeth & Guelicher, have been engaged in manufacturing fine skates exclusively.

In 1859 C. Richardson began the manufacture of saws.

Besides the foregoing formidable array of workers in iron and kindred metals, Newark has had a smoothing-iron manufactory (Bless & Drake's, now at 173 New Jersey Railroad Avenue), a number of file manufactories, an iron safe manufactory, several iron railing manufactories, several spring and axle manufactories, a wire manufactory, a scale manufactory, and an extensive steel manufactory, the founders being Prentice, Atha & Co. The steel manufactured is the finest produced in America, and is used for every purpose, from the finest pocket-knife cutlery to the rails on railroads.

The Jewelry Manufacture of Newark.—The pioneer in the jewelry trade of Newark was Epaphras Hinsdale, who came here about the year 1801, and started business in a building on the site now occupied by the stately and substantial McGregor structure. Hinsdale is supposed to have been the first person in America to establish a factory for the exclusive manufacture of jewelry. In a few years he took as partner a journeyman in his employ named John Taylor. The firm established a very high character for fair dealing and superior workmanship. Among their customers none used to cut a greater dash while shopping than Col. Mayor, the brother-in-law of the late distinguished soldier, Gen. Winfield Scott. The colonel used to drive into town with an elegant equipage, six horses, driver and postilion,—a grand turn-out. The credit, however, of first winning extended fame for Newark handiwork in the jewelry business is generally awarded to Taylor & Baldwin. Of existing houses, that of Thomas G. Brown Sons, of Marshall and Halsey Streets, claims to be the oldest,—to have been established in 1834. In 1837-38 the manufacturing jewelers of Newark were Taylor, Baldwin & Co., (John Taylor, Isaac Baldwin, Horace E. Baldwin); C. E. Chevalier, doing business at No. 6 Franklin Street, near Broad; John Medcraft, Boston Street, near Richmond; Bliss & Dwight (Elihu Bliss, George Dwight), Broad Street, "opposite the Third Church;" Colton & Alling (Demas Colton, Stephen B. Alling), Franklin Street, near Mulberry; and Taylor & Nichols, (John Taylor, Jr., S. O. Nichols), Broad Street, between Green and Franklin Streets. In 1840, Stephen B. Alling, Demas Colton, Jr., and John Taylor conducted business separately. In 1845 there were nine manufacturing firms in operation. These were Baldwin & Co. (the old firm, minus Taylor) Bliss and Dwight, Demas Colton, Baldwin, Osborn & Co. (E. A. Baldwin, E. Osborn and E. Crane), John Annin, 48 Kinney street, John Taylor, Jr., Aaron Carter, Jr., I. A. and J. C. Alling, and Jennings & Pierson (J. C. Jennings, John R. Pierson). It was during a later period, however,

that Newark became the great jewelry work-shop of the American continent, producing works of art in the precious metals and precious stones rivaling in beauty, finish and design not only the richest handiwork of Europe, but the rare and exquisite jewelry, still preserved, of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Etruscans and Romans. At first, owing to a prejudice against home products, as foolish as it was false, the trade met with slight encouragement. American women, like their sisters of the days of the Queen of Sheba and of Cleopatra, have ever been disposed to enhance their beauty by displays of fine-wrought gold and richly-set jewels; but it was a long time before they could be made to appreciate the workmanship of American artisans. Jewelry needed a foreign stamp in order to command here a generous sale. In time, however, native skill, wedded to native art, broke down false prejudices, and moved steadily on to a grand triumph. For many years, jewelry made in Newark by such houses as Durand & Co., Carter, Howkins & Dodd (now Carter, Sloan & Co.), Enos Richardson & Co., Wheeler, Paxson & Hays, and others met with a ready sale in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the Western cities, when palmed off as Parisian or London made-goods. Lately, however, it has proved a benefit instead of an injury, except in rare cases, to proclaim our wares home-made, rather than of foreign manufacture. The eyes of the blind have been opened and dazzled by the brilliancy of Newark workmanship, as displayed at Tiffany's and other great jewelry bazars in New York and elsewhere. In 1860, according to the United States census, the value of the jewelry produced in this country was about \$12,000,000. Ten years later the figures given by the same authority for New Jersey were: Factories, 39; hands employed, 1502; capital invested, \$1,844,900; wages, \$942,801; material, \$1,622,201; products, \$3,315,679. That these figures are grossly inaccurate is susceptible of ample proof. In July, 1869, a carefully-prepared report in the *Newark Daily Journal* gave an aggregate approximate amount of capital employed, work turned out and men engaged in the jewelry business, as follows: Capital, \$2,259,000; work turned out, \$4,432,000; number of men, 1493; wages paid, \$1,791,600. This was for Newark alone. In 1874 there were in Newark about fifty factories, large and small, doing a business estimated at a little over \$6,000,000. One firm alone (that which was originally established by Carter, Pierson & Hale a quarter of a century ago, and is conceded to be the largest jewelry factory in the world) has employed as many as 600 hands, paying \$6000 weekly wages, and doing a business of about \$2,000,000.¹

DURAND & CO.—About the same time the latter firm started James M. Durand founded the establishment of which he is the senior partner. Under his remarkable genius the firm has achieved in the trade

a name and reputation that are international. No man has done more for Newark's exalted fame as a producer of the finest jewelry than Mr. Durand. This house is at 25 Franklin Street.²

ALEXANDER MILLER.—The most extensive manufacturer of stem-winding watch-crowns in the United States, is doubtless Alexander Miller, of 19 Ward Street, and he was the pioneer of this industry in this country. He has a well equipped factory with much machinery of his own contrivance.

MILLER BROTHERS is a house especially worthy of mention in the jewelry department. They have conducted the business since 1854, and have attained thorough success. The individual members of the firm are James W. and Isaac Miller, and their location is at 47-51 Franklin Street. About seventy-five hands are there employed, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to one thousand dollars, while the value of the annual production is not less than a quarter of a million dollars. They manufacture a general line of jewelry of superior design and workmanship, which has a high reputation and finds ready and wide sale. The New York office of this firm is at 7 Maiden Lane.

JAMES W. MILLER.—The ancestors of Mr. Miller, who were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, were of English descent. Abner Miller, his grandfather, resided in Westfield, Union Co., where he was by profession a surveyor, and also superintended the cultivation of his farm. By his marriage to a Miss Phillips were born children,—Isaac, Aaron, Abby, Maria, Sarah and Elizabeth, of whom Aaron, now in his eighty-eighth year, is the only survivor. Isaac Miller was born near New Brunswick in 1791, and died in 1869. He married Susan, daughter of William Miller of Elizabeth, N. J., and had children,—Mary A. (wife of William B. Broadwell), Sarah P. (Mrs. Dr. Frederick Thomas), Susan (wife of William Miller), Elizabeth M. (Mrs. John Noe), Rebecca M. (wife of Capt. Samuel D. Ward), A. Halsey, James W., William H. C. and Isaac M. Of the above Susan and Elizabeth are deceased. James W. was born Dec. 16, 1830, at Westfield, N. J. His father having removed to the suburbs of Newark, his youth was spent upon the farm with such advantages of education as the country schools, and later the Newark Academy afforded. At the age of seventeen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the business of a jeweler, and on the expiration of his time of service, in 1852, became associated with his brother Halsey in the business in Newark, combining manufacturing with the retail trade. He continued thus engaged until 1861, when his attention was devoted exclusively to manufacturing and the wholesale business, having the year previous made his brother Isaac M. a partner. They have, by close attention and the exercise of rare taste and skill, established an exceptional demand for their productions. They have succeeded, by the inventive

¹ *Atkinson's History of Newark.*

² *Atkinson's History.*



James W. Miller



Isaac A. Cutting

genius of both members of the firm is becoming known by more economical and labor-saving methods, and while increasing the beauty of their artistic wares, have also been able to manufacture them at a reduction of cost. Mr. Miller was married, on the 1st of May, 1862, to Emily, daughter of Dr. Alexander Guthrie, of Albany, N. Y. Their children are Eugene Guthrie, and Claude H., who survive, and James Arthur, Alexander Dalton and Maud, deceased. Mr. Miller is in his political predilections a Republican, and served from 1873 to 1877 as member of the Common Council of the city of Newark, acting during the latter year as chairman of the finance committee. He has also twice been honored with the presidency of the Newark Board of Trade. His addresses before that body have been replete with practical suggestions for the welfare of the city, and manifest an earnest desire for her material prosperity. Mr. Miller has varied the monotony of business by extensive travel, and on many occasions given the press of the city the benefit of his descriptive pen. He is an Episcopalian in his religious views, and member of the vestry of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark.

DAVID C. DODD belongs to a long line of succession extending from the firm of Alburg, Hall & Dodd, who established their business more than twenty-five years ago. It came into his possession in 1877, since which time he has been carrying on a successful manufacturing business at Halsey and Marshall Streets.

SINNOCK & SHERRILL.—Among the houses deserving of mention in this line of manufacture, none are more so than Sinnock & Sherrill. They began business in 1869 and now have a large factory on Maple Place, Green Street, in which they employ upon the average thirty-five hands. Their special products are seal and stone rings of every description, and a few other goods of similar character. The individual members of the firm are W. P. Sinnock and H. D. Sherrill.

BARNET BROTHERS & POWELL.—The firm of Barnett Brothers & Powell (D. H. Barnett, W. H. Barnett and J. H. Powell) was organized in 1873. Their manufactory is at 74 Lawrence Street and their specialties are rings of all kinds, sleeve and collar buttons, and a few other articles, employing about twenty persons.

CARTER, SLOAN & CO., jewelry manufacturers, corner of Mulberry and Park Streets, Newark, are among the largest manufacturing firms of the kind in this country, employing five hundred persons in their business. The company comprising this firm was organized Nov. 1, 1841, and is at present composed of A. Carter, Jr., A. K. Sloan, C. E. Hastings and George K. Howe. Their factory was built in 1852-53, of brick, and was enlarged in 1872 to its present capacity. New York office, No. 15 Maiden Lane.

CHAMPENOIS & CO.—The manufacture of solid gold jewelry was commenced in 1866 at No. 50 Walnut Street, Newark, by McIntire, Champenois & Co.,

where they continued the business until 1876, when the firm-name was changed to that of Champenois & Co., who still continue the business on quite an extensive scale, employing over fifty persons in the manufacture of their line of goods.

ISAAC A. ALLING & CO., manufacturing jewelers, located at No. 50 Walnut Street. Their New York office is at corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. This firm, which succeeded Isaac A. & J. C. Alling, who began business over forty years ago, was organized Aug. 15, 1881, and was then composed of Isaac A. Alling, James S. Holmes and Thomas B. Cleveland, the last-named of whom retired July 1, 1884. The specialties of this firm are wire bracelets, bangles, and "American lever" sleeve-buttons, for which they find a market in the United States and South America. They give employment to about fifty persons.

ISAAC A. ALLING.—The Alling family are of Welsh lineage, Connecticut having been the home of those representatives of it who emigrated to the United States. Isaac, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a native of Newark, where he engaged in the manufacture of chairs. He married Mary Clizbe, whose children were David, Isaac, Mary, Theodore, and one who died in childhood. David, the eldest of these, was born in Newark, Sept. 17, 1773, and continued the business of his father. He married, April 7, 1803, Nancy Ball, daughter of Stephen Ball. The latter was born in 1751, and murdered by Hessians during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Alling's death occurred Oct. 15, 1815. Their children are Mary Clizbe (Mrs. John Hall, deceased; Stephen B., deceased, married to Jane Weir; and Isaac A. By a second marriage, to Eunice Roberts, were born children,—Joseph C., David W., (deceased), and Horace. The death of Mr. Alling occurred Feb. 28, 1855. His son Isaac A. was born Feb. 17, 1814, at the homestead in Newark. He received a substantial English education, and on attaining a suitable age learned the fancy silver plating business, which engaged his attention for four years, when he embarked with his brother Stephen in the jewelry business. On the expiration of the fifth year he became a manufacturing jeweler, and has, under various co-partnerships, continued this branch of industry until the present time, being now known as one of the oldest representatives of the trade in Newark. Mr. Alling was married, on the 12th of April, 1837, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Joseph Moore, of New York. They have no surviving children. In politics the subject of this biography was for many years a Whig, and has latterly supported the principles of the Republican party. He has devoted much attention to an extended and lucrative business, and found little leisure for participation in affairs of a political nature. He was one of the incorporators of the Essex County National Bank, and has been since one of its directors, filling also the same office in connection with the Newark Insurance

Company. He has been since 1832 a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, in which he fills the office of elder.

WILLIAM RIKER started in the manufacture of jewelry on Broad Street, in September, 1846, and since 1870 has been at his present location, Nos. 42-46 Court Street. He also has an office at No. 3 Maiden Lane, New York.

T. H. BENTLEY, No. 359 Mulberry Street, established himself in the manufacture of jewelry in 1853, on Green Street, and subsequently removed to his present large and commodious factory, where he employs about forty persons. He is also associated with Mr. B. Bryant, of New York, in the manufacture of jewelry. Mr. Bentley learned the jewelers' trade in Providence, R. I.

A. JORALEMON & Co., Nos. 335-337 Mulberry Street, are manufacturers of a general variety of fine jewelry. The firm is composed of A. Joralemon and J. C. Mandeville, and was established in 1861. Mr. Mandeville was born in Newark in 1817, and Mr. Joralemon was born in Belleville, N. J. They employ annually forty-five men.

ENOS RICHARDSON & Co., No. 53 Columbia Street, are manufacturers of a general variety of jewelry. The business was established in 1850 by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and in 1860 the Palmer brothers retired, leaving Enos Richardson, L. P. Brown, Frank H. Richardson, William Richardson, and William Melchar, who are the present firm. They have a large factory, ninety by one hundred feet, three floors, and give employment to three hundred and fifty men.

A. J. HEDGES & Co., No. 90 Mechanic Street, are manufacturers of a general variety of jewelry goods. The business was established at this place many years ago by Ailing, Hall & Dodd. They were succeeded by Hall, Dodd & Co., and that firm by Dodd & Hedges in 1866. Mr. Hedges was formerly a member of the firm of Field & Co. for a number of years. Mr. Dodd retired in 1877, and the firm-name became A. J. Hedges & Co. This firm now occupy two floors of forty by one hundred feet each, and employ sixty persons, who produce annually goods valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Lapidary.—The business of cutting diamonds, sardonyx, black onyx and agates was established in Newark in 1872 at 148 Mulberry Street, by Edward D. Regad, and in 1879 occupied his present large factory, No. 14 Oliver Street, where he gives steady employment to ten men. There are other like establishments in the city, but none doing the amount of business completed by Mr. Regad.

Smelting.—EDWARD BALBACH & SON, Newark Smelting and Refining Works, No. 233 River Street, was established in 1851 by Edward Balbach, Sr., who had been engaged in the smelting business for several years. Mr. Edward Balbach, Jr., subsequently became a member of the firm, when the above firm-name was assumed. Messrs. Balbach & Son receive mixed

metals from the mines in Utah, Nevada, California and other mining districts. The metal is received at the works in ingots weighing one hundred and twenty pounds each, and the percentage of silver varies greatly.

The simplified process, invented by Mr. Balbach, of separating the gold from the baser metals, is now in use by nearly all the smelting works in the United States, and he has also patented the invention in Europe. The works of this firm cover two acres of ground, and, with one exception, are the largest in the world. Nearly or quite fifty thousand dollars' worth of gold and silver is refined each week, and the product of lead for the same time is one hundred and fifty tons. The force employed averages one hundred and twenty-five hands, and the yearly product amounts to over five million dollars.

EDWARD BALBACH, SR., was born in Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, March 19, 1804, and, although now in his eighty-first year, is actively engaged in the management of his extensive gold and silver smelting and refining works. While a young man Mr. Balbach evinced a great partiality for the study of chemistry, and every opportunity was afforded him to gratify his inclination in this direction. As he grew older, and it became necessary for him to fix upon some occupation for life, he determined to become a refiner of precious metals, a business for which he was fully prepared to engage in as the limited progress which had been made in the science of chemistry at that day permitted. He went to work at first in a small way, and by degrees achieved considerable success in his native city, where he continued to reside and labor until he had reached the age of forty-four years. His profits, however, were slowly made, and the prospect of accumulating a fortune by the refining of ores under the restrictions placed upon it by the governments of Europe seemed to be very remote. This circumstance, as well as his strong republican sentiments and love of liberty, induced Mr. Balbach to turn his attention to America, a land where he believed his large experience and industry would insure for him success. In 1848, then, he determined to visit the United States, and satisfy himself as to the correctness of his judgment in this matter. His investigations during his visit at that time were very thorough, and in addition to the fact that in this country he would meet with but little competition he found also that he would be free from the trammels under which he had labored in his native land. He visited the principal cities of the Union, inquiring particularly as to their character, commerce and manufactures, his inspection resulting in the decision that Newark, N. J., offered the most favorable advantages for his business by reason of its situation as well as of its peculiar industries. The manufacture of jewelry was here very extensively carried on, and the floors of these factories furnished annually large quantities of the precious metals for the pots of the



C. Buckner

refiner, whose laboratory was generally located in some European city. Here, then, he determined to locate, and was on the point of making his preparations to do so when the sad intelligence reached him that his brother and his brother's wife had both fallen victims to an epidemic, leaving eight helpless, orphan children. His tender heart was touched, and at once abandoning all his projects for the present, he hastened home to make provision for his youthful kinsmen, all of whom he received as his adopted children. This labor of love having been accomplished, he returned to Newark in 1850, and there, soon afterwards, erected the first building of those now immense smelting works through which annually passes a greater amount of gold and silver than is correspondingly sent out from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The first work attempted by Mr. Balbach in his new establishment was the reduction of jewelers' "sweepings," an operation which had never before been performed in this country except on a very limited scale. This work was done with such entire satisfaction that his name soon became known in all the jewelry manufactories throughout the land, and consignments of "sweepings" began to pour in upon him from New York, Philadelphia and other cities. It became necessary for him to extend his buildings and to increase his machinery. And now he was called upon to perform tasks of a somewhat different nature. Lead from mines in New York and Pennsylvania was forwarded to him to be smelted. The fame of his establishment spread into distant lands, and in 1861 silver-bearing lead was consigned to him from Mexico, and thus he formed a business connection in that country which still exists. But the work of separating gold and silver from baser metals, such as lead and zinc, had always been a very difficult one to accomplish, a great percentage of the precious metals being lost by the tedious processes hitherto in use. And now it was that Mr. Edward Balbach, who had inherited the tastes and skill of his venerable father, immortalized himself by the invention of a speedy process by which to accomplish perfectly this very difficult and delicate task. This process has been patented in both the United States and Europe, and is known as "Balbach's De-Silverizing Process." It has completely revolutionized gold and silver smelting and refining in this as well as other countries, and by it gold and silver are separated from the lead, and concentrated.

The discovery and use of this new process did much to increase the already rapidly growing business of this great establishment, which now covers an area of two and one-half acres of land. The great mines of Nevada sent to it such large consignments of ore that it became necessary to erect new wharves, buildings and furnaces, and since that time the fires in these vast works have never been suffered to die out. Shipments of ores are continually received from the mines of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Montana,

Idaho, Arizona and Lower California, as well as from Mexico and South America. Some of these silver ores have yielded more than six thousand dollars to the ton. Large amounts of crude silver in bars are frequently received at this establishment for separation. In addition to the smelting and refining of the precious metals, Mr. Balbach has for some years past engaged in the preparation of that perfectly pure lead used in the manufacture of white-lead, heretofore imported from Europe. It might naturally be supposed that the vast operations of this concern would have long since crowded out the comparatively trifling business of reducing the sweepings of the jewelry factories, but this work is still attended to with great fidelity, and it is a matter worthy of remark that during so many years in which Mr. Balbach has been engaged in this business, which required the most perfect confidence in his integrity, not the faintest whisper has ever been uttered against him. Some years ago his son, Edward Balbach, Sr., became associated in business with him under the style of Edward Balbach & Son, and the bars of gold and silver which bear their stamp are as current in Wall Street as those of the United States Mint. Mr. Balbach, Sr., as has been already said, is now in his eighty-first year. He still possesses remarkable energy of both body and mind, and with a pleasant smile and a cheerful word he welcomes every one who desires to inspect the marvelous works which his great skill and enterprise have founded.

There are four other smelting houses in the city, viz.: Calvin S. Dennis, 40 Walnut Street; Ellis P. Earle, 13 New Jersey Railroad Avenue; William L. Glorieux, 13 Franklin Street, and L. Lelong & Brother, a prominent firm at 345-347 Halsey Street.

Assayer.—The business conducted by D. R. Downer (assaying and refining) at 13-15 New Jersey Railroad Avenue was established by David Prince in 1875, who did a large business until 1881, when they sold out to Crittenden & Earle. In 1882, Mr. Crittenden died, and Mr. Earle then continued the business alone until he sold out to Mr. Downer, the present proprietor, April 1, 1884. Mr. Downer occupies the whole of a large building, and carries on a prosperous business.

C. F. CROSELMIRE, gold and silver refiner, smelter and assayer, at No. 115 to 123 Chestnut Street, is a native of Frankfort, Germany. He came to Newark in 1850, and 1876, in connection with L. Meyer, established the smelting business. That firm was succeeded in 1881 by Hexter & Crosemlire, and on Aug. 1, 1884, Mr. Crosemlire became sole proprietor, and employs on an average about fifty men.

Newark Zinc and Iron Company.—This company was first organized and incorporated in 1849 as the New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, and in 1852, the name was changed to New Jersey Zinc Company, and changed again in 1880 to present name. The pioneer officers were James L. Curtis,

president; George W. Savage, secretary; Samuel T. Jones, treasurer. The works of the company are located at the foot of River Street, and cover an area of seventeen acres, and cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They were rebuilt in 1856, and enlarged in 1867-68, and in 1884, with two hundred and seventy-five men employed, produced six thousand tons of oxide of zinc and six thousand tons of speigeleisen. The officers in 1884 were B. G. Clark, president; Theodore Sturges, secretary and treasurer, with A. H. Farlin as manager. The annual products are over one million three hundred thousand dollars.

The Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company.—The rapid manner in which the city on the Passaic has extended its limits within the past thirty or forty years points to an enormous and rapidly increasing demand for building materials, and Newark not only supplies her own needs in this direction, but furnishes these, as well as a large variety of similar products, to many of the surrounding cities and throughout the country generally.

The oldest established, best known and most extensive of these works, are those owned by the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company, who occupy a site extending about four hundred feet on the Passaic River, one hundred and fifty feet on Bridge Street and about six hundred feet on South Bridge Street.

The original works, chartered by the State as long ago as 1840, have been materially improved and greatly enlarged since that date, and constant additions are being made to their facilities by the present energetic officers of the company, Messrs. Walter Tompkins, president, and Samuel C. Jones, secretary. Their docking facilities, including hoisting machinery, etc., fully utilize their ample water-front, and afford them valuable conveniences, not only for handling coal and crude material, in the shape of plaster-stone, etc., but also excellent shipping accommodations. Their new plaster mill, located corner of South Bridge and Bridge Streets, and which is provided with the best and latest machinery, will increase their grinding and preparing capacity from two hundred to three hundred barrels per day, their other works having a still larger capacity. The plaster-rock which the company uses is brought from Hillsboro, province of New Brunswick, and in Ulster County, N. Y.

Clothing Manufacturers.—Clothing for the general outside market, the South and the West, began to be extensively manufactured in Newark years before its incorporation as a city. In 1837 there were established, Waldron, Thomas & Co. (T. A. Waldron, F. S. Thomas, C. T. Rae, Luke Reed and F. F. Mygatt), C. Alling & Co. (Charles Alling and J. C. Garthwaite), Merchant, Davis & Co. (Silas Merchant, J. R. Davis and Lewis Dunn), Robinson, Bigelow & Co. (C. E. Robinson, Moses Bigelow and H. K. Ingraham), S.

B. Potter & Co. (S. B. Potter and Temple T. Hall), Meeker & Lewis, Heaton & Perry (S. O. Heaton and Nehemiah Perry), I. R. Carmer & Co. (Isaac R. Carmer, Albert Carmer and Elijah B. Price). The drapers and tailors were William B. Ross, Charles Hoyt, John C. Littell, Albert Munn and Ross & Bennett. A few years later William B. Guild, Albert Alling, Benjamin Ross, Henry K. Ingraham and William G. Lord were in the same list.¹

Among the manufacturers of clothing, and occupying a prominent place, is John V. Diefenthaler, of Maple Place. He established business in the large building which he now owns in 1862, and has been there ever since, with the exception of an interval of three years. He usually employs from forty to fifty hands. Mr. Diefenthaler is a native of Germany, and came to Newark in 1861.

The clothing manufacturing establishment of F. H. Wismer, Nos. 14 and 16 Green Street, was established in 1859 by Nelson, Wismer & Co., and in 1864, the firm became as at present, with Francis Wismer as manager. Mr. Wismer employs one hundred and fifty men annually. He is also a member of the Water Board of Newark.

Furniture Manufactories.—J. RUCKELSHAUS, of 129-131 Market Street, has been engaged in the manufacture of fine furniture for the past twenty years and has achieved an enviable reputation. He has a store as well as a manufactory, and disposes of most of his own products, as well as some other lines of goods.

F. H. SIEGER is both a manufacturer of and dealer in furniture. He began the business in 1862 and in 1869 removed to his present location, at 203-205 Market Street.

Hatting Business.—During an early period hatting was extensively carried on by William Rankin & Co., Mr. Rankin's partners being John Ogden and Peter S. Duryee; J. B. Pinneo, John Ogden, Isaac N. Rankin, James Berbeck, Thomas Evans, Andrew Rankin, Nichols H. Babcock and Hay & Agens. About 1852 James W. Corey entered the field.²

Hat manufacturing is carried on by Yates, Wharton & Co. at 142-146 Commerce Street. The business was established in 1859 by Messrs. Yates & Wharton, and in 1863 passed into the hands of the present firm, composed of Henry J. Yates, John Wharton and William D. Yocum. The products of the house consist of a general line of fur hats, and the trade extends through the United States.

THOMAS AGENS was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., April 12, 1807, and is the son of James Agens, who did service in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. When thirteen years old he came to Newark, N. J., where he attended school until the age of sixteen, when he was placed in the

¹ Atkinson's "History of Newark."

² Atkinson.



Thos. Agens

hat manufacturing establishment of Mr. Andrew Rankin to learn the trade of a hatter. After teaching his majority, he remained some time in the employ of Mr. Rankin, and, finally, in 1837, opened, in partnership with Mr. George Hay, a hat manufactory on Broad Street, Newark. The success of this firm was such as to warrant it in establishing branches of its business in New York and in St. Louis. This partnership continued until 1847, when it was dissolved. In 1849, Mr. Agens resumed business as a hatter and furrier, occupying the well-known premises No. 764 Broad Street, where he erected the first iron-front building ever put up in the city of Newark. Here he carried on a very active trade until 1878, when he retired.

While Mr. Agens has always been very attentive to business and remarkably successful as a manufacturer and as a merchant, he has been no less active and no less successful in the cause of mercy towards the helpless brutes that man makes subservient to his pleasures and necessities. In 1868 a few gentlemen of Newark, by authority of the Legislature established a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and with commendable zeal proceeded to exercise the abundant powers given to them by law in defense of the innocent and much-abused creatures over whom human beings have assumed somewhat more than a paternal government. And as all societies of a purely benevolent character will find a heart, if they be in possession of a good head, so this New Jersey society found in its breast a heart in the person of Mr. Agens, one of its executive committee. He was a heart on fire, a live coal that without any fanning set everything in a blaze around him. His private business became, apparently, a secondary matter, and to the horses, dogs and cats on the streets of Newark came a jubilee quite as unexpected as it was grateful. Mr. Agens, although at an age when men love rest and comfort, devoted himself almost exclusively to this work of loving kindness and tender mercy. He was at it incessantly, here and there and everywhere throughout the city, an angel with a flaming sword burning the cruel cords that galled and branding the cruel hands that bound them. He has become to Newark what Mr. Bergh is to New York, and has achieved it without drawing upon himself the smallest odium.

So much is Mr. Agens' soul in this matter that he has within the last two years traveled throughout the Southern States, even to Florida and Louisiana, and throughout the Western States as far as San Francisco, preaching what he calls the "New Gospel of Love," which teaches that not only all the human race, but all the creatures of God, are entitled to the benefits of the "Golden Rule."

He is one of the vice-presidents of the American Humane Association, and was present at its meeting in December 1883, at Washington, D. C., taking an active part in the proceedings. His three score years

and seventeen show themselves neither in his carriage nor his conversation, and evidently he means to advance joyously to his journey's end, trusting in his Heavenly Father's love.

HEDDEN & CO.—Firm.—Hedden & Co. M. & C. J. Hedden, father and son, are located on Thirteenth Avenue, from No. 232 to 242. The business was established in 1856, in Orange, by C. J. Hedden & Co., and in 1877 removed to 204-208 Academy Street, Newark, and in December, 1883, completed the large and commodious buildings on Thirteenth Avenue, and occupied them in April, 1884. This firm employs two hundred persons in the manufacture of one hundred and fifty dozen soft fur hats per day, and their trade extends not only to the United States, but to South America and the islands of the sea.

FERRY & NAPIER.—The hat manufactory of Ferry & Napier, at Market and Union Streets, owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. George J. Ferry, who founded it in 1856, and for many years carried it on. In 1879, Mr. Ernest Napier became a business associate of the former gentleman, and thus was formed the present firm. The buildings occupied by the manufactory are huge ones, but none too large for the business that is carried on in them.

Silk Manufacture.—The firm of John N. Stearns & Co. is composed of Messrs. John N. Stearns, W. N. Jones, John Scholes and C. W. Remick, and some particulars in regard to the business of silk manufacturing, as carried on by them, will not be out of place. The original plant was established by the senior member of the firm about eighteen years ago. Since then many additions have been made from time to time to accommodate their large and growing trade. The mills, which extend from Forty-second to Forty-third Street, and from Second to Third Avenues, afford employment to upward of a thousand skilled operatives, and the manufactured product finds a ready sale all over the United States. They were the first to commence the manufacture in this country of piece silks, also the finest brocades and fancy silks, of which they make a specialty; and as they do the throwing, dyeing, weaving and finishing in separate departments, but on the same premises, as well as build their own machinery, it will thus be seen that they are in a position to afford the choicest goods at moderate prices; indeed, the silks turned out by this firm will be found not only fully equal in quality to any imported, but in style, pattern and finish unequalled either at home or abroad.

Sash, Blind and Door Manufactories.—The sash, blind, door and lumber establishment known as William King's, at the corner of Morris and Essex Railroad Avenue and Plane Street, is one of the most extensive industrial establishments in the city. Like many others, it had a small beginning. When started by William King, in 1853, it was located on Division Street, and carried on with scarcely any capital. The business was subsequently transferred to No. 70 (old)

Broad Street, and then to the present location, where it has since grown steadily until it assumed great proportions. Mr. King died in 1882, and the business has since been carried on under his name by his son, Isaac W., and sons-in-law, Edward L. Conklin and Joel W. Hatt. The works employ about one hundred and thirty men, and a capital of three hundred thousand dollars is invested. The manufacture consists of sash, blinds, doors, a variety of ornamental work, wooden and paper boxes, etc. Besides the extensive factory, the house owns a lumber-yard on Ogden Street, and the dock, two hundred and fifty by four hundred feet in dimensions, where are laid in six million feet of lumber per year.

WILLIAM KING, to whom the building up of this large institution is to be accredited, was born on the Passaic, in what is now a part of Newark City, about 1823, and began his industrial life as a painter, becoming master of the trade before he was twenty years old. He had a paint shop, in which he employed a boy to do the grinding, and gradually enlarged the business, carrying it on for many years after establishing the sash and blind factory, which, as we have shown, was started in 1853. The development of the business was gradual, but sure, and was due to Mr. King's wonderful shrewdness, pluck and patience. He was appalled at no obstacles, and overcame all that lay in his path. His industry and business push were remarkable, his will indomitable. His convictions were very positive, and he had the courage to maintain them. He was an uncompromising temperance man, and made speeches in favor of those ideas during nearly all the years of his adult life. Politically, he was a Whig and then a Republican, but while he labored zealously for the prevalence of the opinions he cherished, and which those parties represented, and was no small power in local politics, he never would accept office. His ambition seemed to be almost wholly in the direction of business success. Mr. King died June 2, 1882, aged nearly sixty years. His wife was Miss Mary A. Rutan, who is still living. Three sons:—Samuel H., John J., and Isaac W. and five daughters:—Phebe J., Henrietta S., Norah, Fanny, and Libbie—were the offspring of their union.

THE CHAPIN HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY has a large plant for the production of sash, blinds, doors, packing-boxes etc., on Ogden Street, near the corner of Fourth Avenue. The buildings are situated on both sides the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the company has a dockage front of four hundred feet on the Passaic.

The firm was established in 1881, under the firm-name of Hall, Hatt & Parker; on the death of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Chapin Hall, which occurred on Sept. 12, 1879, and the retirement of Mr. Hatt, the style was changed to the present one. The members of the firm are the estate of Chapin Hall, which is vested in his daughter, Mrs. Rose

Kent, of Correy, Pa.; Marshal D. Hall, who is the only resident member, and who conducts the entire business; and Mr. David B. Parker, of New York, who is well known throughout the country as the chief special agent of the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C. The estimated annual production of this firm is not far from a quarter of a million dollars, and in good seasons as many as one hundred and sixty hands are employed.

YOUNG & MORGAN. The moulding and planing mill of Young & Morgan, 46-52 River Street, is the outgrowth of a business established at the corner of Sussex Avenue and Norfolk Street, in 1874, by Nathan N. Young. In 1879 he took into partnership Mr. Thomas Morgan, and the firm moved to the premises they now occupy. They employ upon the average about thirty-five men. Among the manufactures of this house are trunks and packing-boxes, etc.

W. H. KIRK & Co.—Using the term manufactures in the broad sense, William H. Kirk & Co., of 286 Market Street, may be numbered in the list, though they are more properly builders, and may be considered the pioneers in that department of industry. William H. Kirk established the business in 1834, and took as a partner in 1836, Thomas Kirkpatrick, who remained in the firm until his death, in 1860. In 1870 Mr. Kirk took his son and son-in-law (Harmon H. Kirk and Nelson Jacobus) into partnership. The firm usually employs from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY KIRK, ex-State Senator of Newark, descended from a Holland family resident in New Jersey from early colonial times, was born in New York in 1813. Having received a sound English education in New York, he moved with his parents to New Jersey, whence they had originally come, and which they had always regarded as their home. Here he served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpentry, subsequently studied architecture, and eventually established himself as an architect and builder. His business, founded on the substantial basis of a thorough knowledge of its details, rapidly increased, his reputation for reliability extended, and his operations spread far beyond the limits of the town to which they were at first confined. Among his works are to be included many of the finest public buildings and private residences in the State. Occupying so conspicuous a position in business circles, he naturally became prominent in public affairs. In 1871 he was elected one of the chosen freeholders of Essex County, and this was followed, in 1873, by his election, on the Republican ticket, to the Legislative Assembly of the State. In the Lower House he quickly made his presence felt by his able and determined opposition to the Reformed School Bill, his action being so well to the liking of his constituents that he was re-elected in the following year. During his second term the Catholic Protectory Bill was introduced, and was met by him with determined



William King

opposition. Owing to his efforts the bill was greatly reduced in its demands, but he was unable to buy its passage. Carried up into the Senate the effect of his vigorous denunciation of the bill in the House, aided by his personal appeals to Senators, produced a spirit of resistance that in the end terminated in its defeat and the Constitutional Amendment of 1870 removed the matter beyond the chances of future legislation. In the year that he won this so-called victory he was nominated State Senator, and was elected by an altogether unprecedented majority of

in 1870, when still members of the firm. They give employment to fifty men.

JOSEPH M. SMITH. Mr. Smith is of English lineage, his grandfather, Joseph Smith, having resided in Sheffield, England, where he was a manufacturer of cutlery. He emigrated to the United States about the year 1810, and settled in New York, from whence he removed to Newark. Among his children was Henry, who accompanied his father to America. He was a native of Sheffield, and continued on his emigration. He first engaged in mercantile



four thousand. As a Senator he evinced the same strong qualities that made him a leader in the Lower House. In 1882, Mr. Kirk was appointed by Governor Ludlow a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. SMITH & BROTHERS, 95 to 101 Morris and Essex Railroad Avenue, builders and manufacturers of church furniture. The business was established in 1859 by Joseph M. Smith, who continued it till 1861, when he went into the army and served four years. In 1865 he again established business, associating with himself his brothers, Henry and Edwin,

pursuits, and later in the manufacture of rules. Mr. Smith married Sarah Marsland, and became the parent of eleven children, among whom was Joseph M., born Nov. 22, 1836, in the suburbs of Newark. Much of his youth was spent in the latter city, where, after enjoying a rudimentary education, he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter. On completing his apprenticeship he acted for a brief period as foreman of a carpenter and building establishment, and then became the head of the firm of Smith & Osborn, in Newark. This business connection continued until January, 1862, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Smith en-

joined the army as a member of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, continuing in service until his discharge, in October, 1865, and holding the rank of captain and brevet-major on his return. During this period he participated in many engagements and was twice wounded. He was, in 1867, married to Mary A., daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Newark, and has children,—Alfred P., Joseph M., Jr., Jennie and Isabel. Mr. Smith resumed his business relations as a carpenter and builder under the firm name of Joseph M. Smith & Brothers, and conducts an extensive establishment, in which church furniture is made a specialty. He is in politics a staunch Republican, and an active worker in the party ranks, though without ambition for office. He is identified with the North Ward National Bank, of Newark, as director, and president of the Newark Quarry Company. He is also president of the Regimental Veteran Association, and prominent in the Masonic order. In religion he is a supporter of the North Reformed Church of Newark.

DAVID RIPLEY & SONS, of the Commercial Dock, owners of the steam saw and planing mills, and dealers in lumber and timber, are among the oldest and largest manufacturers in their line in Newark. The business was established at the present location in 1845, by David Ripley, who came from Tioga County, N. Y., where he had carried on the lumber business for many years. The sons became partners in 1863, and there has been no change in the firm since, except the death of the father and founder, on May 30, 1883. Mr. Ripley, we may say in this connection, was a man of more than ordinary character and ability. In addition to the building up of a great business, he performed various duties of public capacity. He was a member of the Assembly in 1853-54, and was the original commissioner of the State Reform School, holding that position until within a few years of his death. His sons, who carry on the original business under the old name, are William A., Charles O., and John Wattles Ripley. They carry on an extensive business.

JAMES CADMUS, of 226 Halsey Street, carpenter and builder, began on his own account in 1872. He occupies a large building supplied with all the necessary machinery, and in the busy season gives employment to thirty-five or forty men.

E. DRAKE & CO.—The business of Elkanah Drake & Co., builders and contractors, of 41 Camp Street, was established in 1860 by Lindley, Weed & Drake. Since 1877 it has been conducted by Mr. Drake alone, who employed about forty men, and has taken some very large contracts, as, for instance, the steel works of B. Atha & Co. and the building of the Celluloid Novelty Company.

GEORGE LUTZ, of the Hedenberg Works, carries on a wood-turning and plain and fancy sawing mill. In 1868 he bought the business of Gardiner & Bunnell, in whose employ he had been for nine years.

FREDERICK MILTZ, also of the Hedenberg Works, is a wood-turner and manufacturer of toys and fancy goods. He employs about ten men.

The other prominent lumber dealers in the city are A. B. Ayres, No. 346 Ogden Street; E. P. Backus, No. 448 Ogden Street, near Bridge; Bailey & Alling, foot of Clay Street; Caleb H. Bartlett, South Taylor Street; Bartlett & King, Passaic, foot of Fourth Avenue; J. S. H. Clark & Co., No. 812 Broad Street; James Crowell, Ogden Street, foot of Cross Street; John S. Guerin, rear of No. 23 William Street; Hall Manufacturing Company, Fourth Avenue, corner of Ogden Street; Henry H. Mundy, No. 25 Prospect Street; J. Poinier, River Street, near Railroad Place; W. K. & J. W. Poinier, No. 37 Commercial; David Riley & Sons, Commercial Dock; Swain & Jones, on dock opposite Centre Street Depot.

Bakeries.—Of the one hundred and forty-three bakeries in Newark, that of William Titus, Nos. 28 and 30 Lombardy Street, is entitled to a place in the forefront of them all, for long standing and amount of business. Mr. Titus is a veteran cracker-baker, whose goods are sold not only in Newark, but in all the surrounding towns and cities.

WILLIAM TITUS, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was in early life a resident of Newburgh, N. Y., and later removed to Somerset County, N. J., where he followed for a brief period the trade of a weaver. He also purchased a farm in this county, and for thirty-five successive years resided upon the same land. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Squier, of Essex County, N. J., and had children,—Betsey, Mary, Ann, Phebe, Jennett, William, Caroline, George, Squier, and Charlotte, of whom seven survive. The birth of William Titus occurred in Warren township, Somerset Co., N. J., on the 23d of February, 1823. He received such advantages of education as the country schools afforded, meanwhile assisting in the labor of the farm, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the trade of a baker, serving his time in Madison, Morris Co., and in Plainfield, Union Co. (then Essex), N. J. When nearly twenty-one he engaged for awhile as a journeyman at the same location he has since occupied for a period of forty years, a portion of this time filling the position of superintendent of the bakery. The business then, in connection with a partner, passed into his hands, under the firm-name of Miller & Titus, which was subsequently changed to Titus & Pound, and later to Titus & Brother. By the decease of his brother, Mr. Titus became sole proprietor, and has since conducted the establishment alone. From small beginnings it has become the most extensive bakery in the city of Newark, its steady development being alone the result of the energy, industry and vigilance of its proprietor. Much modern machinery and many new appliances have been introduced, and the force of from five to ten workmen, originally employed, increased to from



Joseph M. Smith



Wm Titus

one hundred to one hundred and fifteen in its various departments. Mr. Titus was, on the 23d of January, 1842, married to Miss Mary H., daughter of Squier Rinyon, of Plainfield, N. J. Their children are William (deceased), Caroline (deceased), Mary, Squier (deceased), Jenny (Mrs. Alonzo Summerville). Mr. Titus is in politics a Republican, and was in 1876 elected member of the City Council, to which office he was re-elected in 1878. The arduous duties of his extensive business, however, leave little time for participation in municipal affairs. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the North Ward National Bank. In religion he is a supporter of the First Baptist Church of Newark, of which Mrs. Titus is a member.

MANGELS & SCHMIDT, manufacturers of bread, 318 to 322 Court Street, established business in 1876 in a small way. The large and commodious three-story and basement brick building now occupied by the firm was built in 1881, and is seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. Both members of the firm are natives of Germany, and came to this country in 1865. They employ fifty persons, and the annual product of their business amounts to two hundred thousand dollars.

Cocoa and Spice Mills.—THE BREWSTER COCOA COMPANY, of 59 to 63 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, carry on one of the novel industries of the city,—the manufacture of chocolate, cocoa and broma preparations. The business was established in 1866 by A. B. Brewster & Co., who were succeeded by Brewster & Walbridge in 1881, in turn succeeded by the present company, which was incorporated in September, 1883. Of this organization A. B. Brewster is president and treasurer, and C. R. Baldwin, secretary. Mr. Brewster is an ex-member of the Assembly of New Jersey.

THE NEWARK CITY MILLS (G. D. Drake, proprietor), at 341 to 343 Halsey Street, have a capacity of about six thousand barrels of flour and eighty thousand bushels of feed per annum, nearly all of which find a ready local market.

CLARK THREAD COMPANY.—Probably no other branch of American industry has attained to greater supremacy than the manufacture of spool cotton. Thread-making in the United States dates from the close of the last century, when the first efforts were made in Bridgewater, Mass. The thread works are among the largest manufacturing establishments of the country, the largest of which are at Newark, and known by the above name.

The company was incorporated by act of the State Legislature March 9, 1865, under the name of the Passaic Thread Company, naming George A. Clark, Alexander Clark, William Clark and Thomas Barber as incorporators, with a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with power to increase to one million dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

To George A. Clark, a native of Paisley, Scotland,

is justly ascribed the chief credit of having founded the great industrial institution in question. He came of a family trained in similar pursuits, his ancestors having established a factory at Paisley nearly seventy years ago. It still exists, and rivals its New World offspring—for such the Newark factory may properly be termed—in the vastness of its dimensions and products. Into the enterprise Mr. Clark infused his remarkable energy, and it was an established success from the very first. Unfortunately the chief founder did not live to witness the full fruition of his plans, and the perfection to which the works were destined to be brought under the zeal, energy and skill of those who continued where he suddenly left off.¹

GEORGE A. CLARK, who, some years ago, stood at the head of the Clark Thread Company of Newark, N. J., was born in Paisley, Scotland, 1824. He was a descendant of Peter Clark, who, between eighty and ninety years ago, made the first cotton thread that was ever used for sewing. It is a curious fact that this invention should be due to the necessities sometimes occasioned by war. Prior to the great victories achieved by Napoleon, at the close of the last century, cotton sewing thread was unknown. In its place flax, worked by spindles and distaff into hanks of coarse linen thread, was used for sewing all kinds of garments. But when Napoleon seized upon Hamburg and destroyed all the silk in that port, the weavers of England and Scotland were deprived of the material used in making the heddles or guiding threads so essential to the loom. The business of the Clark Brothers of that day was the manufacture of silk heddle-twine for the weavers of Paisley, and when no more silk could be obtained for that purpose Peter Clark looked about for a substitute. After a series of experiments with cotton, he obtained a thread from that material which answered his purpose, and, moreover, promised to be far preferable to the old linen thread for sewing. For some time he continued to wind his new cotton thread upon bobbins with his own hands for the accommodation of some of his lady customers in Paisley, and being convinced ere long that his discovery was a valuable one, he gradually withdrew from the manufacture of heddle-twine, and, with the firm to which he was attached, gave attention entirely to the making of spool-cotton.

Mr. George A. Clark, the subject of this sketch, began his business career as a lad in the employment of the firm of Kerr & Co., at Hamilton, Ontario, and, after remaining with this house for about four years, returned to Paisley, and began the manufacture of shawls. In 1850 he relinquished this business, and became a partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Kerr, in the manufacture of cotton thread. This firm was subsequently merged into that of the Clarks, and therein he retained a partnership until his death, and it was mainly due to his energy and business

¹ Atkinson's "History of Newark."

ability that the resources and operations of the establishment were so vastly developed.

When the business of making cotton thread began at Paisley, in 1812, one man, turning a crank, furnished all the motive-power required, and the sale of manufactured goods was limited to a small portion of Scotland and England. When Mr. Clark died, in 1873, the Paisley works gave employment to upwards of two thousand operatives, the works at Newark, N. J., employed one thousand more, and the business of the firm extended throughout almost every civilized country on the earth. To Mr. George A. Clark the successful establishment of the American branch of this great enterprise is wholly due. He came to the United States in 1856 to look after the interests of the works at Paisley, fixing his headquarters at New York. The great increase in the consumption of cotton-thread occasioned by the increased use of sewing-machines, together with the high protective tariff, induced him to establish a branch of the Paisley works in this country. Accordingly, in 1864, he founded a factory at Newark, N. J., and began operations in a hired building at the corner of Front and Fulton Streets, in that city. While conducting the business on a small scale, he put under contract the extensive works on Clark Street, personally superintending their erection and in many ways improving upon the Paisley model. In the spring of 1866 the buildings were completed, and the gigantic works were set in operation, giving employment to hundreds of operatives and contributing largely to the welfare of Newark and the adjacent country. The great business talents and energy thus exhibited by Mr. Clark could not fail to bring him prominently before the public, and so we soon see him associated with the leading business men of the community. His advice and assistance were sought in all important enterprises of a public nature. He became an active and influential member of the Board of Trade; he was also a director of the People's Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was president of the Burns Society of Newark. To matters of religion Mr. Clark was always conscientiously devoted. As a member of the North Reformed Church of Newark, he sought to live a life worthy of his high profession, and not only the church to which he belonged, but all religious and benevolent associations, were dear to him, and received largely of his bounty. As a friend, he was sincere, and always ready to perform a friendly act. His genial disposition made him welcome wherever he went, and it might be truly said that none knew him but to love him.

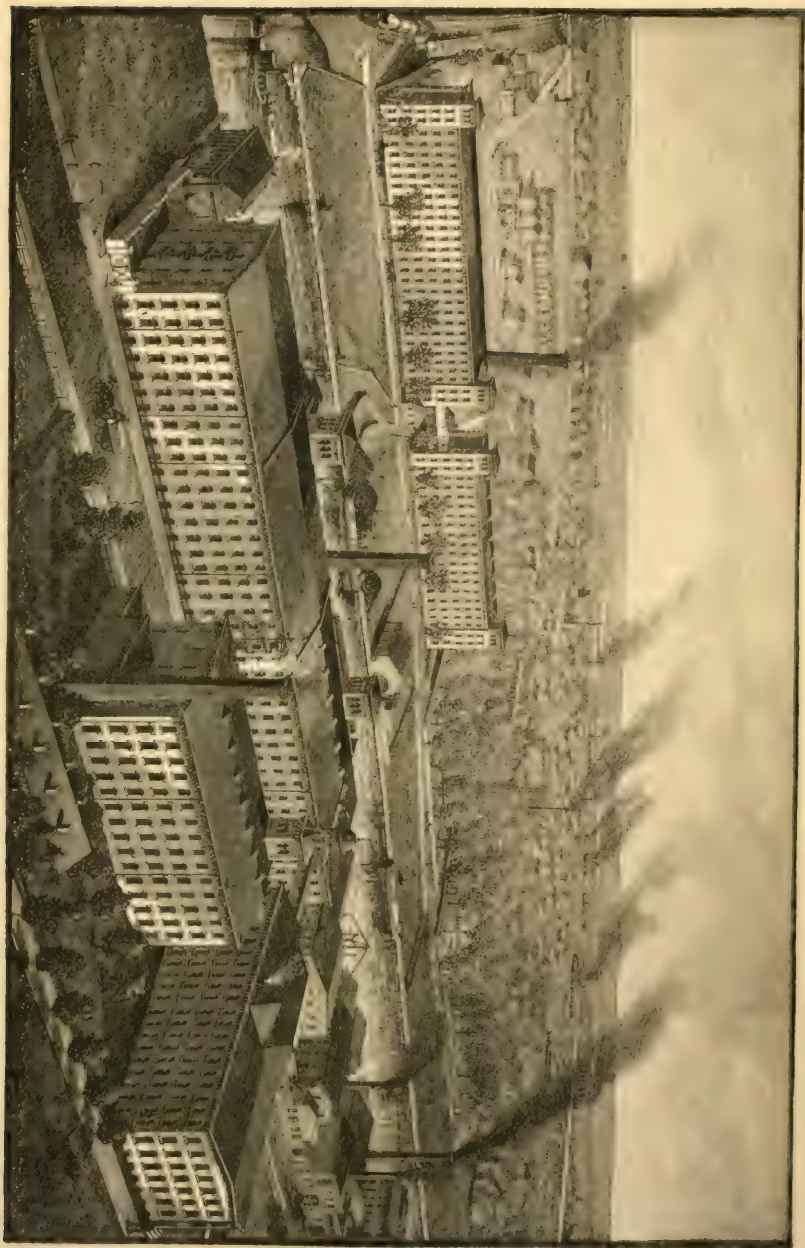
Mr. Clark died suddenly from heart-disease on the 13th of February, 1873. The various corporations with which he was connected, on hearing the sad intelligence, assembled to pay a tribute to his memory. Funeral services were held in the North Reformed Church, and his remains were sent back to Scotland to find a resting-place in his native town of Paisley.

WILLIAM CLARK, son of John Clark, of the great firm of James & John Clark, cotton-thread manufacturers, and brother of the late George A. Clark, elsewhere mentioned in this volume, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1841. After receiving a good academic education in the grammar-school of his native town, he entered the famous establishment which had been founded by his ancestors, for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of all the details of every department of the business in which he expected, at the proper time, to become an active and interested manager. This knowledge having been fully obtained, he accompanied his brother, Mr. George A. Clark, in 1860, to the United States, where already a general agency of the home firm had been established with its headquarters in New York. Here he rendered assistance to his brother in his manifold operations, and finally, in 1864, removed with him to Newark, N. J., where a branch of the Paisley works was established upon a very small scale. This branch was, however, greatly extended at a subsequent period, and in 1866, Mr. Clark became associated with his brother as a partner. The enterprise proved to be highly successful, and after the admission of Mr. Clark as a partner the works were from year to year extended.

In February, 1873, Mr. George A. Clark, the senior member of the firm, died suddenly of heart-disease, leaving his brother, the subject of this sketch, sole manager of this vast establishment. And now the advantages of a thorough knowledge of everything connected with this complicated business became manifest. The survivor was abundantly able to take the helm from which the brother's hand had been loosed by death, and although younger by twenty years, commanded all the respect and confidence which is due to experience and capability. With the management of these great works came also, in time, an enlarged interest in the proprietorship, and with an ambition to see himself not merely the head of one of the greatest establishments in the land, but the patron, as well, of industry and thriftiness, Mr. Clark soon took measures to extend—in fact, to double almost in magnitude—his already marvelous mills. Not only did he erect in close proximity to his office and ware-rooms, an immense spooling factory, one hundred and sixty by eighty-two feet, and four stories in height, all in brick and stone, but on the eastern bank of the Passaic River, opposite to the old mills, a tract of land, containing more than ten acres, was purchased, with a view to making still greater additions to the works. Here buildings have been erected for the accommodation of eight thousand spindles, together with a large amount of other machinery, as well as boilers and engines and various safeguards against losses by fire.

With so vast an increase of facilities, the business of the mills has also increased, and the employees of the great establishment are now numbered by thousands. This army of operatives of both sexes is

WORKS OF THE CLARK THREAD CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

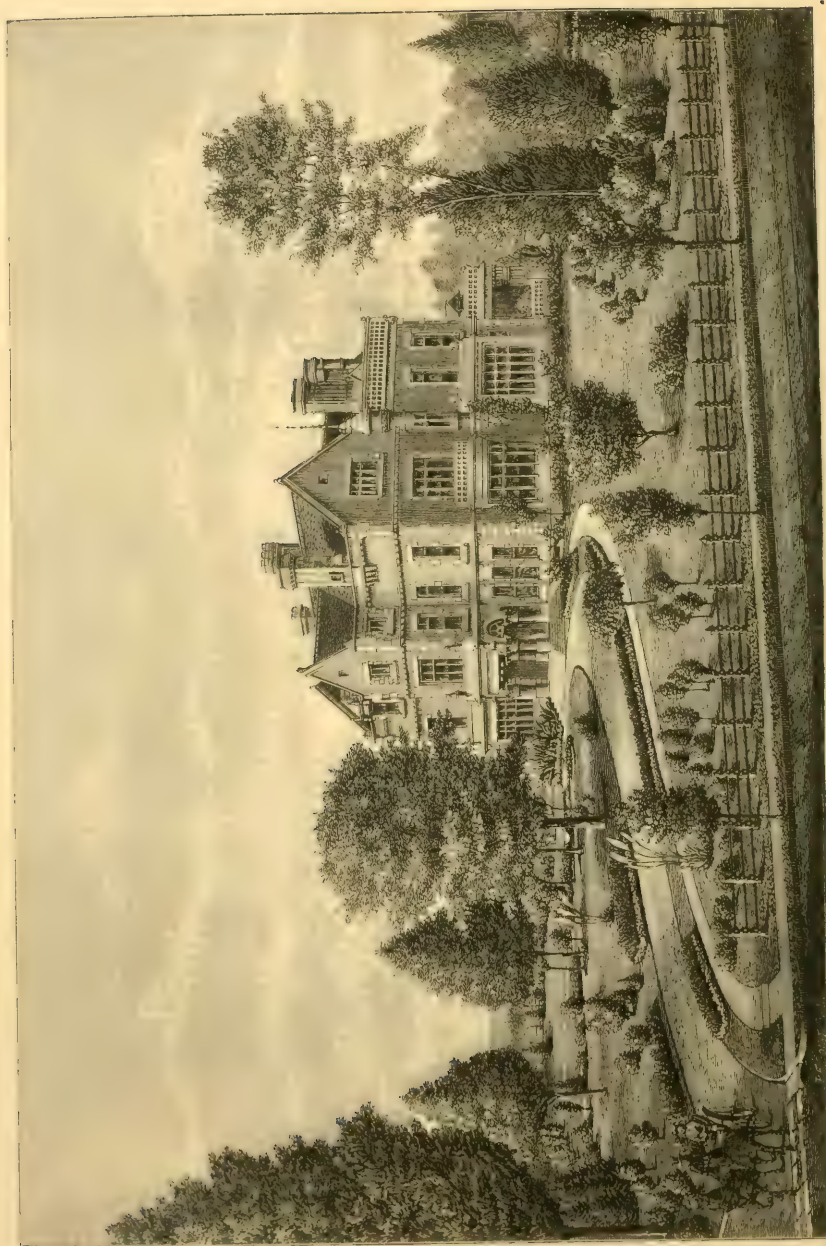




Geo A Clark



William Clark



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM CLARK,
MOUNT-PROSPECT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

under the most perfect discipline, and their busy fingers move with as much regularity and precision as the complicated machinery which everywhere surrounds them. Industry and skill in these truly wonderful works always find their reward, while sloth and awkwardness maintain but a short career. Mr. Clark omits nothing that can contribute to the comfort and happiness of his operatives. He has encouraged the formation among them of societies for mental as well as physical improvement, and in addition to the legal holidays and annual picnics, a half-holiday is enjoyed by them every Saturday.

It is easy to believe that the benefit of Mr. Clark's great business talents has been sought more than once by the financial institutions of Newark, but his own immense operations have formed a sufficient excuse for him to decline such positions. He has been induced, however, to become one of the managers of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and a director of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to both of which institutions he cheerfully gives his services. He is president of the board of trustees of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, and takes a great interest in that noble charity. Of the Board of Trade he is a member, and the Newark Library Association acknowledges him as one of its benefactors. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and was strongly urged to become the Congressional candidate of that party at the election of 1884, but although eminently qualified for that important position, he could not be induced to accept that or any other political office.

Breweries.—More than half a century ago Peter Ballantine, a thrifty Scotchman, settled in Albany, N. Y., and established an ale brewery there. Twenty years later, in 1840, he removed to Newark. From his then skillful efforts has grown the extensive and important business of which he continues the active head, though now in his eighty-seventh year. With him have long been associated his sons, Peter H., John H., and Robert F. Ballantine. Nearly two hundred workmen are usually employed, and the annual products reach seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The ales and beer now brewed by the firm are declared by authorities to rival in quality the best brands manufactured in England.

MORTON & BROTHER, of 235 High Street, are among the prominent brewers of the city, and the successors of one of the oldest brewers in the country—their father, who began business, in 1822, in that part of New York known as "Stagtown," which was the name of a particular district north of Canal Street and east of the Bowery, and at that time was composed mostly of vacant lots, or, more properly speaking, open fields. During the year 1821, Mr. Thomas Morton and his family arrived in New York from London, where Mr. Morton had been engaged in the well-known brewing establishment of Messrs. Whitbread & Co., but by inducements had come to this country to establish a similar establishment to

the great one that he had just left. It was in 1822 that Mr. Morton put up his first brewery in this country, at "Stagtown," on a site now fronting on Essex Street, and north of Livingston. At that time there were only four other breweries in New York,—Mills, Burbank, Bilbarrow and McLochan. Shortly after this a brother of Mr. Morton established on Delancey Street the old "John Barleycorn" Brewery. In those days all the heavy work of grinding malt, pumping water and hoisting was done by horse-power, but the mashing was done by hand. In 1827, Mr. Morton's brewery was destroyed by fire, and during the time of rebuilding he began brewing in an old carpet factory at Belleville, now a part of Newark, N. J. About the time he had finished the rebuilding of his brewery he established another at the corner of Twelfth Street and Broadway, but soon after rented it to Lamb & Co. In the year 1831, Mr. Morton moved to Newark, and purchased from Mr. Joel Condit the old and celebrated Cummings brewery, where he continued to brew successfully for a few years, and in 1838 he added another department to his business, and rented his brewery to Messrs. Adam Collins and Jethro Thain, who conducted the brewing for about one year. In 1840 the brewery was leased to Messrs. Patterson & Ballantine, the papers of this business transaction being executed by the first mayor of Newark, William Halsey. The firm did business for about six years when Mr. Peter Ballantine leased it alone until 1850, at which time the three sons, Thomas, Jr., Robert and John Martin, began the brewing for a livelihood. Thomas Morton, their father, had now been dead about three years; he was buried in Newark. There have been great and important changes made in the present establishment since the Messrs. Morton have had control. The brewery covers more than an acre of ground and with the present facilities this firm brews about forty-five thousand barrels of the best ale that is made in this country every twelve months. Mr. Robert Morton is a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange, and was one of the charter members. He has taken an active part in some of its committees during the time of his membership. Personally all are cultured gentlemen, and are very popular in business and social circles.

KRUEGER'S BREWERY.—This extensive model brewery is one of the largest in the country, and there are probably none which have finer buildings. The business was begun by Gottfried Krueger in 1865, at his present location, at Belmont Avenue and West Kinney Streets. He began improvements the following year, and has kept them up steadily since. The first large building, an ice-house, was erected in 1880, and the principal building of the present group in 1883. This is six stories or ninety feet in height, and is sixty feet by sixty-three feet square, with wings, making a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet. The tower used for the storage of malt holds sixteen

thousand bushels. This brewery is supplied with all the modern improvements, including a Delavan refrigerating machine. The capacity for production is four hundred and thirty barrels per day, and double that amount of beer can be produced on short notice. Employment is given to about ninety men.

GOTTFRIED KRUEGER. Conrad Krueger, the grandfather of Gottfried Krueger, was a resident of Baden, Germany, where he followed agricultural employment. He was the father of five children,—William, Elizabeth, Christian, Michael and Julia. William was

knowledge of the business, his present extensive establishment being on the identical spot which was the scene of his early labors. Four years later he acted in the capacity of foreman for a neighboring brewery, and in 1875, in connection with a partner, purchased his present brewery, the firm being Hill & Krueger. This copartnership was dissolved in 1875 since which date he has conducted the business alone. Mr. Krueger married, in 1861, Miss Catherine Harter, daughter of Joseph H. Harter, who was also a native of Baden. Their children are seven in number, of



Gottfried Krueger

born in Baden, on the 9th of September, 1811, and inherited his father's love for agriculture. He married Susan Laible, and had nine children, of whom Gottfried, William and Charles survived. Mr. Krueger, emigrated to America in 1860, and removed to Newark, where his death occurred in 1872. His son, Gottfried, was born Nov. 4, 1837, in Baden, where he remained until seventeen years of age. In 1853, having been impressed with the great advantages offered young men of ambition and energy in America, he determined to emigrate. Choosing Newark as a location, he entered a brewery for the purpose of acquiring a

whom Gottfried F. and John G., the only survivors, are pursuing their studies in Germany. Mrs. Krueger died Sept. 3, 1873, and Mr. Krueger was again married on the 21st of April, 1874, to Bertha G. Laible, daughter of John Laible, of Newark. The children of this marriage are Bertha, Lilly, Maida, and an infant, beside one who is deceased. Mr. Krueger's political views are Democratic. He has participated actively in the arena of politics, was chosen freeholder in 1872, a member of the State Legislature in 1876 and re-elected in 1879. In 1880 he was made elector-at-large on the Democratic

ticket. The same year he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention and honored with the position again in 1884. He is also a member of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Krueger is vice-president of the State Banking Company, president of the Germania Savings Bank and a director of the Germania Fire Insurance Company. He is also president of the Brewers' Association of New York and vicinity.

C. FRIEDENSAF'S brewery, located on Freeman Street, has been in operation since 1879, and the proprietor was engaged in business elsewhere in the city four or five years previous to that time. His sales are estimated at from three hundred thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, much of his beer being exported. In 1878 he obtained a silver medal at the Paris Exposition.

WEISS & MAUDERS, corner of Fifteenth Street and Morris Avenue, proprietors of the Court Street Park Brewery. The business was established at this place many years ago by David Holzworth. He was succeeded by Weiss & Brock, who purchased the brewery in 1873. Mr. Brock retired in 1875, leaving Mr. Charles Weiss sole proprietor, who subsequently received Mr. Mauders into the concern.

GEORGE A. WEIDENSMAYER, 588 Market Street, proprietor of Newark City Brewery, established business, in 1879, in the brewery formerly operated by U. Schiener. He has since rebuilt the brewery, employs ten men, and manufactures six thousand barrels of lager beer annually. He is a son of Mr. Christopher Weidenmayer, and a native of Newark. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1880, re-elected in 1883, and made president of the board in January, 1884.

D. M. LYON & SONS' brewery, located at 97 Canal Street, manufacturers of ales and porter. Business was established in 1864 by D. M. Lyon, on the lot now occupied by the firm. William H. Lyon became a member of the firm in 1867, and in 1882 his brother, C. D. Lyon, also son of D. M. Lyon, became a member of the firm. In 1873 the brewery was rebuilt of brick, and now has a capacity of thirty thousand barrels of ale annually.

WILLIAM HILL, proprietor of Union Brewery, 333 Springfield Avenue, is a son of Gottlieb Hill, and is a native of Newark. The brewing business was established at this place in 1860, by John Baier, and in 1870, Mr. Hill became a partner. In 1875 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hill became the senior member of the firm of Hill & Pilz. In November, 1883, Mr. Pilz retired, when Mr. Hill became sole proprietor. This brewery turns out forty-five thousand barrels of ale annually, and employs thirty-five men.

Knit-goods Manufactory.—The Peters Manufacturing Company is a house the foundation for which was laid by the late H. N. Peters, in 1863, under the name of the Rankin Mills. It was under his control until his death, in 1878, since which the business has been managed by his sons. In 1872 the name was

changed to the Peters Manufacturing Company, which is a stock company, having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The chief executive officers are as follows: E. H. Peters, president; N. H. Peters, secretary; and D. D. Smith, Jr., treasurer. The board of directors, besides including the president, is composed of the following well-known gentlemen, and is indicative of solid wealth, reliability and success: S. R. W. Heath, Theodore Little, H. C. Pitney, and William Rankin. The plant of the company comprises several buildings, the main structure being four and a half stories high, and has a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Here is carried on the manufacture of knit woolen underwear being divided into five departments,—the carding, the spinning, the knitting, the cutting and the finishing. The number of employes is often as high as three hundred and fifty, and the machinery is driven by an engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power.

THOMAS LINNETT & Co. (Charles P. Marsh), of 165 Market Street, have been engaged since 1877 in the manufacture of shirts, and they now control a large trade.

Varnish.—In 1836 the manufacture of varnish was begun in this country by Daniel Price and S. P. Smith, who in that year established a branch of that industry in Newark. Smith subsequently retired from the firm, and became a member of the firm of E. A. Hoppock & Co. When Mr. Smith retired from the old firm, John D. Fitzgerald and David M. Fitzgerald purchased an interest. Price sold his interest to John D. Fitzgerald, when A. Ogden Fitzgerald became a member of the firm. The business is still conducted at the old stand, Nos. 362-365 Mulberry Street, by J. D. & A. O. Fitzgerald.

In 1845 three other firms—Pierson & Robertson, David Price & Co. and Price, Johnson & Co.,—began the manufacture of varnish in Newark. Pierson & Robertson were succeeded by E. C. Robertson, and David Price & Co. by Hewson Brothers & Co. Price, Johnson & Co. was succeeded by Bigelow & Price, and in 1856 the business passed under the control of Moses Bigelow, and in a short time Moses Bigelow, Jr., became a partner. This partnership continued until 1874, when the senior Bigelow died. Mr. J. C. Kirtland then became a member of the firm, under the firm-name of Moses Bigelow & Co., and have now one of the most extensive varnish manufactories in the country.

DANIEL PRICE was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1799. He was scarcely a year old when his parents returned to Newark, N. J., their former residence. Here he passed his youth, and here he obtained such an education as the common schools of the period furnished. At the age of about seventeen he went with his brother to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of learning the trade of coach painting, but after remaining only six months in that city, returned to Newark, and entered, as an employe, the

coach factory of John Gardner. In this establishment he ultimately held for five years the position of superintendent of the coach-painting department, and then went into business for himself. Such was his success that in time he purchased property on the corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, where he erected a coach factory, and where he performed only that part of the work allotted to the coach-painter. While successfully engaged in this enterprise he was induced to enter into partnership with Mr. S. P. Smith in the manufacture of varnish, and this business was conducted with considerable profit for about two years and a half, when a dissolution of the firm was agreed upon. Mr. Smith retaining the old works, and Mr. Price erecting others on the adjoining premises. Associating with himself Mr. David M. Fitzgerald, the new firm, under the style of Price & Fitzgerald, carried on the business for thirteen years, when Mr. Fitzgerald died suddenly of cholera. His brother, Mr. John Fitzgerald, had been, a short time before, taken into the firm, and now, without any change of name, its business was continued until 1867, when Mr. Price retired.

From that time to the present Mr. Price has confined his labors to the management of his private affairs and to the discharge of such duties as belong to a good citizen and an exemplary Christian. Without being a very prominent politician, he has been called upon several times to occupy public positions. In 1837, the second year after the incorporation of the city, when Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was mayor and Joseph N. Tuttle, Esq., was city clerk, Mr. Price served as a member of the Common Council. In 1849 and 1850, and again in 1851 he occupied a seat in that body. In 1852 and in 1853 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey, and took an active part in the proceedings of the House. When the Newark Savings Institution was projected he took a laudable interest in the enterprise, and was not only one of its incorporators, but has been, since its first organization, one of its directors, although for a year past he has not been able to take an active part in its management. He was also one of the incorporators of the Essex County Bank, and is still one of its directors. One of the originators and directors of the Newark Plank-Road and Ferry Company, he remained in that connection until the same was sold out, which was the first break made on the railroad monopoly. Of the American Bible Society he was also a director, as well as of the American Colonization Society, and of the New Jersey Colonization Society he was one of the executive committee. In the establishment of "The Old Ladies' Home," in Newark, he became very enthusiastic, and not only gave to it liberally himself, but devoted much time to raising the funds needful to erect and equip it. Of its advisory board he has always been a member. In like manner he interested himself in the establishment of the German Theological Seminary, first located in Newark, and now in

successful operation in Bloomfield, N. J. Of this institution he is a director.

He was one of the trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary, and in that capacity has made himself very useful. To him the College of New Jersey is greatly indebted for securing to it the services of that eminent scholar, the late Professor Guyot. As a token of the kindly feeling entertained towards him by that institution, he was elected an honorary member of the Clio Society.

Mr. Price is a staunch Presbyterian, and was one of the founders of the Central Presbyterian Church of Newark, of which he was an elder until, for greater convenience, he united with the Third Presbyterian Church, where he was at first elected a trustee and subsequently an elder. Although now considerably past fourscore years of age, he is in vigorous health, and bids fair to remain for some time yet the useful citizen that he has always been.

W. H. MURPHY & Co. is another large varnish manufacturing house, established in Newark in 1865, by William H. and Franklin Murphy and James G. Barnet. Messrs. Murphy & Co., through a strict adherence to improved processes, have made the quality of their varnishes equal or superior to any English varnish. As an outgrowth of their extended business, they have established branch houses in Cincinnati, Ohio, depots in St. Louis and Chicago, and an office in New York. The present extensive works on McWhorter Street were built in 1874, and since then enlarged. In 1882 the house was incorporated with six hundred thousand dollars cash capital paid in. Its officers are: President, Franklin Murphy; Vice-Presidents, Henry Sherwin, James G. Barnet; Treasurer, William H. Murphy; Secretary, C. D. Ettinger.

There are other firms in Newark engaged in the manufacture of varnish, such as Hewson Brothers & Co., New York Avenue and McWhorter Street; Hedden & Wheeler, 317-319 New Jersey Railroad Avenue; Price, Bond & Co., 255 New Jersey Avenue; T. Bond, 225 New Jersey Railroad Avenue; F. W. Devoe & Co., 213 New Jersey Railroad Avenue; Fisher Varnish Company, Chestnut and McWhorter Streets; Lewis, Bedell & Co., 20 Vesey Street; W. Marshall, 111 Chestnut Street; J. J. Reid, 354 Mulberry Street; G. W. Robertson, 91 West Kinney Street; Shipman & Bolen, Chestnut Street, near Railroad Avenue; and Bigelow & Co., 356 Mulberry Street, started by the senior partner of the present house about 1845.

JOHN L. ARMITAGE, of 80 Oliver Street, began business in 1874. He is the producer of what are known as the Eureka varnishes and japans, the sale of which extends throughout the United States.

JULIUS STEFFENS, of 37 Waverly Place, formerly of Vesey Street, began the manufacture of coach-varnishes in 1860, and has continued it very successfully since.

E. C. ROBERTSON is also a varnish manufacturer, No. 124 Chestnut Street. He established business at



Daniel Price



Fred. Heller

that place in 1849, and rebuilt his factory in 1869, the capacity of which is seventy-five thousand gallons of varnish annually.

Vegetable Wool.—THE FREMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY. A novel and promising industry has been very recently introduced in Newark by the Fremery Manufacturing Company, an organization incorporated March 3, 1880, of whom Charles G. Grote and Felix Fremery are the active partners. The company has begun, at 363 Market Street, the manufacture of vegetable wool of all kinds and linen lint for hospital uses. It is proposed to make cloth from various fibres which have not heretofore been appreciated by manufacturers. Among those plants which have heretofore been experimented with is Ramie, or China grass, a plant which is indigenous in India and Japan, and which has been grown successfully in Europe, but not in the United States (although it has been repeatedly attempted in New Jersey). A nettle of the *Urtica* species (*Urtica Postaluta*), which grows wild in endless profusion in the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, and which can be easily cultivated almost anywhere, is considered fully equal to the Ramie, and its fibre is to be used by the Fremery Manufacturing Company. Mr. Fremery has experimented with it for several years. Mixed with wool, this fibre will form a fabric which is superior to woollen goods, and which can be produced cheaper. The cloth made from it will take any color and hold it fast, and it has a peculiar brilliancy, softness and strength. Prepared as linen lint for hospitals, it is peculiarly valuable, because of the silky smoothness, length and tenacity of the fibre. Beside the fibre in question, Mr. Fremery intends to prepare and use for the same purposes that of the the Syrian swallow wort, or silk plant (*Asclepias Cornuti*), which grows wild in the State of New Jersey, and may be cultivated advantageously even on land that is commonly considered worthless.

Desks.—The house of Hemmer Brothers, manufacturers of desk and office furniture, was founded in New York in 1853, and removed to Newark in 1860. The premises are located on Bloomfield Avenue and the Morris Canal. The individual members of the firm are Frederick, Peter, William and Frank, sons of William Hemmer, the founder, who succeeded him upon his death, in 1881.

Soap.—Soap and candles are made by Michael J. Lodwith, at 48 Oliver Street. He is the successor of the firm of M. Ward & Son, who began business here in 1828, and he himself entered the employ of M. L. Ward & Co. in 1850.

Passaic Carbon and Agricultural Chemical Works.—About the year 1842, Joseph Lister, an Englishman of ingenuity and experience, came to this country, bringing with him a bone-grinding machine. He was the pioneer in America in the utilization of animals' bones for fertilizing material. His sons, Alfred and Edwin Lister, succeeded him, and

established themselves in Newark about the year 1850. Such is the extent of their concern, the largest of its kind in the world—that they employ about three hundred hands, and do a business of about one million dollars annually. Their trade reaches to Europe and South America, and it may be said that the soil of thousands and tens of thousands of acres of land, in the Old World and in the New, have been made to laugh with plenty through the "pungent grains of titillating dust" manufactured by them from the bones of animals, and distributed over their lands by scientifically-guided agriculturists. The bones used by the firm are gathered in large quantities from various parts of the country, the West being especially a great source of supply. Not only do the Listers produce the finest kind of fertilizers, but also a species of tallow admirably suited for the manufacture of the choicest toilet soaps. In addition, thanks to the scientific scope of their researches and the marvelous machinery they employ, they are able to transform into sizing for certain fabrics, matter that formerly was thrown away as refuse. Instead of being common-place, the Passaic Carbon and Agricultural Chemical Works form an industrial study of the deepest interest to the student of mechanic arts, science and philosophy.

The American Ultramarine Works were established in 1869, in an experimental way, by Frederick Heller and Henry Merz, under the firm-name of Heller & Merz, who brought men and machinery from Europe. In 1872, the success of the works being demonstrated after repeated failures, the present works were built on Hamburg Place Road. These works form one of the important industries of Newark. The firm manufactures ultramarine, the various aniline colors used in painting, paper-hanging, calico-bleaching and printing, sugar-refining, starch and candle manufactures, printing inks, lithographers' colors, and, in fact, everything in the line of colors. A very large exporting trade has been established with South America, Cuba, and some of the foreign nations. The company has an office at 55 Maiden Lane, New York. At present the manufacture of ultramarine is the largest part of the company's business, as high as two million pounds having been made in one year, but it is expected that in a few years the value of the aniline colors will exceed in value, though, of course, not in bulk, that of the former product. The works are the largest in the world of their kind. The buildings cover seven acres of ground. The machinery is driven by three engines of three hundred, eighty, and thirty horse-power, and one hundred and ten men are employed.

FREDERICK HELLER.—George Heller, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he served the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt as gardener.

Among his sons was Christian, born in Giessen, in the same duchy. He learned the printers' art, and on removing to Bensheim became the proprietor and editor of a newspaper. He married Elizabeth Bell, of Darmstadt, and had children, Dorothea, Antonie, Frederick, Elizabeth, Augusta, Louis, August and Caroline. The death of Mr. Heller occurred in 1847, and that of his wife in 1878. Their son Frederick was born in 1835, in Bensheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, where his early years were spent in school. At the age of ten he entered the gymnasium, and remained four and a half years as a student, after which he emigrated with friends to America. He made the city of Buffalo the objective-point, and there entered the office of the Buffalo *Democrat* as a compositor. After three years' service with that journal he made St. Louis and some of the larger towns of Wisconsin his residence for a brief period, and in 1854 crossed the plains for California. Mr. Heller remained there until 1865, first engaging in a general mercantile business, but making stoves and hardware a specialty. In the latter year he removed to Idaho. During his residence in California he had become thoroughly proficient in the work of an assayer, and was employed by a leading banking house in that capacity. The erection of hydraulic apparatus for mining companies also largely engaged his attention, he being the pioneer in the latter enterprise.¹ He traveled extensively in Oregon, Mexico and along the coast, and in 1867 returned to New York. During a trip to Europe made soon after, his attention was directed to the manufacture of ultramarine blue in Germany, the establishments he visited having attained a high degree of perfection in its production. He acquired the art, returned to the United States, erected a factory in Newark, and brought from Germany machinery to equip and skilled workmen to operate the laboratory. He has since, under the firm-name of Heller & Murz, established a wide market for the products of the factory. Mr. Heller is in politics a Republican, but with the exception of the office of water commissioner of the city of Newark, has declined all political honors. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Annie Josephine Traud, of New York, and has children,—Frederick C., Edgar A., and Annie Catherine.

Newark Filtering Company was chartered in December, 1880, with J. W. Hyatt, A. C. Westervelt and Patrick Clark as incorporators. These, with Orrin N. Baldwin, were the first directors. The business of manufacturing and setting the Hyatt filter is carried on at 141 Commerce Street. The directors in 1884 were J. W. Hyatt, A. C. Westervelt, Patrick Clark, O. N. Baldwin, J. S. Hyatt, John D. Harrison and Peter Kinnear, with J. W. Hyatt, president and treasurer; O. N. Baldwin, secretary.

JOHN W. HYATT.—John Wesley Hyatt, the father of John W., was born in Pompeii, N. Y., and after his marriage to Anne Gleason, daughter of Cephus Gleason, of Vermont, removed to Yates County, N. Y., where he followed the trade of a country blacksmith, and resided for fifty years. His children who survived were Jonah G., George W., Nancy S., Anna, Isaiah S., Sophronia R., Elmina L., John W. and Charles M., five of whom are now living. Mr. Hyatt's death occurred in Chemung County, at the age of seventy-six years. His son, John W., was born Nov. 28, 1837, in Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. His education was confined to such advantages as were obtainable at the district school, supplemented by a year at the Eddystown Seminary, in the same county. At sixteen he removed to Illinois, and learned, with his elder brother, the trade of a printer. Later he became a resident of Chicago, and there established a job-printing business, which engaged his attention for a period of eleven years, most of that time having been spent in Chicago. His inventive genius at this time developed itself in the invention of a machine for sharpening knives, in connection with which was an emery-wheel, the latter under a succession of improvements having become one of the most necessary implements of the machinist. This period may be mentioned as the beginning of Mr. Hyatt's successful career as an inventor, since which time he has controlled either wholly or partially, one hundred and twenty patents. The Embossing Company of Albany has the proprietary interest in many of these patents, which are intimately connected with the productions of the establishment. In this connection Mr. Hyatt has many interests in the city of Albany. While investigating with reference to the manufacture of billiard balls, in 1870, Mr. Hyatt and his brother perfected, after a series of experiments, the material now known as celluloid. That their discovery was a marked advance in the arts is demonstrated by the fact that the word celluloid is popularly used to describe a material that had been unknown before Mr. Hyatt's discovery, but the invention of the material was only the beginning of the solution of the problem. To know that a solid collodion could be made was not to disclose the means of making such material useful for commercial purposes. Realizing this, Mr. Hyatt undertook to invent a process and machinery which would enable him to utilize the newly-discovered substance. He was eminently successful in time in devising ways and means whereby it became possible to use celluloid in the manufacture of brushes, combs, collars and cuffs, piano-keys, veneers and numerous other articles which are usually made of ivory. A large number of patents were granted covering these improvements, many of which have been utilized in the actual production of the articles by the Celluloid Manufacturing Company of Newark.

Mr. Hyatt has also invented and obtained a succession of patents on a material known as bionilite,

¹On his subsequent removal to Idaho the business of assaying absorbed his time during his residence in that locality.



J. W. Hyatt



D. Campbell

composed of bone and silica, in connection with which were formed the Bonslate Company and the Albany Billiard Ball Company. Many of these patents have been secured conjointly with other parties holding intimate relations with Mr. Hyatt.

The Hyatt filter occupied the attention of its inventor for a period of several years. It grew out of the conviction that there was a demand for means for purifying water which had never been supplied. The problem was undoubtedly a difficult one, but that it has been mastered admits of no doubt. The filters now produced under Mr. Hyatt's direction accomplish the perfect filtration of all kinds of water rapidly and economically. They have been made the subject of numerous patents, which cover the whole theory of the Hyatt system.

Special machinery is necessary for the manufacture of their compositions, all of which is the product of Mr. Hyatt's genius. Mr. Hyatt was married in Chicago, in 1862, to Miss Julia, daughter of Lyman Phileo, of Albany. Their only child with the mother, is deceased. In March, 1869, he married Anna E., daughter of Edward Taft, of New York City, whose children are Ralph W. and Charles E. Mr. Hyatt removed to Newark in 1872, since that date his place of residence.

Tobacco Manufacturers.—Among the old firms of this line of goods is that of Campbell & Co. Business was established in October, 1834, by Bush & Campbell. Bush retired from the firm in December, 1849, when the firm became Campbell, Crane & Co. Mr. Crane remained till 1862, when he retired, and the firm-name became Campbell, Lane & Co. Mr. Lane retired in July, 1880, when the firm-name became Campbell & Co., the junior partner being E. A. Campbell, son of David Campbell, the senior member. The firm occupy a large three-story brick building at 484 Broad Street, and employ seventy-five hands.

DAVID CAMPBELL, manufacturer of Newark, N. J., and prominently connected with many of its moneyed and charitable institutions, was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., Oct. 27, 1810. When but a few months old his father died, leaving a widow and two young children in circumstances very little short of destitute. But the mother from whom he doubtless inherited his well-known force of will as well as his industry and integrity, was equal to the emergency, and the little ones were not allowed to suffer in body or in soul.

As soon as young David was able to make himself useful he was placed with a neighboring farmer, with whom he remained until the age of fourteen years, when the death of his mother left him without any natural or legal custodian. Free to roam the world as he pleased, he quitted the distasteful occupations of the farm, determined to learn a trade, and to become some day a business man. The tobacco manufactory in his native place offered to him sufficient inducements

and in it he went to work, acquiring in three years all of the art and mystery of the trade which this slender country establishment could make known. Ambitious of becoming an adept in his vocation, he went to Newark, N. J., where better facilities were afforded, and at the age of twenty-one found himself not only a skillful workman, but a *connoisseur* in everything belonging to the business which he had adopted.

Industry and integrity brought with them prosperity, and prosperity brought to him a happy home and wife. But it was a short-lived prosperity and a short-lived home. Sickness and death swept away his hard-got earnings and his wife. He was, however, young and resolute; so, nowise daunted, he went to work, and soon recovered his former financial condition. Too much confidence in the promises of his customers reduced him again to straits, but by the aid of friends he once more re-established himself, and now determined to be the boss of the factory to which, when a boy, he had wandered in search of employment. This was in 1836, and such was his success that in 1840 he was obliged to increase his facilities and to open a house in the city of Newark as a branch of his Caldwell establishment.

Though still a young man, Mr. Campbell, by reason of his integrity and keen business talent, began not only to attract the attention of his fellow-citizens, but to win their admiration and respect. He soon became one of the board of trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, the first Methodist Church established in Newark, and during the last forty-three years has been the president of that board. In 1843 he became a member of the Common Council, and in that capacity gave so much satisfaction that he was returned to that body in 1847, and remained in connection therewith until 1850. He was one of the founders, in 1849, of the Wesleyan Institute, and for four years president of its board of trustees. The Hackettstown Institute, a school established in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, received his careful attention, and of its board of trustees he was also a member, and during four years its president. During the last seven years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Newark Conference Camp-Meeting Association, and to the successful management of this organization devotes a great deal of his time and care. He is now and has been for four years last past, president of the board of directors of the Newark and Rosendale Cement Company, a very important corporation. In the board of directors of the National City Bank he has held a place since its organization, likewise in the American Insurance Company, both of Newark, N. J.

It is worthy of note that all these institutions with which Mr. Campbell has been connected have been flourishing, and all are still in successful operation except the Wesleyan Institute, which gave way to the public schools, as did all the other educational establishments of Newark, with the exception of the Newark Academy.

His seventy-four years appear to be no burden to Mr. Campbell, who, despite his multifarious offices, is still at the head of his extensive factory, while it is true that here he is ably assisted by his son, Mr. Edward A. Campbell, a man of excellent business talent.

Although in youth Mr. Campbell had no opportunities whatever to obtain an education, he applied himself industriously to study as soon as the favorable moment offered, and while the Bible has always been for him the book of books, a visitor at his house will

on Canal, near Bloomfield Avenue, and is among the most extensive and important of the many industries of Newark. Alexander Geddis is the superintendent.

Newark Tea Tray Company, located at No. 395 High Street, was established in 1867 by Walter M. Conger, the present proprietor. Mr. Conger manufactures, through a patent process, the various kinds and sizes of japanned tea-trays. Forty persons are employed in the factory, and produce annually goods valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.



Walter M Conger

see that he is no stranger to the current literature of the day.

Plumbing.—Among the numerous plumbing establishments in Newark may be favorably mentioned that of E. Dunning & Brother, No. 104 Market Street. The firm was organized Sept. 1, 1870, by Edward and Walter P. Dunning, who have increased their business until they now give annual employment to forty-five men.

Newark Liquorice Works.—The largest works of the kind in the United States is the "Newark," located

WALTER M. CONGER was born in the city of New York, Aug. 5, 1838. His father, John Conger, was a native of Norwich, Conn., and his mother, Caroline Mingus, the daughter of Thomas Mingus, manufacturer of iron-wares, was born in New York. Walter M. Conger commenced active business life at an early age, and served for three years as an apprentice at wood-turning; continued ill health, however, caused him to abandon mechanical pursuits, when he engaged in the year 1853, in the mercantile business, and continued thus employed until 1862, in which

year he engaged in the manufacture of tin and japan wares. At the end of the fifth year he removed to Newark, N. J., in which city he is still living, and embarked in the manufacture of tinware under an entirely new system, unknown either in the United States or Europe. His success in this artistic production can only be measured by the continued workings of his factory and his well-known reputation as the producer of the finest grades of japan wares manufactured. He is also of an inventive turn of mind, which is shown by the number of labor-saving devices constructed by him both for his own use and that of other manufacturers. His papers and varnishes, which are almost exclusively made for his own use, are noted for their hard, brilliant surfaces.

middle of November. The shameful and humiliating cowardice of his troops at Kips Bay, the disastrous negligence of Gen. Greene at Fort Lee, the jealousies and insubordinations of several of his officers, constituted great drops in Washington's cup of sorrow; but "his mind derived nourishment from adversity, and grew more strong and serene and pure through affliction." Sweet, indeed, were the lessons of adversity; and well may it be said, having Washington in our mind's eye, that

His griefs and troubles made by ill,
As they produced an excellent will.

It was well on toward night when the Americans crossed the Passaic at Aquackanonck, and moved down to Newark. Following slowly in pursuit came



WASHINGTON'S ARMY ENTERING NEWARK.

CHAPTER XLVI.

NEWARK'S NOTED VISITORS.

Washington—Cornwallis—Talbot—Blumenthuss—Van Buren—
Lafayette—Cray—Lincoln.

Washington's Visit.¹—On the evening of Nov. 22, 1776, just a little more than a month before his gloriously successful strategic movement on Trenton, Washington entered Newark with his retreating forces, some thirty-five hundred strong. Pursued by the well-equipped Cornwallis, hither the commander-in-chief came, saddened, but neither disheartened nor dismayed, despite the heavy misfortunes of the month preceding,—the discomfiture at Long Island, in August; Kips Bay, in September; White Plains, in October; and Fort Washington and Fort Lee, in the

the British troops, with Earl Cornwallis at their head. Here Washington and the patriot army remained five full days, from the evening of the 22d until the morning of the 28th. Illustrative of the difficulty of obtaining original matter for this work is the fact that careful and diligent research among ancient books and papers, in addition to extended inquiry among old and well-informed descendants of Newark patriots, failed to discover positively where it was that the central military figure of the Revolution established his headquarters during his stay in Newark,—where it was that he held his councils, at whose table he ate, or under whose roof he slept. One popular fallacy is that the old stone house which lately stood on Washington Street, near Court, and which was built by the Coe family, was the place. The delusion is dispelled by the simple fact that the house was not built until 1782, six years after Washington stayed here. It has been stated, also, that the

¹ Atkinson's "History of Newark."

general stopped at the Gouverneur mansion, situated back from Mount Pleasant Avenue, and facing Gouverneur Street,—the even yet picturesquely-located house, immortalized as "Cockloft Hall" by Washington Irving, William Irving and James K. Paulding; likewise that he was the guest of the family of one of his officers, Capt. Huntington, whose home was the house still standing on the southeast corner of Broad Street and Eighth Avenue. Possibly tradition is correct that both places were honored, at one time or another, with the presence of Gen. Washington; but, at the particular time in question, November 1776, it is very unlikely that Washington, who was nothing if not cautious in the matter of providing against military surprises, would establish his headquarters in the upper portion of the town, comparatively close to where the pursuing enemy might appear at any moment. The burden of probability, if not of proof, points to the old Eagle Tavern as the Washington headquarters in Newark. This hostelry occupied a site fronting on Broad Street, and stood back on ground a little north of where the City Hall now stands. It was a large, rough stone two-story house, with wooden out-buildings. On its sign was perched, within the recollection of old people, the national bird of freedom. Within the memory of many persons still living it was known and spoken of generally as "The Washington Headquarters." After undergoing various changes, and serving at one time as a temporary court-house, it was torn down to give place to the City Hotel,—the present City Hall. Strong color to the likelihood of this place having been what it was called, is the fact of its contiguity to the McWhorter parsonage and to the residence of Dr. William Burnet, president of the Town Committee of Safety, which stood on Broad Street, near the north corner of Chestnut Street. It is probable that, while leaving his staff and military trappings at the tavern, Washington sojourned while here with his near and dear friend and compatriot, Rev. Alexander McWhorter.

On the morning of the 28th of November, the sixth day after his entry, Washington departed from Newark on the retreat southward. Just as the American troops moved out the advance-guard of Cornwallis moved in from the north. Here, probably, the British troops tarried until the morning of December 1st, when they resumed the pursuit, and came within firing distance of the rear-guards of Washington as the guards crossed the Raritan River at New Brunswick, destroying part of the bridge as they passed over. Cornwallis left in Newark a strong guard, which remained till after the battle of Trenton. Meanwhile, from New York the British officers were writing to their friends in England: "Lord Cornwallis is carrying all before him in the Jerseys; it is impossible but that peace must soon be the consequence of our success." Nor were these military correspondents reckoning altogether without their host. Cornwallis was indeed carrying all before

him. Not only was he forcing to flight the ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-accounted and in every way scantily provided troops of Washington,—who, while here in Newark, had appealed in vain to Congress at Philadelphia, and to the State Legislature at Burlington, for stores and reinforcements,—but he was infusing new spirit into the Tory or Royalist element of the inhabitants, and driving to the verge of despair those noble men and women who preferred the scant meal of herbs where freedom was, rather than the stalled ox-feast secured by slavish subserviency to a tyrannous power and the renunciation of the inalienable rights of free-born people.

Talleyrand.—Among the many distinguished visitors to Newark should be mentioned the eminent French *litterateur*, wit, politician and diplomat, M. Talleyrand, who made his appearance in America in 1792, when driven out of England. A writer of reminiscences in a Newark paper gives the following: "Tradition says he was sent to this country as an emissary by some one of the factions that then governed France, and that he, with a number of other Frenchmen, between the years 1792 and 1795, occupied the Alling House, during which time he made a pretended effort to establish a school and teach French. From Newark he went to New York, where he also made an apparent effort to establish a school. He mixed with prominent leading politicians, and in his intercourse with Gen. Hamilton a little too much freedom of expression on political matters excited the suspicion of Gen. Hamilton that he was an emissary, and a dangerous man to have remain in the country. He wrote an article, and had it published in the newspapers, calling the attention of the farmers to him in so plain a manner that Talleyrand at once left the country. The fact of Talleyrand and other Frenchmen occupying the Alling House I have often heard spoken of in my boyhood's days; and another evidence of the fact is that Stephen Drayfier, an old Parisian Frenchman, who resided in this city before Talleyrand came to this country, knew him in France, and also when he resided in the Alling House."

Blennerhassett.—Poor Blennerhassett, who afterwards became so well-known through his association with Aaron Burr and through Wirt's speech, was a visitor to Newark in 1796, and thought very favorably of the town, for, under date of August 18th, he wrote:

"Newark possesses sufficient attractions within itself to induce me to tarry there for some days, even if I had not resolved to do so for the sake of visiting Passaic Falls, about fifteen miles out the river-road. Newark, if considered as a village, which it more nearly resembles than a town, is perhaps the handsomest in the world. Of extent nearly three miles, it is seated in a plain, clear and level as a parterre, on the banks of the Passaic by gently swelling hills. Its academy, court-house and two great buildings for public worship, added to nine stages, which, besides an infinity of wagons, pass through it every day, give an air of business and gaiety to the place. It is also the residence of many private families of respectability, with some of whom we were previously well enough acquainted to be entertained longer than we chose to remain there."

¹ Daniel Bacon ("Mont-Arion") in Newark *Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 27, 1863.

Poor Blennerhassett! he ever looked upon the bright side of what came before him, and it was because he looked upon the bright side of a native of Newark (Aaron Burr), ten years later, that he met with the great misfortune of his life.

Van Berckel.—Returning to the firm ground of certainty, we know that one other noted foreigner lived and died here,—the reverend and estimable Peter I. Van Berckel, minister plenipotentiary from the States of Holland to the United States. His residence was on Broad Street, directly opposite that of Judge William Burnet's, which stood on the north corner of Chestnut and Broad Streets. Minister Van Berckel died here on Dec. 17, 1800. His remains were deposited in the family vault of Capt. John Burnet.

Lafayette in Newark.—Thursday, Sept. 23, 1824, was a memorable day in Newark. It was the occasion of the visit and grand reception here of Gen. Gilbert Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, the illustrious Frenchman who, when a mere stripling, nearly half a century before, had sacrificed home, fortune and the polished ease and elegance of a life at court, in obedience to his passionate enthusiasm for the American cause. On the morning of that day he arrived at Jersey City from New York, where he had been generously fêted by the authorities and people. He was attended to the Jersey shore by Gen. Morton and the mayor and other corporate officers of the metropolis. The marquis was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, who was yet unborn when his distinguished father left France for Philadelphia, in the auspiciously-named vessel, the "Victory," April 26, 1777. At Jersey City the general was received on the part of New Jersey by Grand Marshal, Gen. Jonathan Dayton, Maj. Keane, of Governor Williamson's staff, and Col. T. T. Kinney. He was escorted to Lyons' Hotel, and there presented ceremoniously to the Newark committee. This committee, which consisted of Col. Thomas Ward, Col. James Hedden, Col. Stephen Hay, Col. Isaac Andrus and Messrs. Caleb S. Riggs, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jesse Baldwin, Luther Goble, Robert Campfield, Dr. John R. B. Rogers, Abraham Reynolds, William Halsey, Silas Condit and Smith Burnet,—all leading and thoroughly representative Newarkers,—had been appointed at a citizens' meeting, held on Tuesday evening, July 27th, at the residence of Enoch Bolles, W. S. Pennington being chairman and William Halsey secretary. At this meeting resolutions were passed tendering Lafayette, on behalf of the people of Newark, "their most sincere and respectful congratulations." From Jersey City the general was escorted hitherward by a squadron of cavalry and a numerous and imposing cavalcade. About twelve o'clock a salute from the ordnance of the Newark Cadet Artillery announced the near approach of the general and his escort. The route of the approach was along the turnpike, connecting with the bridge at the foot of Bridge Street. On the other side of the bridge the party were met by

a great crowd of people, and all along the way, until the arrival at Maj. Boudinot's house, the air was vocal with the people's plaudits of the Franco-American hero of Monmouth, the beloved friend and compatriot of Washington. The arrangements in Newark to receive the general were on a scale of unparalleled grandeur and completeness of detail. People were attracted from all parts of the State to witness the ovation and to gaze with reverent and affectionate eyes on the foreigner who had sacrificed so much, risked so much, and achieved so much in the cause of American liberty and independence. At Maj. Boudinot's residence the general was introduced to the judges of the State and Federal courts, members of the Cincinnati Society, and other persons of distinction. Specially fitted up apartments were provided for the royally-welcomed guest in the late residence of Hon. Elisha Boudinot, fronting on Military Park. On the latter had been constructed something wondrously picturesque and beautiful, in the shape of a commodious bower, in which the general received large numbers of the towns-people. The base of the bower, which was composed mainly of the choicest flowers, covered an area of thirty-five feet in diameter. There were thirteen arches, one for each of the original thirteen States. The pillars were fifteen feet high and sustained a floral dome representing the Western Hemisphere. "It was indeed a fairy palace," wrote a New York journalist of the day. The ladies of the town took an active part in preparing the wreaths necessary for the formation of the bower. William Halsey furnished the design and superintended the erection, while Moses Ward was his assistant. The occasion was not alone prolific in floral display, but in music and poetic and patriotic sentiments. There was an address by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and a grand and imposing military display in front of the bower, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Doughty and Brig. Gens. Dayton and Darcy. In spite of the unfavorable character of the weather—it rained during the day—the ovation was a great success. The beauty and chivalry of a large part of the State, besides Newark, combined and labored zealously to that end. One who, as a youth, participated in the demonstration, recently spoke of it as "the greatest day he ever saw in Newark." It was a general holiday for the place. The same afternoon Gen. Lafayette left for Elizabethtown, where he passed the night the guest of Gen. Dayton. Such was the whole-souled and deeply-affectionate sentiment of the people of Newark towards the self-ennobled nobleman and patriot that whatever of dissatisfaction found expression afterwards was because some had not been able to pay personal tribute to him—to metaphorically "kiss the hem of his garment."

Connected with Lafayette's visit to this country at this time is an incident worth relating. Among those who paid homage to the hero on the occasion of his reception in New York was a young lady, the

royalist sympathies of whose Newark-born ancestors cost them and her dearly. As each young lady was presented to Lafayette in the metropolis he would ask where and under whom her ancestor served, presuming, as was natural, that only the offspring of Revolutionary families would care to see him. When he questioned the damsel descendant, she answered, with a spirit and a frankness characteristic of her family, "My grandfather and father, sir, were loyal to their king and country." Instead of being provoked, the general remarked that he was glad to see that the young lady had courage enough to stand by the principles of her progenitors.¹

Henry Clay's visit to Newark.—The renowned orator and statesman, Henry Clay, visited Newark on Nov. 20, 1833, by invitation of leading citizens. Because of his powerful and effective championship of the protective system, Mr. Clay was a great favorite here. A committee waited upon him in New York and escorted him hither. As in the case of Lafayette, the distinguished visitor was met on the turnpike, about two miles from Newark, by "a large cavalcade of citizens, mounted and in carriages." At the Park House, fronting on Military Park, an immense concourse assembled to welcome "glorious Harry of the Slashes." In response to the formal welcome pronounced for the citizens by Amzi Dodd, Mr. Clay made a brief, but eloquent reply. He was then presented to leading citizens, and escorted through the principal factories of the town. At Rankin's hat manufactory he was presented by the workmen with a handsome beaver hat, Mr. Peter Duryee making the presentation speech. At Smith & Wright's saddlery manufactory he was presented by the proprietors and workmen, through Mr. John P. Jackson, with a "superb saddle, bridle and trappings." He was asked by Mr. Jackson to accept "these memorials from those who are indebted to your liberality and enlarged policy of protecting the domestic industry of our country." "They are not," continued the speaker, "decorated with the glittering tinsel which would gratify the eye of royalty, but we cherish the conviction that they will nevertheless be a pleasing offering to a plain, honest-hearted Republican." After refreshments at the Park House, Mr. Clay returned to the metropolis. Thither he was accompanied by a number of prominent Newarkers, headed by Gen. Darcy. Upon taking leave of the great Senator, Gen. Darcy addressed him, on behalf of those present, in terms of the warmest admiration for his "character, talents and important public services." In conclusion, Gen. Darcy, on the part of those present and the citizens generally of Newark, begged Mr. Clay to accept, as a token of regard for his "highly-respected lady," the splendid Newark-made carriage in which he had ridden from Newark to New York. Mr. Clay was deeply moved at this fresh and most substantial proof of Newark appreciation. In broken

accents, his voice tremulous with emotion, he replied,--

"Gentlemen, your courtesies to me I know not how to refuse, and yet may I be permitted to accompany you interrupted fare excellent, I assure you. I cannot tell you why it is that the so-called societies as myself, should have gathered with such interest your esteemed generosity. I know of nothing in my humble service deserving of a return respectful and so costly, it compasses an expectation. Be then, my heart is to you, to which the citizens of Newark have made up their minds to express their own thanks, but I cannot. Be pleased, sir, to accept in behalf of yourself and your fellow-townsmen, my warmest thanks for the elegant present from my wife."

The carriage thus gracefully presented and worthily bestowed was manufactured by John Clark & Son.²

Kossuth, the Hungarian agitator and hero, came to Newark in 1852, when he made his tour of the Eastern cities in the interest of freedom, and his visit aroused much enthusiasm. He was met at Jersey City on April 21st by the Newark committee, at the head of which was Governor William Pennington, and on his arrival in the city was met by a crowd of at least three thousand people at the Centre Street depot. He was then escorted by the military—the Lafayette Guard, the Columbian Riflemen, the Jefferson Rifles and the Newark Rifles—to the City Hotel (where the City Hall now is). There, in the sight of thousands, he was welcomed by the mayor, J. M. Quinby and by ex-Chancellor Halsted, who made appropriate speeches, to which the patriot replied at considerable length. He was subsequently welcomed in German by Mr. Schaufner. All of this was in the forenoon. In the evening Kossuth was to speak at the old Clinton Street Congregational Church.

The meeting was not held because of a misunderstanding between the committee and the church trustees in regard to charging an admission fee. Kossuth and the members of the committee were in favor of a free lecture, but the church-people feared that unless an admission fee was charged the crowd that would surge into the house would be so large as to damage it by the tracking in of mud and by other means.

A meeting was held the following forenoon at Washington Hall which was called to order by Col. A. C. M. Pennington. Rev. Dr. Eddy delivered an address of welcome, and Kossuth made a speech of considerable length which well displayed his peculiar eloquence. He spoke in behalf of his down-trodden country, and moved all who heard him to sympathize with her. In the afternoon the distinguished Hungarian met a large number of the clergy and afterwards dined at the Park House in company with a number of Newark's leading citizens, among them Hon. J. C. Hornblower, William K. McDonald, Esq., ex-Governor Pennington, Col. Pennington, Mayor Quinby, Col. Stephens, Oliver S. Halsted, Cortlandt Parker, Dr. Congar, Aldermen Layton and Kirkpatrick and others. Numerous toasts were responded to, and the guest made another address of much force.

In the evening Kosuth addressed the Germans at Library Hall, and was afterward escorted by them to the City Hotel with music and a torch-light procession. Later he attended by invitation a meeting of the Masonic fraternity in St. John's Lodge, when Worshipful Master, F. W. Ricord welcomed him in a well-expressed address. On the morning of April 23rd he left the city for New York, having received from the generous people of Newark no less than one thousand dollars for the aid of Hungary.

Lincoln's Visit to Newark.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861, the eve of Washington's birthday anniversary, Abraham Lincoln, the president-elect, arrived in Newark, en route to the national capital. His reception here was of the heartiest kind, his political opponents vying with his partisans in paying him proper respect. He was formally welcomed by Mayor Bigelow, who, addressing Mr. Lincoln, said,—

"MR. PRESIDENT-ELECT, on behalf of the common Council and my fellow-citizens, I most cordially welcome you to our city, and tender to you its hospitality. I have no doubt, Sir, on behalf of the citizens of the metropolis of this State in point of population, one of trade, who have ever been loyal to the Constitution and maintained the integrity of the Union, and who sustain the ardent hope that your administration will be governed by that wisdom and by that discretion which will be the means of transmitting the confederated States as a unit to your successors, and through them to the latest generations.

In response, the distinguished visitor said,—

"MR. MAYOR,—I thank you for this company you have given me in your city. The only business I can make is that I will bring a heart-fully devoted to the Union. With my own ability alone I cannot hope to succeed. I hope to be sustained by Divine Providence in the work I have been called to perform for this great, free, happy and intelligent people. Without this I cannot succeed. I thank you again for this kind reception.

"A lively snow-storm" prevailed as Mr. Lincoln passed through the city. He occupied a carriage drawn by four white horses, and was accompanied by the mayor and two other gentlemen, and the famous but ill-fated commander of the Chicago Zouaves,—Col. Ellsworth. Despite the discouraging character of the weather, there was no lack of enthusiasm on the occasion. The *New York Herald* of the following day described the reception in Newark, and said,—

"Thousands in Broad Street with the procession was mingled; although the crowd was great the width of the street prevented any confusion, and this noble street, of which the citizens of Newark are justly proud, must have been a handsome testimonial upon the count of Mr. Lincoln. There were not less than twenty-five thousand people in the streets; in short, all Newark turned out en masse to receive Old Abe.

There was a large number of people present, and the procession was a most interesting one. The Mayor, Mr. Lincoln, and the other gentlemen were in the carriage, and the people were very much interested in the proceedings. The Mayor, Mr. Lincoln, and the other gentlemen were in the carriage, and the people were very much interested in the proceedings.

CHAPTER XVII.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Newark National Banking Company.—This is one of the two pioneer banking institutions in New Jersey, and was chartered by an act of the State Legislature at its session of 1807-8.

It was organized May 4, 1804, when a board of directors was chosen, as follows: Elisha Boudinot, Archibald Mercer, J. N. Cumming, William S.

Pennington, David D. Crane, Silas Condit, John Crawford, Aaron Coo, George Nelson, Moses Holden and Stephen Hayes. Shortly afterwards, upon May 15th, Elisha Boudinot was elected president and William Whitehead, cashier. How near we are to the birth-period of Newark's dawning greatness as an important business centre is shown by the fact that one of these directors was still alive up to Dec. 1,



NEWARK NATIONAL BANKING COMPANY.

1867. His demise broke the last link which bound together the infancy and the age of the parent financial institution of Newark. The business of the bank was at first transacted in the parlor of Smith Burnet's residence, on Broad Street. The first and largest deposit, three hundred dollars, was made the day of opening by Judge Boudinot, the total deposits for the day being about four thousand dollars. These were placed for safe keeping at night in a strong, iron-bound wooden box. Upon the mantelpiece overhead were displayed, as a sure and efficacious guard against robbers, two knives of small-sword dimensions and two large horse pistols. Despite these precautions, there was an uneasy feeling among the bank officers, and it was finally decided, when the deposits reached a large sum, to place the amount for security in the Manhattan Bank, at New York. In 1865 a

¹ Atkinson's "History of Newark."

site for a building was purchased,—the same which is still occupied by the institution. A piece of ground, having a frontage on Broad Street of fifty-nine feet and a depth on Bank Street (then Maiden Lane) of one hundred and sixty feet, was purchased for \$583.33. Fifty-one years later, in 1856, twenty-two feet front of the same ground was sold at the rate of four hundred and fifty dollars per foot. The first building erected by the bank for its use was a two-story brick edifice, with brown stone trimmings. In its day it was considered very handsome.

The north end and upper part of the building formed the residence of the cashier, Mr. Whitehead, and there was born his son, the late William A. Whitehead, a gentleman who has contributed a great deal of well-directed literary industry to the accumulation and preservation of valuable New Jersey history. Some years after the sale of a portion of its real estate the old building was torn down, and the present stately and substantial brown stone structure was erected in its stead. When it began business, the nominal capital of the bank was eight hundred thousand dollars. To the amount of five hundred thousand dollars this was gradually paid in. The present capital stock is about five hundred thousand dollars, with the limit of one million. Under its original charter the bank was authorized to establish a branch at Paulus Hook. Accordingly, the Jersey Bank was organized, but it was afterwards removed to New York, and is now the Union National Bank, of Wall Street. Upon the third extension of its charter, the Newark Banking and Insurance Company changed its title to the Newark Banking Company. In June 24, 1865, it became a national bank, under the name first above given.¹

The presidents of this bank have been as follows: Elisha Boudinot, elected May 4, 1804; John N. Cumming, April 6, 1815; Silas Condit, May 3, 1820; John Taylor, Feb. 3, 1842; James B. Pinneo, the present incumbent, Sept. 14, 1854.

The cashiers have been William Whitehead, elected May 15, 1804; Aaron Beach, May 9, 1810 (died in office); William M. Vermilye, Nov. 22, 1841; Jacob D. Vermilye, July 24, 1843, now president of the Merchants' National Bank of New York; Charles G. Rockwood, the present incumbent, Feb. 12, 1858.

This bank has on file in its possession a copy of each of its issues, and each denomination since 1804. The designs on the face of the different issues represent the different business industries of Newark through several of the first decades of its industrial development. Such a list of plates, representing not only a commercial value, but legitimate business interests of a town, cannot probably be found in any other similar institution in the State.

The banking-house is located on the corner of Bank and Broad Streets, and was built in 1858.

The directors for 1884 were James B. Pinneo, Beach Vanderpool (since deceased), Jacob D. Vermilye, James R. Sayre, Jr., Alfred L. Dennis, Thomas Oakes, Eugene Vanderpool, A. Bishop Baldwin, P. Sanford Ross.

JAMES BEZA PINNEO, president of the Newark National Banking Company, was born in Milford, Conn., April 14, 1806. His father, Rev. Beza Pinneo, pastor for fifty-three years of the First Congregational Church of the latter place, was a man of great learning and piety. Under the immediate supervision of his accomplished father, Mr. Pinneo pursued his studies until the age of sixteen years, when, determining to fit himself for a business life, he went to the city of New York, and there, as a clerk, entered a dry-goods store. In this capacity he exhibited so much fidelity and business talent that at the expiration of six years he was taken as a partner into the establishment. Acquiring at an early age a great fondness for reading and study, it was quite natural that he should seek the means of gratifying his taste, and finding that the New York Mercantile Library association afforded the desired facilities he soon became not only a constant and delighted frequenter of its rooms, but, in time, one of its active members and directors. Of this institution, Mr. William B. Kinney (elsewhere noticed in this volume), who was afterwards well known as editor and proprietor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser* and United States minister to Sardinia, was the librarian. A good scholar himself, he naturally conceived a great liking for young Mr. Pinneo, with whom he daily met and with whose fine tastes and excellent business qualifications he could not fail to become acquainted. A friendship sprang up between them, and Mr. Kinney, in his explorations with a view to find a field wherein to employ more profitably his literary abilities, having discovered in Newark, N. J., a printing office and an established newspaper for sale, persuaded young Pinneo to join him in the enterprise. To Newark they both removed, and the *Newark Daily Advertiser* on the 16th day of July, 1833, leaving the control of the associates of the New Jersey Railroad Company, by whom it was founded, in order to secure their charter, came forth under the direction of J. B. Pinneo & Co. By the skillful management of Mr. Pinneo and the powerful and felicitous pen of Mr. Kinney the paper was placed upon a foundation which, during the forty years that have since elapsed, has grown firmer and broader.

But Mr. Pinneo's peculiar aptitude as a man of business and a financier became so marked during his three years' connection with the *Daily Advertiser* that the great manufacturing firm of William Rankin & Co. invited him to take charge of their extensive and complicated monetary matters. So bravely did this great house withstand the financial tempest of 1837 that on its enlargement, in 1839, Mr. Pinneo was once more honored by being taken into a partnership

¹Atkinson's "History of Newark."



W. B. Prince

which he had not sought or expected. Here he remained during the following thirteen years, when (1852) he retired with what was then considered a handsome fortune. In 1842 he became a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and, in 1854, succeeding Mr. John Taylor, as president, continues to hold that office at the present time. With a feeble body, but with a mind as unclouded as in youth, he now daily, at the age of seventy-eight years, sits at his accustomed desk, and with a wisdom and ease that astonishes his associates, manages the affairs of the oldest and one of the staunchest banking houses of New Jersey.

The Howard Savings Institution, which every financial panic with its attending raid only strengthens and enriches, has had Mr. Pinneo as one of its managers and a member of its finance committee since its organization.

In the establishment of the Newark Literary Association Mr. Pinneo took an active and prominent part, and remained a member of its board of directors until, at his own request, he was suffered to retire.

As a member of the Common Council of the City of Newark in 1852, he was careful of the city's interests, and to him the people are largely indebted for the establishment of Centre Market at a time when it was so greatly needed.

The Wesleyan Institute, although a school belonging to a religious denomination with which he was not connected, sought his counsel and aid, and placed him on its board of trustees.

But with all his great abilities as a man of business, Mr. Pinneo is, by a large class of his fellow-citizens, better known as a man of exceeding benevolence and of a truly Christian spirit. To the High Street Presbyterian Church, which was established mainly through his personal efforts, he has not only given generously of his wealth, but of his time and of the labor of his hands. His numerous private charities and benefactions will never be fully known by his fellow-men, and, doubtless, many of them have been forgotten by himself.

National State Bank of Newark.—Jan. 28, 1812, the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey passed an act authorizing State banks at different points in this State, one of which was Newark, and under that act this bank was established with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. The directors appointed under that act were William S. Pennington, Aaron Munn, Isaac Andrus, Oliver Wade, John Alling, Smith Burnet, Moses N. Combs, Stephen D. May, Martin J. Ryerson, Abraham Ackerman, Isaac Pierson, James Vanderpool, and Job S. Dodd.

The first meeting of the directors was held Feb. 8, 1812, when William S. Pennington was chosen president of the bank, and Caleb S. Halsted appointed cashier.

Books for subscription to capital stock were opened

at Newark on February 25th, at Ackquackanonck on the 26th, Bloomfield on the 27th, and at Orange on the 28th, 1812.

Mr. Halsted resigned the position of cashier March 27, 1812, and George Charles Herford was appointed cashier April 22, 1812.

The lot on which the banking-house stands was purchased, July 14, 1812, of Luther Goble, for the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars; and an additional lot on Mechanic Street was purchased, Nov. 9, 1813, from Seth Woodruff, for the sum of three hundred and ten dollars.

Nov. 10, 1812, Elias Van Arsdale was sworn in as president of the bank.

Dec. 18, 1812, Joseph Hornblower was appointed attorney, and on the same day Samuel Pennington was appointed notary for the bank.

March 3, 1813, the new banking-house was completed and occupied for banking purposes; total cost of building and fixtures, four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars.

March 13, 1813, the right reserved by the Legislature to subscribe for a portion of the capital stock was sold by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature for that purpose for the sum of four thousand and twenty-five dollars, the bank being the purchaser.

April 1, 1813, the bank declared its first dividend, and from that time to the present has not failed to declare and pay a semi-annual dividend to its stockholders.

April 20, 1813, the directors attended in a body the funeral of Mr. Herford, late cashier.

April 27th, John Fleming was appointed cashier in place of Mr. Herford, deceased.

May 25, 1813, the common seal of the bank was adopted.

Nov. 9, 1813, one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock had been paid in.

Aug. 31, 1814, specie payment was suspended, and the cashier was authorized to remove the cash and such other property as he should think necessary to Morristown, in case of invasion by the enemy of the seaboard of New York and New Jersey.

Oct. 21, 1815, John Fleming resigned, and Halsted Coe was appointed acting cashier in his place.

Nov. 13, 1815, Charles I. Graham was appointed cashier.

May 19, 1819, Matthias W. Day was appointed cashier, and resigned July 2, 1822.

Oct. 29, 1822, William Pennington was appointed attorney and solicitor for the bank.

Nov. 2, 1827, Jabez P. Pennington was appointed notary for the bank.

Jan. 9, 1835, Archer Gifford was appointed attorney for the bank.

May 12, 1837, specie payment was suspended for a short time during the financial crash of that year.

April 26, 1840, Charles I. Graham, cashier, died.

May 12, 1840, Jacob D. Vermilye was appointed cashier, and resigned Aug. 1, 1843.

Aug. 4, 1843, William H. Mott was appointed cashier.

March 19, 1846, President Van Arsdale died.

March 31, 1846, Caleb Carter was elected president, and resigned April 17th, the same year.

April 17, 1846, Elias Van Arsdale, Jr., was elected president of the bank.

Aug. 25, 1850, Cashier Mott died, and on Sept. 10th, J. D. Orton was appointed to fill vacancy.

Jan. 29, 1854, President Elias Van Arsdale, Jr., died, and on Feb. 7th, Samuel Meeker was elected to fill the vacancy.

Oct. 14, 1857, specie payment was suspended, and resumed again Dec. 12, 1857.

July 21, 1863, J. D. Orton resigned, and on Aug. 4, 1863, Isaac Gaston was appointed to fill vacancy.

May 6, 1864, Charles S. Macknet was elected vice-president of the bank.

July 15, 1864, President Samuel Meeker died while in Italy, and on October 21st, following, Vice-President Macknet was elected president to fill vacancy.

About this time the bank was reorganized under the national banking system, with the title of "The National State Bank of Newark," with a paid-up capital of six hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the capital to one million dollars.

Jan. 17, 1867, Charles M. King was elected vice-president.

January 1878, Theodore Macknet was elected president, and in March of the same year William Rockwell was appointed cashier.

In 1884, the following-named persons were the directors and officers of the bank:

John P. Jube, John M. Randall, Theodore Macknet, Thomas T. Kinney, E. Luther Joy, George Watson, James F. Bliss, Charles S. Haines, George W. Hubbell, James T. Ball, Frederick H. Teese, Marcus L. Ward, Jr., William Rockwell; President, Theodore Macknet; Cashier, William Rockwell.

Newark City National Bank.—This bank is located at 756 Broad, corner of Clinton Street, and commenced the banking business Dec. 1, 1851, under the general banking laws of New Jersey, and March 29, 1865, was chartered for a term of twenty years, and June 22, 1865, was reorganized under the national banking system, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

The original directors of this bank were James M. Quinby, Daniel Condit, John Chadwick, David Campbell, James L. Dickerson, John Young, Samuel H. Pennington, James N. Joralemon, Aaron Carter, Jr., Martin R. Dennis, David Conger, John M. Davies and Horatio N. Peters.

The pioneer officers of the bank were Dr. Samuel, H. Pennington, president; Charles S. Graham, cashier; John Whitehead notary.

The directors and officers for 1884 were as follows:

Directors, Samuel H. Pennington, David Campbell, Ira M. Harrison, Stafford R. W. Heath, Horace J. Poinier, Thomas W. Davison, Aaron Carter, Jr., F. Wolcott Jackson, Henry J. Yates, Edward H. Peters, Albert Baldwin and William S. Ketcham.

The officers for 1884 were as follows: President, Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, who has filled the position for thirty-three years; Cashier, Albert Baldwin; Notary, Samuel H. Pennington, Jr.

The Essex County National Bank.—The original organization of this institution was effected on Jan. 6, 1859, and the charter was granted by the Legislature on March 9th. The bank was then known simply as the Essex County Bank. The incorporators and first directors were Joseph Ward, Abner S. Reeve, Stephen G. Gould, Daniel Price, James Booth, Isaac A. Alling, Andrew Atha, Thomas B. Peddie, Richard Hall, Walter Tompkins, Orson Wilson, Alexander Grant, Jr., Marcus B. Douglass, Charles S. Graham and Edward H. Wright. Joseph Ward was the first president of the bank, and conducted its affairs in that capacity to Jan. 13, 1881,—a period of over twenty-one years. Abner S. Reeve was president from Jan. 13, 1881, to January, 1884, when William H. Curtiss was chosen to the office. The first cashier, Charles S. Graham, served almost as long as the first president, from January, 1859, to June 26, 1876. He was succeeded by William H. Curtiss, who held the position until he was chosen president.

The bank began business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which in 1860 was increased to three hundred thousand dollars. It was re-chartered as the Essex County National Bank, June 3, 1865. The present banking-house is commodious and convenient. The building and the ground upon which it stands together cost about one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The present officers of the Essex County National Bank are: President, William H. Curtiss; Vice-President, Thomas B. Peddie; Cashier, Thomas W. Crooks. Following is a list of the directors: Joseph Ward, Daniel Price, Thomas B. Peddie, Isaac A. Alling, Richard Hall, Walter Tompkins, Alexander Grant, John H. Ballantine, Benjamin Atha, Elias A. Wilkinson, Christopher Roberts, Louis Lelong, George F. Reeve, James N. Arbuckle, William H. Curtiss.

Second National Bank.—This bank, located at 772 Broad Street, is a government agency and designated depository of the United States, and was organized April 5, 1864, and charter extended to Feb. 24, 1903. The first directors of the bank were Cornelius Walsh, J. D. Orton, Samuel P. Smith, Joseph P. Bradley, John H. Kase, James G. Barnet, Christian H. Scharff, Aaron Ward, Jr., Samuel Halsey. The first president was Cornelius Walsh, and the first cashier was the present incumbent, J. D. Orton; Notary, Julius Van Wagenen.

The original capital stock paid in was three hun-

dred thousand dollars, with authority to increase the same to half a million dollars.

Present directors and officers: Directors, John H. Kase, James D. Orton, Aaron Ward, James G. Barnet, Cyrus Dettelbach, Samuel Streit, Albert O. Headley, E. A. Green, George A. Halsey; President, John H. Kase; Notary, Julius B. Van Wageningen.

Merchants' National Bank of Newark.—This bank is located at 770 Broad Street, and was organized May 15, 1871, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to one million dollars. After struggling through many vicissitudes and misfortunes incident to banking life, it finally outrode all the storms, and is now one of the safe financial institutions of Newark. Its present directors are Wellington Campbell, William A. Ripley, Joseph F. Sanxay, C. S. Stockton, Andrew Teed, Edward Kanouse, S. S. Sargeant, John M. Grinnell and Frederick Reynolds; President, Edward Kanouse; Cashier, J. S. Treat; Notary, E. J. Smith.

Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark.—This bank was chartered in 1871, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to five hundred thousand dollars. The bank was established as the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and subsequently changed to its present name.

The original directors were Theodore Runyon, Henry W. Duryea, William A. Whitehead, John Rutherford, J. Outler Fuller, Marcus Sayre, William Allen, E. L. Joy, Samuel Plaut, John A. Gifford, John P. Wakeman and Charles G. Campbell.

The first officers of the bank were: President, Theodore Runyon; Cashier, Joseph W. Plume.

The banking-house is located at 762 Broad Street, Newark, and is one of the many safe financial institutions of Newark.

The directors for 1884 were Charles G. Campbell, E. L. Joy, John A. Gifford, Sylvester S. Battin, John P. Wakeman, Nicholas J. Demarest, John D. Harrison, George Wilkinson, Oscar B. Mockridge, Franklin Murphy, Edward Spaeth; President, Charles G. Campbell; Cashier, Joseph W. Plume.

The German National Bank of the City of Newark.—This bank, located at 766 Broad Street, was chartered in September, 1872, with a cash capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Its name, and the names of the following list of original directors, indicate clearly the nationality from whom the original stockholders were made up.

Isadore Lehman, Jacob L. Schmidt, Christ. Sauerwein, Harry Koch, Leopold Graf, Morris Schwerin, Simon Scheuer, Bernard Straus, Henry Harisling, Frederick J. D. Rumpf, Jacob Hockinios, Ulrich Schiener, Charles W. A. Romer, Edward Simon and John Schnellbacher.

Of the original board of directors, only four are living, viz.: I. Lehman, S. Scheuer, B. Straus and C. W.

A. Romer. Thus, in twelve years this bank has been called to mourn the loss of eleven of its original members, and how many of its original stockholders we have not been advised.

The directors for 1884 were Isadore Lehman, C. W. A. Romer, James Perry, Henry Lang, F. H. Wismer, Samuel Simon, Julius Steffens, Bernard Straus, Simon Scheuer, C. F. Seitz, E. M. Douglas, George B. Swain and W. P. Sinnock; President, Isadore Lehman; Cashier, Edwin M. Douglas; Notary, Henry F. Göken.

The State Banking Company, located at 137 Market Street, Newark, N. J. This monetary institution was incorporated by act of the State Legislature of New Jersey, April 2, 1872, with Peter Hauck, John G. Burger, George C. Webner, John Korb, Peter Wilhelm and Otto Gsautner, as the State Trust Company, and subsequently, by act of the Legislature, the name was changed to the State Banking Company. Originally the principal office was to be in the town of Harrison, Hudson Co., with a branch office in Newark, Essex Co., and when the name of the institution was changed, the location of the principal office was changed from Harrison to Newark, where it still remains. The officers for 1873 were: President, Frederick Reynold; Vice-President, Hermann Schalk; Treasurer, George C. W. Gebner; Comptroller, Julius Stapff; Secretary, John H. Burger.

The directors for 1884 were Gottfried Krueger, Edward Schickhaus, Albert P. Condit, Frederick Fintee, Francis H. Sieger, C. Fiegenspan, Christopher Schumacher, John M. Mentz, Jacob Meyer, Julius Stapff, Edward Goeller, Julius Gerth, Ebenezer O. Hay, Martin Issler and John Brustman. The officers for the same time were: President, Edward Schickhaus; Vice-President, Gottfried Krueger; Cashier, Julius Stapff; Comptroller, Edward Goeller.

North Ward National Bank, located at No. 445 Broad Street. Application was made Feb. 13, 1873, for a charter for this banking association, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and on the day following its charter was granted, and at a meeting of the stockholders the following-named persons were elected directors: Hiram M. Rhodes, I. Ward Woodruff, E. G. Faitoute, Peter I. Doremus, Benjamin F. Crane, James G. Darling, William Titus, Edward McNaughton, Joseph Coult, C. A. Fuller, James M. Smith, Joseph Feder and George Roe. The judges of election were P. Demarest, J. B. Smith and J. B. Bennett. The first president was Hiram M. Rhodes.

The incorporators of the bank were empowered to increase the capital stock to five hundred thousand dollars. The surplus on hand in June, 1884, was forty thousand dollars.

In January, 1878, Mr. Charles S. Graham, who had many years' experience in the banking business in Newark, was offered and accepted the presidency of this bank, which office he has since filled to the satisfaction of stockholders and patrons. Mr. William

Robotham, Jr., is the cashier. The directors for 1884 were Charles S. Graham, William Titus, Edward G. Faitoute, Benjamin F. Crane, Joseph M. Smith, Joseph Feder, William H. Lee, Samuel T. Smith, William Vanderpool, Albert H. Clark, George Lane, Edward L. Conklin, William Clark.

BENJAMIN F. CRANE.—Jasper Crane, the progenitor of the Crane family in America, emigrated from England in 1666, and settled in Connecticut. In the direct line of descent was Stephen Crane, who became a resident of Montclair, Essex County, N. J. His son, Stephen, who left an enviable record for patriotism, was one of seventeen citizens of Montclair who

owned by his father, his youth was spent. His early studies were pursued at the neighboring school, and later a year was spent at the academy in the city of Paterson, N. J. Having made Newark his residence, he entered upon a clerkship, and served three years in that capacity. Under the firm-name of Alexander Eagles & Co., he then engaged in business, and continued until the dissolution of the partnership by the death of the senior partner. Meanwhile Mr. Crane had embarked in the real estate business, which has since rapidly grown in dimensions, and now requires his exclusive attention. This does not, however, prevent the manifestation of much public spirit in the



Benj. F. Crane

volunteered their services for the Revolutionary struggle. He married Hetty Dunning, of Florida, N. Y., and had by this marriage six children, among whom was Benjamin, born in Montclair on the 31st of August, 1789, from whence he removed, at the age of sixteen, to Morris County, and resided until his death. He achieved some distinction as a legal practitioner, and was for fifteen years judge of the County Court of Morris County. Judge Crane married Eleanor Stiles, of Morris County, N. J., to whom were born two sons and eight daughters. The birth of Benjamin F., of this number, occurred July 21, 1829, at Pine Brook, Morris Co., where, upon a farm

promotion of various business enterprises of which he is either a director or on the board of management, such as the North Ward National Bank, the Howard Savings Institution and the American Fire Insurance Company. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity as member of Roseville Lodge, No. 43, and of Harmony Chapter, No. 9. He is in his political opinions a Democrat, and has represented the Eleventh Ward of Newark, as freeholder. Mr. Crane, was, in November, 1853, united in marriage to Sarah M., daughter of Israel C. Eagles, of Newark, and has five daughters and three sons.

Howard Savings Institution.—An act to incor-

porate the above-named institution was passed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and approved by the executive March 16, 1856. The corporators named in the act were Moses Higebow, Beach Vanderpool, William K. McDonald, John C. Thornton, Joseph N. Tuttle, James B. Pinneo, Edward T. Hillyer, James H. Halsey, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Herman Schalk, William W. Pollard, Daniel Dodd, Alfred L. Dennis, Horace J. Poinier, Nicholas Moore, Henry N. Parkhurst, Asa Whitehead, William Shugard, James F. Bond, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Theodore P. Howell, Daniel D. Benjamin, William A. Meyer, Anthony Q. Keasbey, Joseph Booth, David McCurdy and Stephen G. Gould.

The above-named persons were the first board of managers, and were authorized to ordain and establish such by-laws and regulations as they might judge proper for the election of their officers, prescribing their duties, regulating the times and place of meeting, etc.; their place of business to be in Newark, N. J., and to regulate the rate of interest to be allowed depositors, officers not to borrow money from other institutions, not to invest deposits in any stock other than that prescribed by the act authorizing the institution, annual reports to be made, and the books be open to inspection at all times to any person authorized by the Legislature to examine them. It is believed that this institution has thus far complied strictly with the provisions of the act, as it has withstood all the financial pressures usually brought to bear against institutions of this kind, and is now one of the solid business houses of Newark.

The first officers were: President, Beach Vanderpool; Vice-President, Joseph N. Tuttle; Treasurer, Jacob D. Vermilye; Secretary, James F. Bond.

The managers for 1884 were James B. Pinneo, Alfred L. Dennis, Horace J. Poinier, James H. Halsey, Henry N. Parkhurst, Henry C. Howell, Samuel S. Dennis, A. Q. Keasbey, Jacob D. Vermilye, James R. Sayre, Jr., F. T. Frelinghuysen, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Charles G. Rockwood, Aaron Carter, Jr., Henry Hayes, Robert F. Ballantine, William Vanderpool, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Thomas Oakes and Benjamin F. Crane. The officers for the same year were: President, vacant; Vice-President, Robert F. Ballantine; Treasurer, Joseph N. Tuttle; Secretary, Horace T. Brumley. Banking-house, 768 Broad Street.

HORACE J. POINIER was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 28, 1810. He is descended from a family of French Huguenots, who, with about fifty thousand persecuted, fled from France into England four years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, an act which deprived the Protestant portion of the former country, of the religious freedom in which they had hitherto been protected. Many of these refugees, including the earliest American ancestors of Mr. Poinier, emigrated from England to this country, and settled in and near White Plains, Westchester Co.,

N. Y. In this place his father was born in 1769, and here resided until he reached his majority, in 1790, when he removed to Newark, N. J.

The subject of this sketch having received a fair education in the schools of his native place, became, early in life, a lumber merchant, and remained in that business until 1869, when he retired therefrom on being elected president of the Newark City Insurance Company, a position which he held until the company transferred its business to the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York, in 1882. In the management of this institution, as well as in the conduct of his own affairs, Mr. Poinier exhibited talents which commended him as a person eminently fit to be trusted with public interests, and thus it was that in 1843 and 1844 he was elected a member of the Common Council. His devotion to the welfare of the city while in this position, as seen in the part which he took in the matter of public improvements, as well as in the matter of public education, together with his liberality of spirit and good judgment in preserving the common schools free from sectarianism, pointed him out as the proper person for the chief magistracy of the city, and he was accordingly elected mayor in 1853, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1854. This proved to be a trying year for Newark. Asiatic cholera, with all its terrors, came upon it, and while the doctors were expected to administer medicine to the sufferers, the mayor was, in a general way, held responsible for the cure and for the ultimate banishment of the horrible disease. Victims were taken from all classes of society. Terror took possession of every household. Every one cried out, "The cholera must go!" and every one had a method for hastening its departure. Some believing that the streets were unclean, went to the mayor and read to him the laws upon that subject. Others, impressed with the idea that rum and beer drinking made all the trouble, went to the mayor and read to him the laws on that subject. Others, again, convinced that Sabbath-breaking was the sin for which the city was now undergoing punishment, went to the mayor and read to him the laws on that subject. All, of course, told the mayor that the laws must be enforced, and as that appeared to him to be a part of his duty, he took the matter in hand with his characteristic energy, and in his usual business way. Of course there was opposition, and at the next election the mayor found himself undesignedly, the leader of a "Law, Order and Morality" party which comprised a large majority of the voters of Newark, as the election brought to light. This was probably the first and last time that this issue was frankly admitted on all sides. Since then law and morality have been obliged to fight their battles under cover, with only a very stealthy wink of encouragement from either political party. Mr. Poinier, after being three times elected mayor, retired from office with the respect of all, who knew him, and with the con-

zealousness of having discharged his disagreeable duties with the utmost fidelity.

For several years he was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In 1857 he was one of the incorporators of the Howard Saving Institution, and since that time has been one of its board of managers. Of the Newark City Bank he is, and has been many years, a director. He has also been vice-president and treasurer of the Newark and Rosendale Cement Company, also one of the directors of the Newark Library Association, and is at present, and has been for many

tuted a body corporate and politic, by the name of 'The Dime Savings Institution,' and by that name shall be capable of purchasing, taking, holding, and conveying to them and their successors any real estate, in fee simple or otherwise, and any goods, chattels, or personal estate which shall be necessary for the purposes herein mentioned, and of selling, leasing or otherwise disposing of the said real and personal estate, or any part thereof, at their will and pleasure, *provided always* that the clear annual value of such real and personal estate, exclusive of the profits that may arise from the interest accruing upon investments or upon the sale of any investments in which the deposits may be made, shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars."

Other provisions of the act specified in relation to deposits, forbid emoluments to managers or officers



H. J. Pomeroy.

years past, one of the trustees of the Protestant Foster Home of Newark, N. J.

Dime Savings Institution.—This savings institution was chartered by act of the State Legislature, approved March 10, 1864, the first section of which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Cyrus Dettelbach, Leonard Pearson, Oscar E. Baldwin, John H. Meeker, Andrew A. Sanborn, John F. Hobbs, Thomas R. Bolden, William H. Camp, Frederick Stogmuller, Charles T. Ziegler, Horace J. Benson, William H. John, A. H. Hays, Benedict Kercher, Jan W. Smith, Frederick Bonert, A. M. Reynolds, George Lorenz, Louis Adams, A. B. Bicknell, and John Henry Sweeney, John G. Truesdell, Frederick Sweeney, Frederick Bicknell, S. W. McLeod, Thomas Hays, Louis Adams, James Beck and their successors, shall be, and are hereby consti-

instruct how money should be invested, regulated payments, provide for annual report, etc. The banking-house is located at 745-747 Broad Street.

The managers for 1884 were Cyrus Dettelbach, John M. Meeker, Fridolin Ill, James Smith, John G. Truesdell, Theodore Horn, James D. Orton, Samuel Meeker, John Stoutenburgh, James L. Hays, Peter Witzel, Edwin Lister, C. N. Lockwood, James C. Beach and David D. Bragaw. Officers for the same year were: President, James D. Orton; Vice-Presidents, John Stoutenburgh and Fridolin Ill; Secretary, John H. Meeker; Treasurer, J. D. Orton; Acting Treasurer, John W. McLeod.

Joseph Beach,
James Crover,
David Ayres,
James Thibou,
Samuel Conley,
Gardner Conley,
David L. Aldrich,
Thomas Brown,
Samuel MacFarlan,
Isaac Deady,
John C. Condit,
Oliver Wade,
James Bannan,
Ezekiel Brown, A. Son,
Alfred Keeney,
Jacob Macmillan,
Levi McMillan,
John Goble,
Hiram Freeman,
Isaac Freeman,
John Baldwin,
Nicholas Jones,
James N. Holden,
Anson Nichols,
Zephaniah Grant,
Thomas Taylor,
George Pine, Jr.,
Benjamin Bloomfield,
Austin Mann,
James C. Ogden,
Israel Beach,
Alexander Eagles,
Joseph B. Plume.

Moses Mould,
David Hayer, Jr.,
Isaac C. Tichenor,
James C. Jacobus,
Amos Keeney,
Asa Rait,
Chris Holden,
Elihu Burge,
James Beach,
Walter Richmond,
Samuel C. H.,
Daniel Harrison,
Levi Ogden,
Samuel Pennington,
Joseph Conley,
David Nichols,
James Conley,
Samuel Sayre,
Jonathan Miller,
Samuel B. Brown,
John T. Baldwin,
John Taylor,
Amos H. Brook,
John Gordon,
David Beach,
Moses Roberts,
James Burnett,
Prudden Alling,
Moses Fabrot,
Thomas Roney,
Benjamin Conley,
Isaac Sayre,
Isaac Nichols.

During the next year or two some three hundred others, not only from Newark, but from the surrounding county, became members of the association.

The first board of directors was composed of the following-named persons, and were to continue in office until the following November:

Luther Woodruff, James Vanderpool, Joseph T. Baldwin, Isaac Andrus, Samuel Hayes, Jr., Robert B. Campfield, David Nichols, Nehemiah S. Baldwin, Lewis Thibou, Luther Goble, Joseph Sayre, Jr., and Joseph Walton.

The by-laws contained over thirty sections, and would, at the present day, be considered very stringent. They forbid exclusive emoluments to directors, forbid the loan of more than five hundred dollars on one security, and other like eccentricities.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—

This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, approved Jan. 31, 1845, and commenced business in April of the same year. The incorporators named in the act were Thomas V. Johnson, William M. Simpson, Jesse Baldwin, James L. Dickerson, Henry McFarlan, Thomas B. Segur, Charles S. Macknet, Guy M. Hinchman, Samuel Meeker, Robert L. Patterson, Marcus L. Ward and Lewis C. Grover. The original projectors of the company were Robert L. Patterson and others, of the city of New York, whose purpose was to organize and locate it in that city, where, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company had recently inaugurated the business of mutual life insurance in this country. The main feature intended to distinguish it from the latter company was the taking of

notes for a part of the premiums, instead of exacting the full premiums in cash. Opposition encountered in New York turned the thoughts of the projectors to New Jersey. The charter there procured authorized the taking of notes for a part or the whole of the premiums in proportion to the amount insured. All the corporators named in the charter were citizens of New Jersey except Mr. Patterson, and most of them residents of Newark. At a meeting held at Stewart's Hotel, in Newark, March 14, 1845, the company was organized by the election of Robert L. Patterson, president; Benjamin C. Miller, secretary; Lewis C. Grover, attorney and counsel; Joseph B. Jackson, of Newark, and James Stewart, of New York, physicians. In pursuance of the provisions of the charter, the corporators named in it or those who had been chosen in the places of such as had resigned, were classified as follows: First class, to serve one year, Henry McFarlan, Rensselaer Havens, Marcus L. Ward; second class, to serve two years, Samuel Meeker, William A. F. Pentz, Thomas B. Segur; third class, to serve three years, Guillaume Merle, Lewis C. Grover, William M. Simpson; fourth class, to serve four years, Robert L. Patterson, Charles S. Macknet, Anson Livingston. An agency was established in the city of New York, of which John P. Lord, who, with Mr. Patterson had been a designer and promoter of the original movement, was appointed the head, and his father, Joseph L. Lord, the secretary.

The home office in Newark was at the southeast corner of Broad and Market Streets, where it remained till 1848, when the company moved into the Insurance Buildings, No. 151 Market Street, erected by itself for that purpose, and now designated by Nos. 189 and 191. In 1858 the company purchased the property on the northeast corner of Broad and Clinton Streets, then owned and occupied by Ephraim Bolles, and erected thereon the large and commodious structure where its home offices now are, and which, with the additions subsequently made in the rear, are ample enough for any probable future demands of its business.

Mr. Patterson continued to be president of the company from 1845 to 1862, residing at Orange, where, at the last-named date, he died. Lewis C. Grover, Esq., was thereupon elected his successor, and held the office till Nov. 10, 1881, when, in consequence of impaired health, he resigned, and Theodore Macknet was elected in his place. At the annual meeting of directors, Jan. 16, 1882, Mr. Macknet declined a reelection, and Amzi Dodd, Esq., was chosen president, and has held that office till the present time (1884).

Joel W. Condit was elected vice-president, an office then first created, on Jan. 25, 1851, and held the same till his death, in 1860, when Lewis C. Grover was elected in his place, and continued such officer till his election as president, in 1862. Subsequent vice-presidents have been as follows: Benjamin C.



A. G. Gould

Miller, from 1862 to 1869; William F. Day, from 1869 till his death, in 1870; Horace N. Congan, from 1870 till his resignation, in February, 1874; L. Spencer Goble, from 1874 till his resignation to become general agent in the city of New York, in January, 1876; James B. Pearson, from 1876 till the present time.

The power which the company has exerted in the cause of that trust benevolence, the protection of the widow and the fatherless, is shown by the fact that it has already paid over eleven thousand death claims, aggregating over thirty-eight millions of dollars. It has also paid directly to its members for annuities and matured endowments over three millions, for dividends over thirty-one millions, for surrendered policies over ten millions, making in all, payments to its policy-holders or their direct representatives, aggregating over eighty-three millions of dollars.

The American Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—This company was incorporated Feb. 20, 1846, with the following-named persons as incorporators, "to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company;" Stephen G. Gould, William M. Simpson, Alexander N. Dougherty, Samuel P. Smith, Jonathan Parkhurst, Clinton F. De Camp, Thomas B. Segur, Lewis C. Grover, Thomas V. Johnson, John Young, John W. Poinier and Daniel Pierson.

At a meeting of the above-named directors held March 20, 1846, at the office of L. C. Grover, 299 Broad Street, all being present except Mr. Segur, the meeting was called to order and organized by the appointment of John Young as chairman and Lewis C. Grover secretary.

On motion the board proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Theodore V. Johnson; Vice-President, John W. Poinier; Secretary and Treasurer, James H. Woodhull.

The directors adopted a set of by-laws and made provision against immediate losses by securing a fund of twenty thousand dollars for such contingencies.

The directors for 1884 were Frederick H. Harris, Charles A. Lighthipe, Edward G. Fautoute, Thomas B. Peddie, Henry C. Howell, Benjamin F. Crane, David Campbell, Elias O. Doremus, Lewis C. Grover, Jeremiah Baker, William Clark and George W. Ketcham. The officers for 1884 were: President, F. H. Harris; Vice-President, E. O. Doremus; Secretary, James H. Worden; Treasurer, D. S. Crowell; Secretary of Agency Department, P. L. Hoadley.

STEPHEN GROVER GOULD was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., Feb. 13, 1808. His grandfather, Lieut. Thomas Gould, was a resident of the same place many years before the Revolutionary war, and at the age of sixty took a patriotic interest in that momentous struggle. He was a man eminent for his piety and Christian works throughout a long life of nearly a century. Mr. Stephen G. Gould's father was known as Gen. William Gould, and if he

held no such high commission, he was, at least, a brave soldier in the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Monmouth. Subsequently he represented his county in the Legislature, and was for many years a magistrate, dying, at last, greatly esteemed as a gentleman and a Christian.

At the age of fifteen young Gould left home for the purpose of becoming a clerk in the store of R. & J. G. Baldwin, in Newark, N. J. Here he remained a little more than a year, when he left, and subsequently entered the establishment of Mr. William H. Harris, where he fitted himself for the occupation of a builder and architect. On reaching his majority, in 1829, he began business as a carpenter and builder in connection with Lewis M. Lindsley, with whom he continued until 1835. Mr. Lindsley was his junior in years, having scarcely reached twenty-one, but both were industrious and enterprising, and although they began business with little or no capital, they were able, soon after the close of their first year, to purchase the property now known as Nos. 273, 275, and 277 Market Street for fifteen hundred dollars, paying five hundred dollars cash. The firm, though prosperous, was dissolved, as already stated, in 1835. Mr. Lindsley continuing the business alone, and Mr. Gould becoming associated with Mr. Sylvester H. Moore, under the style of Gould & Moore, builders. The new firm had been established scarcely a year when the financial troubles of 1836 began. It passed through them unharmed, because, as Mr. Gould said, when speaking of the matter, "I have always been cautious in business, believing it is better for children to creep before they walk." The firm maintained its credit throughout those disastrous times, and by honest and fair dealings won an excellent reputation far and wide. Messrs. Gould & Moore continued pleasantly and profitably in partnership for fully thirty years, when they both felt a disposition to retire from active business. Accordingly, in 1865, they disposed of their joint interest, as builders, to relatives, one of whom bore the name of Gould, and the other that of Moore. A new firm was thus formed under the old style of Gould & Moore.

Mr. Gould's great success as a business man, as well as his undeniable integrity, designated him quite naturally as a person eminently qualified to be intrusted with either public or private interests. Thus it happened that he became a corporator and one of the original managers, as well as vice-president, of the Howard Savings Institution, also a corporator and one of the original managers of the Essex County National Bank, of the city of Newark, N. J., both of which institutions have always borne exalted reputations. He was likewise one of the corporators of the American Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company (now known as the American Insurance Company), of Newark, which was organized in 1846, and of which he became a director. In 1862 he was elected its vice-president, and in 1854 its president,

an office which he held until the time of his death. Referring to this matter in his private journal, Mr. Gould says: "I accepted the office of president of the American Fire and Marine Insurance Company that was organized in 1846, without capital or credit, by men not known as capitalists. At the time of my election it had accumulated about twenty thousand dollars, but was still feeble, and had not fully the confidence of the public. My expectation was to occupy the position temporarily, until some matters could be arranged, but, contrary to my purposes, I was induced to remain." Again, in his journal, under date of Jan. 1, 1873, he says: "I still remain president of the Insurance Company where I have been for nineteen years. God has prospered it until it has become the largest in the State, with assets of over one million one hundred thousand dollars. I claim no credit or wisdom in its management. It is God and His providence that has done it all. My ignorance I have seen and deplored, but the blessing upon the company has enabled it to assist me in helping the poor and in sending the gospel to the dark and benighted. Another cause for thankfulness in my connection with it is this: my associations have been of the most pleasant kind; not one of the many directors during all this time having ever censured me for any act performed or duty neglected." Elsewhere, prior to the above date, he says: "With the growth of the company my salary was increased, and additional means for doing good thus furnished, and these I have never hoarded for my own gratification or vanity." And all this shows conclusively that Mr. Gould devoted most, if not all, his salary as president of the company to deeds of Christian love and charity. The high estimation in which he was held by the board of directors is shown by another entry in his journal, under date of April 23, 1878,— "This day fifty-five years ago I left my home at Caldwell to enter the store of my brother-in-law, Robert Baldwin. This day also a memento has been presented to me on being in the presidency of the Insurance Company near twenty-five years. Valuable as it is, it is nothing to the approval of the board of my action for so many years."

Mr. Gould was often solicited to become a candidate for public office, but always declined every political position except that of chosen freeholder, which he held for several years. In taking this office he seems to have had an object in view, for his first and principal care was to look after the unfortunate beings who filled the county jail, which at that time was sadly neglected. He used all his influence and power to secure a better state of affairs within the prison-walls. He introduced a library, organized a Sunday-school, furnished lecturers, and did everything possible to transform a den of iniquity into a school of Christian morals.

During the late Rebellion he exhibited the patriotic spirit shown by his father in the times of the

Revolution, and while his age and infirmities would not allow him to take the field, he gave freely of his means and influence to promote enlistments in the army, and by his efforts secured aid to the government of money to carry on the war.

At the early age of eighteen he united with the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, with which he remained in connection for seven years. Subsequently he was a member of the First Presbyterian, the old Free Church in Clinton Street, the Central and Roseville Presbyterian Churches, all of which he contributed largely to build up and strengthen. For nearly fifty years he was an elder, and although most of the time engaged in business that required the utmost vigilance, he never neglected the duties of this important office nor failed in his walk and conversation to show himself a truly Christian gentleman.

Mr. Gould was married, in 1831, to Sarah A. Crawford, of Montclair, N. J., who, with one daughter, Mrs. Emily L. Ketchum, wife of Mr. George W. Ketchum, survives him. He died Jan. 29, 1883, after nearly four months of great suffering, attendant upon valvular disease of the heart. It has been truly said of him: "He adorned every position which he held, was a devoted and faithful husband, a kind and affectionate father, and to all he was a dear and loving associate and sympathizing friend."

At a meeting of the insurance fraternity of the city of Newark, held soon after the death of Mr. Gould, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Gould we have lost a friend and associate whom we held in the very highest esteem on account of the admirable combination in his character of those rare qualities both of head and heart, which made his very presence a moral sustenance and rendered him a safe and valued counselor; that we desire to commemorate the prudence, fidelity and skill with which he discharged his duties as president of the American Insurance Company, an institution whose great success was due to his own very large measure of his wisdom and efforts, and at the same time to bear testimony to the fact, so pleasant for us to remember, that his magnanimous disposition was too large to allow him to think selfishly of his own company and interest alone, but that he emphatically seemed to carry out the injunction, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' "

The Firemen's Insurance Company.—This prosperous and prominent institution was organized Dec. 3, 1855, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The first directors were Charles S. Macknet, Moses Bigelow, George H. Bruen, Thomas W. Dawson, Daniel J. Colton, Aaron Ward, Jr., Jonathan V. Nichols, Augustus R. Ball, Charles Parsons, Ithamar W. Bonnell, Henry E. Richards, Charles P. Hall, David A. Hayes, Alexander Pool, Algernon S. Hubbell, John C. Thornton, John P. Jube, Thomas T. Woodruff, Ezra Reeve, John J. Ross, William Phillips, Stephen G. Sturges, Orson Wilson, David J. Camfield, Joseph O. Nichols, Erastus W. Roff, Washington A. Britzingerhoffer, Daniel D. Benjamin, Edward R. Whitlock and Stephen B. Sanders. The first officers were: President, Moses R. King; Vice-President, George H.

Branch, Secretary, Samuel W. Bond. The first office of the company was with Messrs. King & Bond, on Broad Street, near Market. Its present office, on the northeast corner of Broad and Market Streets, is built in a very substantial manner, and yet is quite ornate. It has an iron front of about forty-four feet on each street, and there is a directors' room in the rear of the adjoining building on Broad Street. The offices are pleasant, light, well ventilated, handsomely fitted up. The marble used in the counters was imported expressly for the purpose. The office building and land on which it stands was purchased by the company in 1882 for seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars, though it is supposed to have cost the bank people who built it nearly double that amount.

There have been four presidents of the company since its organization. Mr. King, who has been mentioned as the first, died during the summer of 1856, and was succeeded by Charles S. Macknet, who held the office until 1859, when Moses Bigelow was elected. He held the position until 1862, when S. R. W. Heath was chosen president.

A special impetus of action and prosperity seems to have been received by the company since Mr. Heath became president. It had, when he was elected, a capital of fifty thousand dollars and total assets of \$62,855.70, and it has now a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and assets of \$1,409,941.34. It has agencies in the principal cities throughout the country, thus adding to its strength by the diffusion of its risks, but at the same time its local business is the largest in the city. The progress of the company is well exhibited by the following table showing the increase of assets from year to year:

Jan. 1, 1856,	\$4,000.00	Jan. 1, 1871,	\$1,409,941.34
" 1857,	48,000.00	" 1872,	1,409,941.34
" 1858,	50,000.00	" 1873,	661,000.00
" 1859,	50,000.00	" 1874,	700,112.75
" 1860,	50,376.16	" 1875,	800,000.00
" 1861,	50,100.00	" 1876,	800,000.00
" 1862,	60,000.00	" 1877,	917,000.00
" 1863,	60,000.00	" 1878,	1,000,000.00
" 1864,	60,000.00	" 1879,	1,100,000.00
" 1865,	110,000.00	" 1880,	1,100,000.00
" 1866,	110,000.00	" 1881,	1,200,000.00
" 1867,	110,000.00	" 1882,	1,200,000.00
" 1868,	250,000.00	" 1883,	1,200,000.00
" 1869,	361,750.57	" 1884,	1,200,000.00
" 1870,	439,031.70	July 1, 1884,	1,409,941.34

The present officers of the company are: President, S. R. W. Heath; Vice-President, D. H. Dunham; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles S. Colger. The directors are as follows: S. R. W. Heath, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, John P. Jube, Benjamin C. Miller, Stephen G. Sturges, Theodore Macknet, Thomas W. Dawson, Samuel Halsey, Algernon S. Hubbell, Aaron Ward, Col. Edward H. Wright, James R. Sayre, Jr., Edgar E. Bond, John H. Kase, John T. Leverich, Charles L. Jones, Lemuel Thomas, Henry J. Yates, Daniel J. Colton, Edmund H. Davey, George Watson, William Phil-

lips, William Jackson, James Peckwell, Frederick S. Douglas, Albert Baldwin, Thomas W. Langstroth, Thomas Oakes, D. H. Bond.

Merchants' Insurance Company (formerly Merchants' Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company) was chartered under the then existing laws of New Jersey by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 18, 1858, with the following-named persons as incorporators: Thomas Kirkpatrick, Henry N. Parkhurst, John Morrison, Samuel Smith, Oscar L. Baldwin, John McChesney, Silas Merchant, Caleb S. Titworth, James J. Terhune, David C. Dodd, Jr., William M. Little, James W. Grover and George B. Guerin. The first officers of the company were Henry N. Parkhurst, president; Thomas Kirkpatrick, vice-president; James W. Grover, secretary and treasurer.

The company was established on a permanent basis, with a guaranteed capital sufficient to meet all losses, and is still doing a safe and satisfactory business.

The directors for 1884 were Henry Powles, David C. Dodd, Jr., C. S. Titworth, Horace Freeman, L. Spencer Goble, Samuel Atwater, Lewis J. Lyons, John D. Harrison, William H. Baldwin, G. Lee Stout, Thomas W. Adams, Jerome Taylor, Robert Drake, Matthias M. Dodd and Elijah Belknap. The office of the company is at 776-778 Broad Street, Newark.

The officers for 1884 were: President, Henry Powles; Vice-President, David C. Dodd, Jr.; Secretary, J. R. Milliken.

People's Insurance Company, located at No. 764 Broad Street, was chartered March 5, 1866, and fully organized September 27th of the same year, by the election of the following-named persons as directors and officers. Directors, John McGregor, John M. Randall, Andrew A. Smalley, William H. Camp, Lewis Fagin, George B. Jenkinson, Jacob H. Dawson, Christopher Nugent, George A. Halsey, Adolph Schalk, Frederick G. Agens, Phineas Jones, Thomas McGrath, Abraham N. Reynolds, Christian Stengel, John M. Phillips, John H. Meeker, Horatio N. Peters, Thomas O'Connor, David Anderson, Andrew Atha, James Dougherty, Philetus W. Vail, Daniel M. Lyon, Thomas N. McCarter, Thomas Sealy, William A. Ripley, Francis Goken and Isador Lehman.

The officers for 1866 were: President, John McGregor; Vice-President, John M. Randall; Secretary, I. H. Lindsay.

The officers of the company for 1883-84 were George A. Halsey, president; George B. Swain, vice-president; Samuel Meeker, Jr., secretary and treasurer; William B. Glasby, inspector. The company closed up its affairs in 1884, paying its patrons and stockholders in full.

The New Jersey Plate-Glass Insurance Company, of 271 Market Street, was organized in 1868. The company, which deals in as well as insures glass, has a capital of fifty thousand dollars and its assets amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars. Edwin Hedden is

president, B. G. Hager vice-president, and S. C. Hoagland secretary.

Germania Insurance Company, located at 781 Broad Street, was chartered March 16, 1870, and organized April 20, 1870, as the Germania Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with the following-named persons as directors: George C. Webner, Henry Sauerbier, Edwin Ross, Henry W. Egner, James M. Paterson, Dr. William O'Gorman, James L. Gurney, Dr. J. A. Cross, Benedict Prieth, Gottfried Krueger, Christian Miller, Tobias Wiedenmayer, John Otto, John W. Taylor, Ferdinand Kuenhold.

The original officers of the company were: President, James M. Paterson; Secretary, Julius B. Buse; Treasurer, George C. Webner; Surveyor, Theodore Horn.

The directors for 1884 were George C. Webner, Gottfried Krueger, James A. Hay, Christian Miller, Peter Witzel, Horace Alling, Ebenezer C. Hay, Julius Stapff, George A. Halsey, George Ward, Jacob Kaiser, John M. Mentz, C. Klenschmidt, James L. Gurney and Theodore Horn.

The officers for the same year were: Julius Stapff, president; Ebenezer C. Hay, vice-president; George C. Webner, treasurer; Theodore Horn, secretary and general agent.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America, located at 878 and 880 Broad Street, was incorporated April 3, 1873, and organized Oct. 13, 1875. Its object was to offer insurance to the industrial classes on healthy lives, both male and female, from one to seventy-five years of age. Policies are issued from ten dollars to five hundred dollars and the premiums collected weekly at the homes of the insured. A feature of the business is that all policies are payable at death or within twenty-four hours after satisfactory proofs of loss are furnished to the company, in order that the money may be immediately available for the payment of funeral expenses and those incurred for medical attendance. The success of this company has been phenomenal. It has issued nearly nine hundred thousand policies, paid fifteen thousand claims, amounting to over eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and accumulated a large amount of assets and a handsome surplus. The originally subscribed capital of the company was thirty thousand dollars, which has been increased to one hundred and six thousand dollars paid up. The assets of the company Jan. 1, 1884, were \$580,100.55.

The present officers are John F. Dryden, president; Leslie D. Ward, M.D., first vice-president and medical director; Horace Alling, second vice-president; Henry J. Yates, treasurer; Edgar B. Ward, counsel; and Edward S. Johnson, secretary; Directors, John F. Dryden, Leslie D. Ward, Horace Alling, Hon. Henry J. Yates, Edgar B. Ward, Aaron Carter, Jr., William Robotham, James Perry, T. C. E. Blanchard, John T. Leverich, Alfred A. Reeves and Edward S. Johnson.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

STREET ILLUMINATION BY GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN NEWARK.¹

Newark Gas-Light Company.—Prior to the incorporation of Newark as a city the streets at night were left in utter darkness, and pedestrians had but the one alternative of running the risk of breaking their limbs in traversing the unpaved streets, or of illuminating their path by carrying an unhandy lantern, from which the dim rays of a tallow candle shed but a faint light to direct their steps. In a few months after the organization of the city government, in 1836, oil lamps were put up very sparingly in the principal streets, near the centre of the city. Several years passed with this insufficient means of street lighting, until, in 1846, the Newark Gas-Light Company was chartered, and the people of the city were interested in the subject to a high degree. Nevertheless, when the books of subscription to the capital stock were opened, on the 14th of April, it was looked upon by many as a chimerical scheme, and they not only stood aloof from the enterprise, but dissuaded others from embarking in it. The requisite number of shares, however, was subscribed, and as the work progressed steadily and uninterruptedly, its practicability became more and more apparent, and immediately after the completion of the works a premium on the shares was offered and refused.

A contract was made with Mr. Joseph Battin for the erection of gas works to supply forty thousand cubic feet of gas per day, and lay four miles of main pipes for the distribution of the same, at a total cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Battin was one of the foremost gas engineers and contractors of the day, and built the works in Albany, Paterson, and other large cities. He pushed the work so vigorously that by the 25th of December the manufacture of gas was commenced, and it was supplied to a few of the stores and business houses. On the 5th of January, 1847, the pipes were filled and a general distribution made throughout the four miles of mains, the whole work having been accomplished in eight months.

The first officers of the company were as follows: Samuel Meeker, president; James Keene, secretary and assistant superintendent; John Van Wagenen, treasurer; Joseph Battin, superintendent; Directors, James Keene, Joseph Battin, Beach Vanderpool, Isaac Baldwin, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Reuben D. Baldwin, Samuel Meeker, William Shugard, and C. B. Duncan.

The city was then supplied at the same rates as charged private consumers. The first contract with the municipal government was made in April, 1851, and in 1853 there were 337 lamps supplied at the rate of \$28.50 per lamp for two thousand two hundred hours; the rate charged now (1884), under a recent

¹By Henry Farmer.



Charles Harrison

contract with the two companies for five years, is twenty dollars for each lamp for three thousand three hundred hours, and \$1.30 per cubic foot to private consumers. The city is provided with three thousand five hundred street gas-lamps, and is well lighted in every inhabited locality.

The present officers of the Newark Gas-Light Company are as follows: President, Eugene Vanderpool; Directors, Ira M. Harrison, Edward H. Wright, Theodore Runyon, S. H. Plum, Eugene Vanderpool, John R. Emory, Robert F. Ballantine, M. L. Young, John L. Young.

IRA M. HARRISON, a descendant of the early settlers of Newark, N. J., was born at Orange, Nov. 3, 1816. His most remote American progenitor was Richard Harrison, who lived in New Haven, Conn., in 1664, and from that place removed to Branford, Conn., where he died. His son, also named Richard, and known as Sergt. Richard, in company with the Rev. Abraham Pierson and others, left Branford and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1666. The number of his sons was five, of whom the youngest was Daniel, who also had a son named Daniel. This was the father of Joel Harrison, the father of the subject of our sketch.

After receiving an education requisite for a business life, young Ira, at the age of eighteen years, entered, as a clerk, the store of Mr. David Hayes, in Newark, N. J., in which capacity he remained a few years, and then succeeded Mr. Hayes in business. As he increased in age and experience this field of operations became too contracted for a young man of his energy and enterprise, and we accordingly find him, after six years of mercantile life, at the head of a very extensive malleable iron foundry in the same city. This he conducted with great success for about ten years, when he disposed of his interest therein to Mr. David M. Meeker, lately deceased, and to whose estate the establishment still belongs.

Mr. Harrison did not on this occasion withdraw from active business, but, on the other hand, soon after embarked in another enterprise, becoming largely interested in the Chadwick Patent-Leather Company, of which he was elected president, and to which he successfully devoted his energies. At the head of this very extensive manufactory he remained as long as he continued to be one of its stockholders. On the organization of the Newark Tea-Tray Company in 1875, he became one of the stockholders, and in this enterprise, as in every other, he was a leading spirit. This flourishing establishment is still in operation, although Mr. Harrison is not at present connected with it. He is also very largely interested in the Newark Gas-Light Company, and for many years has been a director and prominent in the management of that great corporation.

Though not an active politician, Mr. Harrison has, by reason of his great executive ability and his success as a financier, been twice called upon to repre-

sent the county of Essex in the State Legislature. On the first occasion, in 1860, it may be said, as an evidence of his great personal popularity and of his trustworthiness, he was the only Republican elected from that county to the General Assembly. In 1865 he was again elected to the General Assembly by a very handsome majority. In 1870 he was appointed United States supervisor of internal revenue for the district of New Jersey, but the following year, when the district was so enlarged as to include Maryland and Eastern Virginia, he retired from the office. Of the Newark City Bank he has been a director since its organization, in 1851. In 1884 he was elected a director in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. Of the South Park Presbyterian Church Mr. Harrison was one of the founders, and for more than twenty years one of its prominent officers, and the superintendent of its Sabbath-school. Although quiet and unassuming in his manners, he is a man of great decision, and is seldom thwarted in any of his purposes.

STEPHEN HAINES PLUM was born at Newark, N. J., Jan. 7, 1880, and is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Branford, Conn., who settled in Newark in 1666. Mr. Samuel Plum was a surveyor and a man of considerable note, as may be seen by reference to the Newark Town Records. His son John, and grandson John, and great-grandson John, were all in a direct line the ancestors of Matthias Plum, the father of the subject of this sketch. The family came originally from Maldon, Essex County, England, and it is proper to say that many of the descendants, even as far back as 1760, spell the name Plume; and Mr. Samuel H. Congar, in his genealogical notices of the first settlers of Newark, speaks of Samuel Plum, above mentioned, as Samuel Plum or Plumb.

Mr. Stephen Haines Plum, the subject of this sketch, received a good common-school education in his native place, and manifesting at an early age a desire to pursue a business life, he was placed in a shoe manufacturing establishment, where he remained until he reached the age when he could establish a business for himself. So successful was he from the outset that he eventually opened a place of business in the city of New York, and soon extended his operation throughout the Southern and Western States. Mr. Plum was among the first of the manufacturers of Newark who made for that city the great reputation which it has always enjoyed at the South and the West for the production of goods and merchandise of the finest quality. After devoting himself assiduously and successfully to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits until about the year 1850, he gradually withdrew therefrom, contented with the success which had attended his business, and resolved to invest his ample means in enterprises least likely to bring with them care and anxiety. Among other things, he became largely interested in the Newark Gas-Light Company,

at which he has been for several years, and still is, a director. He was also stockholder and director of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, and of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, both of which institutions enjoyed great prosperity, and ceased to do business, the former in 1883 and the latter in 1882. He was also a director of the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company of New York. Although now in his eighty-fifth year, Mr. Plum possesses great activity both of body and mind, and may be seen every day upon the street attending personally to his business affairs and apparently in the full enjoyment of life.

Citizens' Gas-Light Company.—In 1867 a strong disposition was shown to establish a competition with the old gas company, and in the succeeding winter a large deputation of Newark citizens visited Trenton to urge the passage by the Legislature of an act incorporating the Citizens' Gas-Light Company of Newark. By an urgent effort the charter was procured, and approved by the Governor March 16, 1868. It named as incorporators the following gentlemen: Moses Bigelow, William H. Murphy, John McGregor, John Hall, Andrew A. Smalley, George A. Clark, Nehemiah Perry, John H. G. Hawes, Orson Wilson, Isaac Pomeroy, Frederick G. Agens, James F. Bond, Frederick Stevens, James M. Durand, William B. Kinney, James H. Tichenor and David Anderson. Messrs. Bigelow, Murphy, Smalley, Hawes and McGregor were appointed commissioners for receiving subscriptions for one hundred thousand dollars, to constitute the capital stock of the company, in shares of fifty dollars each. Power was given in the charter to increase the capital to five hundred thousand dollars, and to lay pipes and furnish gas to any of the townships of Essex County adjoining the city of Newark, except the town of East Orange. By a supplement passed in 1869, the company was further empowered to lay pipes across the bed of the Passaic River to the works of the East Newark Gas-Light Company, and sell gas to that company. An increase of five hundred thousand dollars was also authorized to the capital stock, making the full capital one million of dollars.

The books were opened for subscriptions on the 16th and 17th of April, 1868, at the office of King & Bond, and the amount necessary was promptly raised.

On April 30, 1868, the stockholders met for the election of directors, and on the 1st of May the board was organized, as follows: President, William H. Murphy; Secretary, James F. Bond; Treasurer, Andrew A. Smalley; Directors, William H. Murphy, George Peters, Francis Mackin, John McGregor, James L. Hays, A. A. Smalley, Orson Wilson, James F. Bond, Charles Engle.

The works were immediately commenced on Front Street, and speedily completed and put into operation. The bitter opposition manifested to the application for a charter by the rival company subsided soon

after the establishment of the new works, and the two companies, finding that the growth of the city afforded an ample demand for the supply of gas furnished by the additional facilities, suspended animosities and worked together in a friendly way for their mutual advantage, each furnishing gas to private consumers or for public purposes in its respective territory.

The Citizens' Gas-Light Company has for several years been managed by Mr. Andrew A. Smalley, the present president and superintendent, to whose judgment and experience the success of the company has been mainly due. Mr. S. H. Condit is the vice-president; Mr. Jabez Cook, treasurer; and Mr. C. L. Nelson, secretary. The board of directors is composed of Messrs. A. A. Smalley, Stephen H. Condit, Jabez Cook, John L. Blake, Charles A. Lighthipe, Henry C. Kelsey, George A. Halsey, Edmund L. Joy and Henry Powles.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Six years ago the illumination by means of the electric light was scarcely dreamed of, and was only known as a possible, but scarcely practical or economical, method. During the last five years, however, an unparalleled advance has been made in electric science, revealing as if by magic the possibilities of a new industry, growing day by day and increasing in importance until it has absorbed, throughout the land, millions of capital, and given employment to thousands of men.

Newark has been closely identified with the success of the electric light since its first introduction to the public, and many of the improvements made from time to time have been put forth by Newarkers, or men whose knowledge of electricity has been gained in this city.

United States Electric Light Company.—The immense works of the United States Electric Light Company, on Morris and Essex Railroad Avenue, and those of the Edison Company, in East Newark, are two of the largest of their kind in the world.

The United States Electric Light Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and their works here are managed by Mr. Edward Weston, an English chemist, who came to Newark in 1878. He organized the Weston Electric Light Company in 1879, and established a factory in Washington Street. This was destroyed by fire, and the site of the present works was purchased, and a large four-story building erected. A visitor to the works is astonished at their immense size, and is still more surprised to learn that the room is inadequate, and that the factories will soon be extended by the addition of several stories to the old building. The company employs in busy seasons from ten to twelve hundred men.

The generating machines, which are constructed of very heavy castings, are made chiefly on the first floor of the main shop, where most of the large lathes,



J. H. Plum

drill-presses and heavy machines are situated. This department is now turning out five or six machines per day. The new and handsome arc lamps are made on the upper floors of the same building, as is nearly all of the light metal-work used in the two systems of lighting.

Various marvelous devices, including an automatic current regulator for electric lighting stations, acting in the same capacity as the governor of a steam engine, are here constructed, and on one of the upper floors all the most delicate mechanical work is performed, and a great deal of it partakes of the nature of fine jewelry or watch making. Some of the machinery used is wonderfully perfect in action and construction, and so positive in its action that when it is set a boy can run it.

The most interesting department of the works is Mr. Weston's private division, which is known as the laboratory. It is divided into a number of separate rooms, and every new thing made in the factory is first put into practical form here. One of the rooms is devoted to draughting, another to pattern and model making, while in a third the business office of the laboratory is situated, adjoining Mr. Weston's library and private office. The rear room in this department is called the chemical laboratory, and in it a number of men are engaged in pressing investigations and putting in practice new details of the work.

The operations in this establishment are chiefly in the departments devoted to the manufacture of the incandescent lamps and the various appliances connected with that system. The manufacture of the incandescent lamp, in all its intricate details, is one of the most interesting processes imaginable, and involves a countless number of operations between the blowing of the fragile bulbs and the final testing of the completed lamp. These lights are intended for in-door illumination, and are rated at sixteen candle-power each, and are guaranteed to burn at least one thousand hours. In fact no new lamps are made, or new features allowed to go out to the public, until the principle has been tested in the laboratory for one thousand consecutive hours. Fourteen lamps per horse-power is the best result ever attained in incandescent lighting, and this result is now uniformly attained with the new form of lamps as perfected by Mr. Weston.

An innumerable quantity of small details are involved in the completion of a system of electric lighting, and the endeavor has been to perfect them and at the same time simplify the system as much as possible. In this direction Mr. Weston has been singularly successful, as the result will attest.

The Weston incandescent system is now in use in numerous places in the city, and is giving perfect satisfaction. It is in extensive use in hundreds of places in New York, the largest plant being in the post-office. Among other large public buildings using the light in this country are the post-offices at Phila-

delphia, Chicago and St. Louis, the capitol at Albany, and the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada.

The full capacity of the works is about twelve hundred lamps per day. The mechanical department of these extensive works is under the management of Mr. George Toby, the general superintendent.

EDWARD WESTON.—This distinguished inventor was born May 9, 1850, at Brinn Castle, near Oswestry, in the county of Shropshire, England. His parents were moderately well-to-do and owned a farm. His father was a man of remarkable mechanical genius, well skilled in the use of tools and distinguished for his ability to work in both wood and metals. At the death of his grandfather some dispute arose as to the division of the estate; long and tedious legal proceedings ensued, which terminating unfavorably for his father, the family moved from Shropshire to Wolverhampton, in the county of Staffordshire. In this way, at a very early period of his life, the boy was brought into intimate contact with the large industries carried on in that town, and soon made the acquaintance of a large number of the more prominent manufacturers. He attended for some time the schools of the Established Church, but subsequently received instruction from a very able man named Lucas. Later on he attended St. Peter's Collegiate Institute, and was here under the care of Mr. Henry Orton, B.A., who was a diligent student of science, and whose example and teaching greatly stimulated the boy's desire for scientific knowledge, so giving an increased impetus to his natural inclinations. During this early period he manifested a peculiar interest in all kinds of machinery with which he was brought in contact, and soon began the construction of models of steam-engines and other machines. When about nine years of age he obtained a copy of Snell's "Elements of Electro-Metallurgy," and at once became fascinated with the subject, devoting much time to the experimental study of the same. In this way a great many chemical facts were brought to his attention, which became possessed of absorbing interest for him. He took up with great ardor the study of chemistry, and fitted up a room in his parents' house, where most of his spare hours were spent in the pursuit of this science. From these experiments in electro-metallurgy he also drifted into other experiments in electricity, which led to the construction of a variety of apparatus to illustrate the effect of the electric current. He built induction coils, electric motors and galvanic batteries of various types, and took great delight in showing them to his friends and acquaintances. To illustrate with what perseverance and persistence his experimental work was carried on, the following may be mentioned. His first battery consisted of two cells, the copper plates of which were two old scale pans, and the zinc plates such thin sheets of zinc as were readily obtainable in those days. He was somewhat disappointed at the smallness of the spark obtained from these cells, and desired to

produce more startling results. His ambition was to obtain that most powerful combination of elements used on the Grove or Bunsen cell. Platinum was of course out of the question, but where to obtain the carbon in such form as was desired caused considerable perplexity. Obtaining his carbon in the form of rough blocks from the neighboring gas-works, the young experimenter essayed to cut his plates therefrom with the aid of a saw, but was soon compelled to abandon this method, the well-known great density and hardness of the material operated upon rendering it one of extreme difficulty. Not to be thwarted in his purpose, however, he thereupon set to work to chip out from the obdurate metal pieces of the required shape and size, and after days of patient and persistent toil secured the result he sought. The porous cells were easily obtained from a neighboring telegraph-office, while the zinc plates came from zinc works in the town where he lived. Armed with this apparatus,—much more powerful than anything he had before,—he commenced the construction of electric bells and similar apparatus, and actually erected a small telegraph line, in which the insulators consisted of the necks of glass vials, through which the wire was passed.

About this time he became deeply interested in solving the problem of steam propulsion on common roads, and being acquainted with some prominent engineers, he soon acquired a knowledge of some of the most serious difficulties to be overcome. He suggested the use of rubber tires for avoiding the cutting up of the roads, but owing to the expensive nature of the experiments, could not, of course, undertake them.

Before he was sixteen years of age he had acquired a knowledge of most of the common facts of electricity, and had accumulated such a variety of apparatus that he was enabled to give a public lecture, which attracted a great deal of attention.

The question of a profession now became a serious matter for his parents to decide. The boy naturally tended strongly toward mechanical engineering, but his parents did not like him to follow this pursuit. While the matter was still under consideration a prominent dentist named Owen, who was well acquainted with the family, and who had noticed the boy's mechanical genius and skill, considered that it would be a wise thing for him to learn dental surgery, thinking that he would there have abundant scope for his abilities. With this idea in view, young Weston was placed in his care, but it was soon discovered that the young man's tastes lay naturally in quite another direction, and that he very much disliked the business. His parents now desired him to take up the study of medicine, and conformably thereto made an arrangement with Drs. Edward H. and J. M. Coleman, both men of distinguished ability in their calling and both possessing considerable taste for science. Under their care the young man pursued his medical

studies, his taste for scientific knowledge thereby naturally being fostered. The system of medical education in England is rather different from what it is in this country. In addition to attending lectures, it is necessary, in order to graduate there as a fully-fledged medical practitioner, to be associated for the space of at least three years with some duly qualified practitioner in regular practice. Usually these two requirements are met during the same time, the student of medicine while attending lectures, giving part of his time to attending to minor surgical cases and other general work of an assistant to some regular practitioner. In young Weston's case it soon became evident that he would never follow medicine as a profession, since most of his spare hours were still devoted to his favorite studies, and because the drudgery of his profession and the uncertainty still lingering about its results were equally distasteful to him. Medicine is pre-eminently an art, and will not, because of the complexity of the phenomena with which it deals, attain to the dignity of a science for many years yet to come.

The apparent want of stability on young Weston's part led to considerable trouble with his parents; they never seemed to have completely understood the boy's feelings, or they would certainly not have endeavored to force him into a profession he evidently disliked. After giving three years of his time to his final studies, and finding little sympathy with any with whom he was brought in contact, he determined to cut loose from his home and strike out for himself. This he considered he could do better by leaving England entirely. He therefore packed up his things, and left for this country some time in the month of May, 1870.

He arrived in America with comparatively little money, some few books and some of his favorite apparatus, and a few letters of recommendation. Armed with these letters, he started for some of the institutions of learning in and around New York, and applied for a situation, among others, to Professor Chandler, of Columbia College. Chandler treated him with great consideration, but could not offer him anything to do. He gave him letters to a number of concerns in New York, which Weston next visited, but without receiving the least encouragement.

After several months of fruitless effort he began to recognize the difficulties attendant upon beginning life anew in a new country, but he did not become discouraged. He finally managed to secure a situation with a small firm of manufacturing chemists in New York, where he remained about a year. He gave up this position to accept that of chemist and electrician to the American Nickel-Plating Company, who were then doing business in Howard Street. Here his skill found wider scope, and many of the most important processes which are now commonly in use in nickel-plating are due to his intimate knowledge of the principles underlying the art and



Edward Weston

to his inventive genius. H. M. Weston at that time fully recognized the advantages of patenting his inventions, and properly covered those various processes in which it was due to be in receipt of a price, income from this source; as it was, they became public property by use.

In 1872 he began the study of dynamo-electric machines, primarily with the view of applying them for electro-metallurgical purposes. In December of this year he engaged in the nickel-plating business on his own account, and continued in it until 1875. During these years he constructed and put to practical use a variety of forms of dynamo-electric machines. In 1873 he prepared the first copper-coated carbons, which are now so generally used throughout the world in the arc form of electric lighting. In the early part of this year he also invented the disc armature. This latter invention has probably done more to solve the question of the construction of efficient and economical dynamo-electric machines than any other used or known in the whole art, and by its use he has been able to build a simple shunt-wound dynamo-electric machine, in which the electro-motive force at the terminals is practically constant, no matter what the load, within practical working limits, imposed upon the machine may be. This is of vast importance in incandescent lighting, since such a machine is practically automatic in its regulation and must necessarily be extremely efficient and theoretically almost perfect. In 1875 he took out his first patent, which was for an improvement in the modes used in nickel-plating. In this year he gave up the business of electro-plating, and moved to Newark. Here he formed a copartnership with Messrs. Stevens, Roberts and Havell, of that city, for the manufacture of dynamo-electric machines for electro-plating, electrotyping, electric lighting and other purposes. He was, beyond a doubt, the first man who succeeded in producing a true dynamo-electric machine which would serve for electro-metallurgical work, this being accomplished by the use of an ingenious automatic cut-out, which prevented a reversal of polarity and consequent change in direction of the current, thus getting over one of the serious defects in the machine.

The business commenced in a comparatively small way in Washington Street, Newark, and here was organized the first factory in this country devoted exclusively to dynamo-electric machines and other similar apparatus. The business grew so rapidly that on July 10, 1877, a company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, was organized to conduct the business, and the facilities for turning out machines became greatly increased.

The simplicity and general excellence of this machine, together with its exceedingly low first cost, almost completely revolutionized the art of electro-plating in this country. The old galvanic batteries, which were so costly to maintain, and so variable in

their action, have been almost entirely superseded by this powerful and simple regular-working machine. The saving in zinc, acids and mercury alone has been something enormous, and now scarcely any electrotyping or plating establishment of any magnitude is run without the use of a machine of this kind.

In 1878, Mr. Weston made several very important improvements in nickel-plating, which became generally adopted, and are highly spoken of by the highest authorities in this line. The character of the nickel obtained by Mr. Weston's improved process is radically different from any obtained before. The metallic nickel deposited by this process is remarkable for its malleability, and proves that pure nickel, when deposited from a proper solution, can be made nearly as soft as copper. The rights to this process were acquired by the Weston Malleable Nickel Company, a company organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars; but the patent was subsequently sold for a large sum to another concern, who desired to obtain control of it.

From 1875 up to the present time Mr. Weston has given a great deal of attention to the production of light and the transmission of power by electricity. He began a series of experiments in the arc and incandescent systems of electric lighting as early as 1875. In 1876 he constructed quite a number of incandescent lamps having many features of novelty and great value. One of the most important in this connection was the invention of the so-called hydrocarbon treatment process. It is a curious fact that while Mr. Maxim obtained the credit for this invention and Mr. Sawyer obtained the patent, Mr. Weston was the one who made the invention, and it has only been after a long contest in the Patent-Office, extending over several years, that he has been able to obtain his rights. The carbons for incandescent lamps, except such as are made from the material known as tamlime, to be referred to later on, which have passed through the first stage of their manufacture, that of baking, are so little homogeneous in structure that were they placed in a lamp and the current applied, instead of acquiring the same brilliancy all over, they would individually exhibit variable degrees of luminosity, and in a very short time would give way at the brightest and therefore weakest spot. Again, these carbons, besides being non-homogeneous, are also of different electric resistances, which has, as a consequence, that when a number of lamps containing these carbons are placed in the same electric circuit, the lamps themselves present different degrees of luminosity, some being very bright, while others are comparatively dull. To obviate these two difficulties, which, if not overcome, would render practical incandescent lighting well-nigh impossible, the carbons must undergo some process whereby, in the first place, the defects of structure are equalized, rendering them consequently of uniform resistance throughout, and in the next place brought to a certain standard

resistance. In this way the carbon in each lamp of a series will be of uniform luminosity throughout, and all the lamps in the series will emit an equal amount of light. These two important results are secured by the use of Weston's hydro-carbon treatment process. The carbons as they come baked from the furnace are properly mounted in glass globes, the air partially exhausted, the current gradually applied and a small quantity of hydro-carbon vapor admitted. The glowing carbon decomposes the vapor, its carbon constituent becoming deposited upon the incandescent strips. The sections of high resistance become brighter and hotter, and therefore receive more of this deposit, the resistance of the section thereby becoming lowered, until finally the same degree of luminosity is possessed by all sections of the carbon. The carbon deposit now continues uniformly all over until the incandescent strip has reached the standard resistance, when an automatic contrivance operates to shut off the current. The carbon is finished.

In connection with the arc lamp, Mr. Weston devoted a great deal of time to the study of the problem of running lamps in series, and was undoubtedly the first one to succeed in accomplishing this result. He had contrived a number of most ingenious devices to overcome the practical difficulties of making the lights burn equally, but did not as fully protect himself by patents as he should have done.

The subject of the electric transmission of power has also engaged a good deal of Mr. Weston's time and attention. Practical work in this connection was done by him as far back as 1876. In 1878 he constructed several motors, which were used for the purpose of propelling electric torpedo-boats. They possessed remarkable efficiency, yielding results far beyond anything that had previously been accomplished in this particular line, and received the warmest encomiums of the government officers who had been directed to examine and report upon them. Many valuable patents have been the result of Mr. Weston's long-continued studies and experiments in this comparatively new field of the electric transmission of power, and the inventions covered, with others now in process of development, constitute the most complete system that has yet been brought to public attention.

Among Mr. Weston's more recent inventions, that of the preparation of tamidine deserves special mention. It constitutes, without doubt, the most valuable contribution hitherto made to the art of incandescent lighting. Tamidine is a modification of the substance known as cellulose, which forms the basis principle of most vegetable products. By a number of different processes, the fundamental features of which Mr. Weston has duly covered by patents, this substance is transformed into a gelatine-like body, to which the name above given, indicative of its origin, has been applied. It is a material possessed of many and valuable properties, and it has already found

numerous applications in the arts, outside of the one for which it was originally designed. For the latter it would be hard to conceive of a body that could more perfectly answer the requirements demanded than does Mr. Weston's material. It is remarkably homogeneous in structure, thus practically doing away with the necessity of any subsequent treatment for equalization. It can be cut and worked with wonderful ease, and the high specific resistance, elasticity and toughness of carbons prepared from it constitute by no means the least of its valuable features. Up to the date of Mr. Weston's invention of this material all carbons used for incandescent lighting had been derived from substances having a fibrous structure. Among those most commonly used are thread, bamboo and paper. The carbons obtained from all these substances preserve their original structure. In the case of carbons derived from paper, the fibres are interlaced and bound together in a manner similar to the fibres of thread. Carbons obtained from thread possess the same qualities. In the case of carbons obtained from bamboo or similar substances, the fibre-structure is preserved, but the fibres lie parallel with each other, and the structure is still uneven. Hence, in no case had any carbon for the incandescent lamp been obtained which is perfectly homogeneous. The advantage of such a structure, however, would be very great, provided it could be accomplished. Recognizing this fact, Mr. Weston attacked the problem, and by an exceedingly ingenious process produced cellulose in a perfectly homogeneous condition, much resembling thin sheets of gelatine, which is sometimes used for decorative purposes. This material is derived from gun-cotton by a series of chemical processes which would be too tedious to describe here. Having secured a homogeneous mass, he was able to secure a perfectly homogeneous carbon,—a result which is of the utmost practical value, and which never before has been obtained. The influence of this invention on incandescent electric lighting will be very great, as it reduces the cost by increasing the number of lamps that can be obtained from a horse-power, and from the high resistance of the carbons obtained it will also very materially diminish the size and reduce the cost of the conductors.

About the time that Mr. Weston commenced the business of building dynamo-electric machines in Newark there was practically no money invested in this line of work in America. From that time, however, the business has grown to such magnitude that it is difficult to estimate the actual capital invested in all the various branches connected with it. It is safe to say that it cannot be much less than fifty millions of dollars, while the number of hands actually employed in the United States, either directly or indirectly, in this business is something enormous. In 1881 the Weston Company consolidated with the United States Company of New York. This consolidation led to an increase of capital to one million

five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Weston became the electrician of this company, which is called the United States Electric Lighting Company, and the company erected the vast factory at Newark, covering a whole block, and employing, when running full, somewhere near six hundred hands. The influence of this industry on the steam-engine business has been remarkable. It is estimated that somewhere near twenty-five thousand horse-power is used to drive machines of the Weston type for the various purposes for which they are used. There are three illuminating stations in the city of New York supplying lights by the Weston system, which, in the aggregate, use about two thousand horse-power. Two hundred and forty miles of wire are used for the circuits from these stations, and they cover a very large territory in that city. Similar stations have been built in various cities of the Union. The capital invested in this manner is very large, and the number of hands actually employed superintending and maintaining the stations is very great. It would be impossible to enumerate in an article of this kind the inventions of Mr. Weston. It appears that he has filed applications for about two hundred patents, and that one hundred and fifty have been actually issued to him, and that all this has been practically accomplished, together with the building up of the enormous business, within a period of ten years. This indicates that he is a man of great energy and wonderful fertility. His laboratory is the best equipped private laboratory in the world.

The Newark Electric Light and Power Company.—This company is a local organization, and attends exclusively to the furnishing of the electric light to the consumers in the city. It was incorporated, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, Feb. 18, 1882, and has erected a large and costly brick building at Nos. 31 and 33 Mechanic Street, where its offices and machinery for generating electricity are located. About two hundred and seventy arc lights, each of two thousand candle-power, are used by merchants and store-keepers and in the public parks. Light is supplied to these lamps from twenty-seven dynamo machines, and six smaller machines furnish the electrical illuminating spark to about two hundred incandescent lamps for in-door purposes exclusively. These dynamos run every evening from dusk until after midnight, and for each incandescent lamp used during these hours the company charges two dollars per month to the consumer. They have plans in preparation for a more general distribution of light on this system, intending to offer greater inducements to hotels, business houses, manufactories and the occupants of private houses to use the electric light in a much more general manner than is now done. They have facilities at the lighting station to largely increase the supply of light furnished to their patrons. A three hundred horse-power engine keeps the machinery in motion, which aggregates a light equal to five

hundred and forty thousand candles. In case of accident, an engine of the same capacity stands ready in the basement to do the work of the disabled engine at a moment's notice. In this building steam accomplishes nearly all that is sought to be done, and from the nature of the work, but little manual labor is required. The company employ about twelve men in the various departments. The officers are as follows: George B. Jenkinson, president; Marcellus Hartley, vice-president; Philip N. Jackson, secretary; Samuel S. Dennis, treasurer; S. W. Morrison, superintendent; Directors, George B. Jenkinson, Thomas T. Kinney, Edward Weston, Marcellus Hartley, Samuel S. Dennis, John D. Harrison, James Stokes, Andrew Kirkpatrick.

CHAPTER XLIX.

EDUCATION IN NEWARK.

THE early settlers of Newark, although not men of learning, were men of enterprise, virtue, and more than ordinary intelligence. Few in numbers at first, they not only carefully sought to keep their ranks unbroken, but just as carefully guarded these ranks against the admission of persons unlikely to labor cordially for the common good. Their early town records, briefly jotted down as a sort of temporary reminder, are wonderfully interesting, and through them we learn chiefly how, more than two hundred years ago, a few families, consisting of about thirty persons, founded a city now the most important in New Jersey, and among the most important of the Union. Their land having been purchased from the Indians, their habitations having been built, their local government established, their church erected, their mill constructed, and, in the course of ten years, their numbers considerably augmented, they gave their attention to what was deemed to be next in importance to providing for their immediate bodily, as well as spiritual, wants, and this was the education of their children. Short as the entry on the town records appears, it was significant of a determination to raise up a generation capable of carrying on the enterprise which had been inaugurated.

It was at a town-meeting composed of the freeholders of Newark, numbering at that time sixty-five persons, that the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That the Freeholders of Newark do hereby appoint and authorize S. Hall, Esq., to receive, Examine, Enquire, Select, Master, &c. this Town."

This was on the 1st of November, 1676, a hundred years before the Declaration of Independence.

The "town's men," who were seven in number, and to whom this important matter was referred, were chosen annually, and answered to the aldermen of the present day, with this difference,—that while they

omy, but of dutiful regard to Scriptural teachings. This old school-house stood on the north side of Market Street, on or near the spot now occupied by the "Boys' Lodging House."

Schools Encouraged.—The town always encouraged the building of school-houses. Thus we see at a later period, March 9, 1773, the town-meeting

*Voted, that a subscription be made to build a new St. Thomas Church in Newark, and the portion of the said Church where a new St. Paul's Subscription is being made. A copy of the report is sent to those Churches.

It is more than probable that this office had nothing to do with the school-house or the pupils, though the coupling of this appointment with the grant might not be regarded as altogether inappropriate.

As another instance of the liberality of the town in matters of education, it may be noted that at a town-meeting held March 14, 1775, it was

“Voting unanimously, the Council resolved to send a Joint Committee to the Land Commission to the North part of the said Province, consisting of the President of the new Academy, Mr. B. and James A. Vail and James C. Lawrence, Esq., William C. Rice, Esq., and J. C. Wright, Esq., to inquire into the claims of the Indians in the Southern District of Maine, and to report to the Council at their next meeting a committee to lay out one Acre and an half of Land, for the Use of the Academy, in said Maine, to be sold to the said Indians.”

Of this institution, which was destroyed by British marauders in January, 1780, further mention will be made.

Other grants of a similar nature were made to private persons who had associated together for the advancement of learning, and schools of a private as well as of a public character were beginning to multiply. In 1810 the population of Newark had reached four thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, but the form of government had from its first settlement remained essentially the same. The town-meetings were no more called by the sound of the drum, nor were absentees any longer fined for neglecting their duty to the public; but it is easy to see, by an examination of the town records, that the administration of affairs was at this time in the hands of men of whom Newark has just reason to be proud. At a town-meeting held at Moses Roff's court-room, April 11, 1814, Joseph C. Hornblower (afterwards chief justice of New Jersey), Silas Condit, Edward Jones, James Vanderpool, David Hayes, William Tuttle and Aaron Munn were appointed a committee to examine the poor-schools, and an appropriation of five hundred dollars was made "for the schooling of Poor children;" and it was also resolved, "That Poor Children who have a residence be schooled." In April, 1815, a similar appropriation was made, and thus, year after year, appropriations were made for school purposes at township meetings until 1836, when Newark was incorporated as a city.

Female Union School Established.—In 1822, through the efforts of a number of charitable ladies, a school for girls was established, under the name of the Female Union School, which was afterwards sustained in part by the public money. In 1828 the State

Legislature authorized by law the distribution of a portion of the income of the State school fund among the several townships of the State. This sum, which was at first twenty thousand dollars, has afterwards increased to thirty thousand, then to forty thousand, and finally to eighty thousand dollars.

Bequests for School Purposes.—In 1800 a bequest of five thousand dollars from the estate of Thomas Longworth, deceased, was received by the town, on condition that the income therefrom be expended for the education of orphan children. Another bequest of four thousand dollars, from the estate of Stephen Sayres, deceased, was received by the city in 1836, the income to be applied to the education of poor children. The moneys obtained from these sources were used partly in establishing schools free to the children of the poor, and partly in paying for the instruction of poor children in private schools.

School Committee Provided for.—The charter of 1836 provided for the original creation of a school committee, and gave the Common Council authority to raise money by tax for the schooling of poor children. In accordance with the provision of this charter, school committees were elected, but it was not until 1838 that any steps were taken towards the establishment of schools wholly under their control. In that year a public free school, comprising a male and female department, was opened in each of the four wards of the city. The public free school in the North Ward was located in the Washington School-house, on Orange Street; that in the East Ward in the basement of the Second Baptist Church, on Market Street, more recently known as "The Odeon"; that in the South Ward in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Franklin Street; the male department of the West Ward Public School was in the first story of Mr. Hedges' school-house, on Bank Street, now occupied as a colored church; and the female department was connected with the Female Union School, at the corner of Maiden Lane and Halsey (then Harrison) Street. There was also a High School for boys in the second story of Mr. Hedges' school-house, and under his instruction. To this school pupils were admitted upon the certificate of the school committee. All these schools were entirely free and supported mainly by tax, but were conducted in buildings or rooms leased for that purpose by the city.

Public Schools Established.—The inconvenience of this, and the impossibility of establishing any efficient system of public schools under such circumstances, induced the Common Council to ask for further authority from the Legislature, and, accordingly, an act was passed in 1850 entitled an "Act to establish Public Schools in the city of Newark." This was followed in 1851 by a further act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Board of Education of the city of Newark," and therein was granted all the authority that was necessary to establish and main-

tain an effective system of public schools. Under it Newark may now boast of free schools that cannot be surpassed by any city in the Union.

Moneys Expended for School Purposes.—From the time that the first appropriation of \$500 was made for the "schooling of poor children," April, 1814, until the incorporation of the city, 1836,—a period of twenty-three years,—\$23,124.64 was expended for school purposes.

From 1836 until the organization of the first Board of Education, 1851,—a period of fifteen years,—the sum of \$88,712.92 was expended for the same purpose.

From the inauguration of the first Board of Education, in 1851, to the 1st of January, 1884, the sum total expended for education, including the erection of school-houses, is \$4,863,029.23, of which sum \$723,398.73 was expended for school-houses, sites and furniture, now estimated to be of the value of \$1,030,000.

First Public School-House.—The first public school-house erected in Newark was built in 1843-44, and was located in the Third Ward, between Hill and Court Streets. In 1846-47 the school-houses in the First and Fourth Wards were erected. In 1847 the school-house in the Second Ward was erected, in 1848-49 those in the Fifth and South Wards, and in 1851 that in the Sixth Ward. The High School building, on the corner of Washington and Linden Streets, was erected in 1853-54. The original cost of these school-houses and sites was about seventy thousand dollars. The Board of Education has now in use 35 school buildings, 28 of which belong to the city, and are at present valued, with their furniture, as already stated, at \$1,030,000.

The total number of teachers employed by the board during the year 1883 was 319, of whom 27 were males and 292 females.

The returns of the census enumerated for that year give the number of children between five and eighteen years of age at 41,668. The number enrolled in the public schools was 19,804, and the number enrolled in the private schools was about 6000, making the total number attending school 25,804, and leaving 15,864 not enrolled in public or private schools. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of these 15,864 are over fourteen years of age and at work.

Prior to the establishment of the Board of Education, in 1851, the public schools were under the management of a school committee, as provided for by the charter of 1836. These committees were elected from year to year, and as a matter of interest in this connection, their names have been collected, and are presented below. Following them will be found a complete list of the members of the Board of Education from its establishment until 1885.

1817.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; George Rolfe; South Ward, William N. Taylor; Joseph W. Sanders; West Ward, Isaac Andrews; William Little; South Ward, Whitfield Nichols; William Scarlett.

1828.—North Ward, George Rolfe; John C. Burnett; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, Alexander N. Dougherty; James Haggis, Jr.; South Ward, James G. Goble; Charles Macknet.

1830.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; George Rolfe; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, Charles T. Day; Whitfield Nichols; South Ward, Jabez G. Goble; Charles S. Macknet.

1841.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, Whitfield Nichols; Charles T. Day; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; William G. Lord.

1841.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, Whitfield Nichols; Charles T. Day; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; William G. Lord.

1842.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1842.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1843.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1844.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1845.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1846.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1847.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1848.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1849.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1850.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1851.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1852.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1853.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1854.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1855.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1856.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1857.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1858.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1859.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1860.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1861.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1862.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1863.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1864.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

1865.—North Ward, John C. Burnett; Isaac Van Wageningen; East Ward, Lyndon A. Smith; Stephen Congar; West Ward, James Hague, Jr.; William E. Layton; South Ward, Charles S. Macknet; Jacob H. Burnet.

Charles T. Hoxsey, 1874, '75, '76.
 Walter Kesteven, 1875-76.
 A. H. Burkhardt, 1873, '74, '75, '76.
 William G. King, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82.
 Elias N. Miller, 1874-75.
 Theodore F. Kinney, 1874, '75, '76, '77.
 Lewis L. Carlisle, 1874, '75, '76, '77.
 Tyler Parmley, 1874-75.
 Francis McGinnis, 1874-75.
 Cortlandt L. Parker, 1874-75.
 J. L. Sutphen, 1874.
 William G. Brown, 1874.
 Charles Radcliff, 1874.
 Frederick Mock, 1874.
 Michael Conroy, 1874.
 H. Nicholson, 1874.
 John Benson, 1874-75.
 William E. Layton, 1874-75.
 John Barrett, 1875.
 Julius Stappf, 1875-76.
 Theodore C. Hewson, 1876, '76, '77, '78.
 George L. Loe, 1877-78.
 Edward L. Dobbins, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, 7 months.
 Ernst J. Driel, 1875.
 Frederick Baschlin, 1875.
 Anson Vincent, (8 months) 1875.
 James W. Fernald, 7 months, 1875.
 Thomas Hickey, (3 months), 1875, '78, '79.
 D. G. Miller, (3 months) 1875, '76, '78, '79.
 Charles H. Harrison, (4 months) 1875, '76, '77.
 P. V. P. Hewlett, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Samuel Crane, 1876, '77, '78, '79.
 E. B. Vilet, 1876, '77, '78, '79.
 Walter McCree, 1876-77.
 George W. Sell, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 John P. Brooks, 1876.
 Martin Doll, (2 months) 1876, '77.
 Charles Gate, (3 months), 1876, '77.
 Henry Slowsy, 1876-77.
 James L. Hayes, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.
 William B. Bailey, 1876, '77, '78.
 James Marlatt, 1876-77.
 F. C. Schmidt, (10 months) 1876.
 Edmund L. Joy, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.
 John L. Meeker, 1877, '78, '79, '80.
 R. L. Chambers, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '82.
 August Krauter, 1877-78.
 Patrick McManus, 1877-78.
 Samuel J. Bond, 1877-78.
 George H. Nicholson, 1877, '78, '79.
 Peter Dallas, 1877-78.
 Edward Goeller, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.
 Frederick L. Loe, 1878-79.
 J. Irving Dashiell, 1878-79.
 Andrew J. Lieblauer, 1878, '79, '80, '81.
 John R. Williams, (7 months) 1878, '79, '81, '82.
 Thomas H. Dickinson, 1878-79.
 John S. Hughson, 1879, '80, '81, '82.
 Benjamin J. Hoxsey, 1879-80.
 Charles C. Loe, 1879-80.
 Terence Devine, 1879, '80, '81.
 William Selby, 1879-80.
 John J. Hall, 1879, '80 (3 months).
 William Reiley, 1879, '80, '81, '82.
 Henry Dilley, 1879, '80, '81, '82.
 John M. Rand, 1880, '81, '84, '85.
 Warren S. Brown, 1880-81.
 Edward J. D., 1880-81.
 William H. Huganum, (5 months) 1880.
 George Winckhoffer, 1880-81.
 William Erb, 1880.
 Augustus P. R. Martin, 6 months, 1880.
 Augustus P. R. Martin, (3 months) 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.
 John L. Armitage, (3 months) 1880, '82, '83, '84.
 Samuel H. Baldwin, 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85.
 Archibald P. Hoxsey, 1881, '82, '83.
 Thomas H. Loe, 11 months, 1881.

Henry C. Haskins, (9 months) 1881.
 Henry J. Ball, 1881-82.
 Elias G. Heller, 1881-82.
 Charles E. Hill, 1881, '82, '83, '84.
 Joseph Schumann, (2 months) 1881, '82, '83, '84.
 Charles S. Stockton, 1882-83.
 Michael Legenberger, 1882-83.
 Henry T. Dusenberry, 1882-83.
 Eugene C. Carroll, 1882-83.
 Edwin Putnam, 1882, '83, '84, '85.
 Clinton B. Price, (8 months) 1882, '83, '84, '85.
 Charles F. Geishe, 1882-83.
 Paul W. Roder, 1882, '83, '84, '85.
 George W. Lawrence, 1882, '83, '84, '85.
 A. A. Sippel, 1883-84.
 Wallace W. Scudder, 1883-84.
 E. B. Webbe, 1883, '84, '85.
 William J. Joyce, 1883, '84, '85.
 Hugh C. Hendry, 1883-84.
 Edward Maher, 1883, '84, '85.
 Reinhold E. A. Eulich, 1883-84.
 George W. Frey, 1883.
 John H. Hines, 1883-84.
 John P. Contrell, 1884-85.
 Henry Loe, 1884-85.
 William P. Daily, 1884-85.
 William B. Robinson, 1884-85.
 Matthew W. Hogan, 1884-85.
 Stacey B. Rittenhouse, 1884-85.
 Charles A. Fitch, 1884-85.
 Timothy E. Seales, 1884-85.
 Adolph Hensler, 1884.
 Charles H. Brinkerhoff, 1884.
 Henry Klonum, 1885.
 Robert T. Hoxsey, 1885.
 R. M. Hasbrouck, 1885.
 G. W. Ketchum, 1885.
 William J. Ley, 1885.
 John H. Hines, 1885.
 F. C. Blanchard, 1885.
 G. J. Weller, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Stephen Congar, 1851, '52, '53, '54.
 Samuel H. Pennington, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62.
 Thomas W. Dawson, 1863, '64, '65.
 William K. McDonald, 1866.
 Frederick W. Ricard, 1867, '68, '69.
 Barth H. Deussen, 1870.
 William A. Whitehead, 1871.
 L. Spencer Goble, 1872-73.
 Samuel A. Farrand, 1874.
 Aram G. Sayre, 1875.
 Edward L. Dobbins, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80 (9 months).
 George B. Swain, (3 months) 1880, '81, '82, '83.
 Edward Goeller, 1884.

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

John Whitehead, 1851, '52, '53.
 Frederick W. Ricard, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60.
 George B. Sears, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 C. Albert Stenckne, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 George W. Case, 1884-85.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Stephen Congar, 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60.
 George B. Sears, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 William N. Barringer, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

STEPHEN CONGAR, M.D., was the first president of the Board of Education, and held that position from the organization of the board, in 1851, until the close of the year 1854, when he was elected city superintendent of public schools, an office then just created.

Dr. Congar, who is still living, is a native of Newark, in which city he was born on the 10th of April, 1810. A graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he established himself as a practitioner in his native town, where, during the early years of his life, he was successfully engaged in the work of his profession. In 1834, and for several years in succession, he was a delegate to the State Medical Society, in the proceedings of which he was always an active participant. From 1836 to 1842, inclusive, he was secretary of the Essex District Medical Society and a prominent and useful member of that body. His interest in the cause of education was first exhibited in 1838 as a member of the school committee, where his services became so valuable that he was re-elected thereto, year after year, until the committee was, in 1851, through his instrumentality incorporated under the name of the Board of Education of the city of Newark. On the organization of this body he was chosen president, an office which he held until 1853, when he was elected superintendent of public schools, still retaining, however, his connection with the board until 1859, when he removed to Pontiac, Mich., where he has since resided.

Dr. Congar may be truly regarded as the father of the present public-school system of Newark, and there is nowhere another which has produced more satisfactory results. During his incumbency as president of the board and as superintendent, all the machinery of graded and classified schools adapted to the wants of the city was devised and supplied, and when he retired from public labors, after a continuous service of twenty-one years as a school committeeman, and as a school commissioner, there were forty-one schools under the charge of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, including the High School and Normal School for the improvement and education of teachers. The pioneer work in the cause of education in Newark was by him accomplished, and the task left to his successors has been to maintain the system which he inaugurated and to extend and develop it as occasion required.

In 1852-54, Dr. Congar represented the county of Essex in the State Senate. In the latter year he was selected by an authorized committee of the Common Council to revise and codify the charter of Newark and its numerous supplements, together with the ordinances of the city, as well as the miscellaneous acts of the Legislature, relating to the city debts. The work when completed formed an octavo volume of four hundred pages, presenting not only the revised charter and ordinances, but a great deal of historical information, as well as valuable statistical tables, together with the laws relating to the corporate institutions located within the boundaries of Newark. Dr. Congar occupied an enviable place in the early municipal history of Newark.

Classical School of Rev. Aaron Burr.—One of the most remarkable private schools ever established in

the city of Newark was that founded in 1746 by Rev. Aaron Burr, who was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that town. He was a graduate of Yale College, a great student, only thirty years of age and unmarried. His school was established not only as a means of support, but as an auxiliary to the ministerial work in which he was engaged. Unencumbered by a family, and being of great industry and fond of study, he could pleasantly occupy his leisure time in a work that was alike profitable to himself and others. His abilities as a teacher soon gained for him a wide reputation, and his school was ultimately transformed into what is now known as the famous College of New Jersey, located at Princeton. The story is too long for a chapter so limited as this must necessarily be, but it may, nevertheless, be briefly stated.

On the 22d of October, 1746, a charter bearing the great seal of the province of New Jersey was obtained, and under the same the classical school kept by Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, at Elizabethtown, N. J., was incorporated as "The College of New Jersey." Mr. Dickinson was formally announced as its president, and the institution was organized and went into operation in the latter part of May, 1747, with eight students, duly matriculated. On the 7th of October following Mr. Dickinson died suddenly, in the sixtieth year of his age. The enterprise thus scarcely begun seemed to have suddenly come to an end. Fortunately, Mr. Burr's school at Newark was selected as a foster-mother for the orphaned alumni of the young College of New Jersey, and there they were carefully nurtured with their younger and newly-found brothers. Mr. Burr was now obliged to employ assistants in his work, and the grammar school and the college were conducted under the same roof. In the mean time the government of New Jersey passed into the hands of Jonathan Belcher, a man more skilled in Latin than in English, if we may judge by his writings, and this worthy magistrate immediately entered upon the work of saving the infant college. A new charter was prepared under his directions, conferring greater privileges and naming a new board of trustees. This charter was granted in the month of September, 1748, and is the same under which the College of New Jersey at present exists. A meeting of the trustees was held on the 13th of October following, and after adopting a complimentary address to Governor Belcher, president of the board *ex-officio*, but absent on this occasion, adjourned to meet at Newark on the 29th of the ensuing month.

On that 9th of November, 1748, the first board of trustees under the present charter of the College of New Jersey met in the old Presbyterian Church, on the west side of Broad Street, in Newark, Governor Belcher presiding, and, in the presence of a large audience, took the oath of office required by the charter. Immediately afterwards Mr. Burr, the pastor of the church, as well as master of the grammar school, was

elected president of the college. Having signified his acquiescence and taken the oath of office, he announced to the board of trustees that a class of six young gentlemen had, under his superintendence, completed the course of studies required by the former charter, and were qualified to receive the degree of A.B. After some consultation the board of trustees resolved that "the Commencement for graduating the candidates go on this day," and, the business of the board having come to an end, an adjournment until afternoon took place.

Accordingly, in the afternoon the meeting-house was again filled by an audience anxious to participate in the novel proceedings of a college commencement. After some preliminary exercises, the president delivered a "handsome and elegant Latin oration." This was followed by the "customary scholastic disputations," and then the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the several candidates, among whom was Richard Stockton, who afterwards became so distinguished in the annals of New Jersey.

The College of New Jersey retained its home in Newark during the first eight years which followed its organization, and then it was removed to Princeton, where promises of land and pecuniary aid had been offered to the trustees in case they would locate the institution in that place. Thus Newark lost not only a beloved pastor, but the opportunity of becoming a seat of learning.

The Newark Academy.—As early as March 14, 1775, a grant of one acre and one-half of land in the town common, at the north end of the town, was made, as has been already stated, for the use of the new academy lately erected on said land. This was called a "Latin grammar school," and the building in which it was accommodated is represented as having been "a sightly and commodious stone edifice," two stories high, with dwelling-rooms for the teacher and his family, besides accommodations for pupils who might desire to be lodged and boarded. In this institution the ordinary English branches were taught, as well as the languages and mathematics. The classical teacher was Mr. William Haddon, and the instructor in the English department was Mr. Robert Allen. This grammar school appears to have been in a very flourishing condition for five or six years. Unfortunately, it was burned to the ground by a British foraging party on the night of the 28th of January, 1780.

The destruction of this school building was regarded as a great loss to the town of Newark, but no steps were taken to replace it with another until about the beginning of the year 1792. At this time a number of citizens voluntarily associated for the purpose of forming a similar institution in Newark, and Isaac Gouverneur, Esq., was chosen president of the association. Having agreed upon a plan, a piece of ground was purchased on the corner of Broad and Academy Streets where a building for the academy was erected

upon the site now occupied by the post-office. In the erection of this building St. John's Lodge of Master Masons united, in consideration of enjoying forever the exclusive use of its third and uppermost story. The building was of brick, sixty-six by thirty-four feet, and three stories high, with a seven feet stone basement. It was divided into a number of apartments, finished in a plain style, and was originally designed for the use of young gentlemen only.

Various expedients were used for the purpose of raising money to build the academy. Among others, Judge Elisha Boudinot and Abraham Ogden were appointed a committee to petition the Legislature for a lottery to obtain funds to carry on the work, which was granted, the sum authorized to be raised in this way not to exceed eight hundred pounds. A gentleman named Watts gave as his subscription to the enterprise a negro man called "James," and the Rev. Dr. Uzal Ogden was empowered to sell him "for as much money as he will sell for," which he did, realizing the sum of forty pounds.

On the 29th of April, 1795, the persons who had associated for the purpose of erecting the academy met and organized under the act entitled "An Act to incorporate Societies for the promotion of Learning," and the following gentlemen duly elected trustees: Rev. Alexander McWhorter, Rev. Uzal Ogden, William P. Smith, Elisha Boudinot, Samuel Ogden, Abraham Ogden, John N. Cumming.

The non-appearance of the name of Isaac Gouverneur, first president of the academy, in this list, is accounted for by the fact that he died a short time prior. Dr. McWhorter was chosen president of the first board of trustees created under the act above mentioned, and during his administration, which continued until 1807, the affairs of the institution appeared to be quite prosperous. All the ordinary English branches were taught in it, as well as Latin, Greek, and some of the modern languages. The teachers were selected with great care, and every effort was made to secure a school worthy of the high character of the gentlemen who stood at its head. In 1802 a female department was added to the school, and the Rev. William Woodbridge was invited to preside over the institution. A spacious and convenient brick house for the accommodation of the young ladies, with the principal's family, was soon afterwards erected on a lot adjoining the academy. In August, 1809, Mr. Woodbridge having determined to relinquish the school, the trustees decided to separate the male and female departments, and to place each under a different principal and a different corps of teachers.

In accordance with this decision, Rev. Samuel Whelpley was elected principal of the male department, and in November, 1809, he entered upon his duties. Mr. Timothy Alden was chosen principal of the female department, but did not take charge of the same until January following. Some idea may be

as one of good repute. In 1823 he removed with his parents to Perth Amboy, N. J., where Mr. Whitehead, Sr., had been invited to accept the cashiership of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey. Here at an early age he was entrusted by the bank in carrying its dispatches and "exchanges" to New York, making weekly trips in the steamboat during the years 1825 and 1826, on which latter year he went to Key West, Fla., as assistant to his brother, John Whitehead, one of the four original proprietors of the island. This island he surveyed, and laid out the town which was built upon it. In 1830, while yet but twenty years of age, he was appointed collector of the port of Key West, and entered upon the duties of that office. In August, 1834, he made a visit to his former home in Amboy, and on this occasion was married to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Parker, of that place. Soon after this event he returned with his wife to Key West, where he resumed the duties of his position, and where he rapidly rose in public estimation by reason of his energy and zeal in everything that tended to advance the prosperity of the community in which he resided. He became in time a member of the Town Council, and afterwards mayor of the city. The first church of the place numbers him among its founders, and it was here that he began those meteorological observations which he continued ever afterwards, wherever he resided, and for the last forty years of his life in Newark, N. J. At Key West he also showed a great interest in educational matters, and was instrumental in the establishment of a newspaper in that place. A point of the island and one of the streets of the town perpetuate his memory.

On the 1st of July, 1838, Mr. Whitehead resigned his office of collector of the port of Key West, and repaired to New York, in order to engage in business in that city. For several years he was in Wall Street, and then for some time with the Astor Insurance Company. Subsequently he became treasurer of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and afterwards was connected for many years with the New Jersey Railroad, at Jersey City.

In Newark, as well as at Key West, Mr. Whitehead manifested a great interest in the cause of learning. From 1861 to 1873, inclusive, he was member of the Board of Education of the former place, and during the year 1871 was president of that body. For many years he was one of the trustees of the State Normal School, and was very active in promoting the welfare of that institution. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Newark Academy. As early as 1846 he became associated with other gentlemen of Newark in the establishment of the Library Association of that city. He was the first secretary of its board of directors, and during the last thirty-two years of his life its presiding officer. Its annual reports were always prepared by him, and all its affairs were made to undergo his closest scrutiny. But the New Jersey Historical Society was, perhaps, to him an object of

greater interest, and certainly one which afforded him a wider field for the exercise of his wonderful industry as a student, as well as of his great facility and pleasing manner as a writer. The rooms of the society possessed an attraction for him that was only surpassed by that of his own fireside. Every book upon the shelves of the library seemed to be an intimate and dear friend with whom he delighted to advise and counsel, and no one knew better than he the exact value of their acquaintance. That he understood well how to draw enjoyment for others, as well as for himself, from those silent companions is well attested by the results of his unwearied studies. The valuable papers and reports by means of which he added so much interest to the proceedings of the Historical Society, the voluminous work entitled "East Jersey under the Proprietors," as well as that entitled "Contributions to East Jersey History," the seven large volumes known as the "New Jersey Archives," with the eighth, which is now in press, give some idea of what he has laboriously and conscientiously done, without any pecuniary reward, for the pleasure and profit of his fellow-men. But if we add to these the hundreds of miscellaneous articles which he has written for the public press, the hundreds of long communications on historical matters drawn from him by letters from every section of the country, the hundreds of meteorological reports regularly furnished to the public and to the government, we must acknowledge that he has been a faithful steward, and that the time and talents allotted to him were not idly squandered. Time with him possessed a value which few comparatively place upon it, and although during his latter years he was not engaged in business, every moment seemed precious to him, and nothing appeared to annoy him so much as the presence of an idle person. No one could be more agreeable than he in conversation, and no one more than he could enjoy a bit of pleasantry, but in all these matters he carried out his rules of temperance. By his death, which occurred on the 8th of August, 1884, the literary institutions of Newark and of the State of New Jersey suffered a blow from which they will but slowly recover, for his interest in them was not that of an admiring looker-on, but of an energetic worker, ready to do more than his share, and resolutely demanding a little aid, at least, from others. He was a noble Christian gentleman, respected and beloved by all. His widow, with a daughter and son, Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, of Pittsburg, Pa., survive him. Eleven grandchildren also live to mourn his loss.

Newark Wesleyan Institute.—This institution had as its basis a capital of twenty thousand dollars, the shares of stock being fifty dollars each. Stockholders' children and children recommended by stockholders had preference in the order of admission to the advantages of the institution, and each stockholder was entitled not only to a deduction on bills



W. H. H. H.

of tuition at the rate of five per cent. per annum on each share for which he sent a scholar, but also to receive a pro rata dividend, according to the full amount of stock owned by him, on all proceeds of the institution not otherwise appropriated by the board of trustees.

The school building erected by this corporation is situated on High Street, near the corner of W. 4th, and as points of expense were spared, according to the circular, in order to render it as comfortable as possible for the purposes for which it was intended. The school was first opened Sept. 6, 1848, under the superintendence of Sidera Chase, A.M., principal, with a corps of six male and five female teachers. The number of pupils admitted during that year appears to have been three hundred and thirty-one males and one hundred and sixty-one females. The following year it was two hundred and twenty-four males and two hundred and four females, and the number continued to be about the same until 1854, when Mr. Chase resigned the principalship. His successor was Mr. Benedict Starr, who, during the last year of Mr. Chase's incumbency, had been acting principal and teacher of modern languages. In 1854 the trustees of the Newark Academy purchased the property belonging to the Wesleyan Institute, and the latter institution soon ceased to exist.

Strictly speaking, the Newark Academy is a private school, and so was the Wesleyan Institute. There was never any lack of interest in educational matters in Newark from its earliest settlement, in proof of which we have only to recall the old school-houses, which, in their time, were not to be despised. Most of them were standing twenty-five years ago. They were: the white school-house, near Lincoln Park, erected in 1797; the stone school-house, in Market Street (now known as the Boys' Lodging-House), erected in 1804; the Franklin School-house, in Fair Street, erected in 1807; the Union School, in New Street, erected in 1809; the Washington School-house, in Orange Street, erected in 1820.

Private schools were maintained in most of these buildings almost continuously as long as they remained in existence.

Pioneer Boarding-Schools.—Among the early boarding-schools for young ladies was that kept by the Misses Margaret, Catharine and Anna Crabb. This school was in a very flourishing condition in 1810, and the Misses Crabb enjoyed a high reputation as teachers. At the same time a Monsieur Allou had a "boarding-school for young ladies who may wish to reside in a family where the French language only is spoken."

Hedges' School.—In 1820, Mr. Nathan Hedges first made his appearance in Newark, and for fifty years thereafter continued to teach with a success that is seldom equaled, in many instances having had as his pupils the grandchildren of those to whom he had imparted the first rudiments of learning. Mr.

Hedges was born at Madison, N. J., in 1792, and although not a classical scholar, was a thorough mathematician and grammarian. As a teacher, he enjoyed a high reputation, and as a disciplinarian he had no superior. Most of the men of Newark who were in active business thirty years ago had been his pupils, and, doubtless, held him in awe to the latest moment of his life. Mr. Hedges died Jan. 21, 1875, universally respected and regretted.

Kearney's School.—Mr. Bernard Kearney was another of the old teachers of Newark and a contemporary of Mr. Hedges. He was born near Dublin, Ireland, in February, 1798, and came to the United States in 1822. His first school was in Plane Street, near Market, and subsequently he took charge of the schools in St. John's parish, and still later those in the parish of St. Patrick. Among his pupils was Archbishop Corrigan, as well as other men of distinction in the Catholic Church. Mr. Kearney was a man of good education, and highly respected, not only by his countrymen, but by all who knew him. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Board of Education, in 1862-65 a member of the Common Council, and during two years was a member of the State Legislature. He died Feb. 25, 1882, at the age of eighty-five.

Besides these, there were many other private schools well worthy of mention, but of which our narrow limits will not admit even a passing notice.

In speaking above of the number of children attending the public schools at the present time, it was said that there are about six thousand children in attendance at the private schools. This is a very large number, and provokes the inquiry as to where a sufficient number of private schools can be located in the city of Newark.

In addition to the academy already mentioned, there is St. Benedict's College, on High Street, with a corps of seven professors. There are also three business colleges, each with a large number of pupils. There is the German-American Kindergarten and Elementary School, in Green Street, which has been in successful operation since 1855, a Kindergarten also in Orchard Street, another in Garden Street, another in Governor Street and still another in Niagara Street. Besides these, there are many parochial and industrial schools, and between forty and fifty select schools, chiefly under the direction of female teachers.

Coleman's Business College.—Among the educational institutions of the city none, perhaps, are entitled to more consideration than Coleman's Business College, at Nos. 711-713 Broad Street, Messrs. Coleman & Palma, proprietors. It was established in 1863, and since that time over fifteen thousand young and middle-aged men and women have been educated in the institution, and given a favorable start towards positions of wealth and distinction, by its principal. It is conducted on actual business methods, and has a new, original and pre-eminent plan of operation, combining theory with practice. The college is centrally

located, and occupies two floors, fifty by one hundred feet, and also apartments of lesser dimensions in an adjoining building. The great halls are fitted up in elegant style, with every convenience for the pupils, and every device and appliance needed for instruction and the illustration of business methods. The faculty, consisting of seven teachers, is headed by Professor H. Coleman, a native of New York, who is thoroughly in love with his calling and one of the most prominent men in the country engaged in his line of instruction.

New Jersey Business College.—This institution, located at 764-766 Broad Street, has as principal C. T. Miller, who has a very wide reputation as an instructor, having been successful in all of his educational undertakings. The college was established in 1874. It began with a very small attendance, which increased gradually as its reputation went abroad until now the college has had in a single year over three hundred pupils, and the total enrollment exceeds two thousand. The constant endeavor has been to establish a business college worthy of the title,—an institution to thoroughly qualify young men and women for desirable positions in actual business life. The college occupies pleasant and commodious rooms and has a library of several hundred volumes accessible to all students. The faculty which assists Mr. Miller comprises an able corps of teachers, and the institution does most efficient work.

There is also in Newark another similar institution, known as the Newark Business College, located on Market Street.

FREDERICK W. RICORD's paternal grandfather was a wealthy and prominent man in France, who, after the fall of the Girondists, in 1794, and during the horrors that succeeded the accession of Robespierre, was proscribed. Fortunately he made good his escape from the guillotine, fleeing into Italy and thence with his family to the West Indies. In the year 1798 he came to the United States and settled in Baltimore, where his youngest son, Dr. Philip Ricord, one of the most distinguished physicians of Paris, and still living, was born in the year 1800.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Jean Baptiste Ricord, then a young man, was sent North to complete his education and to acquire a profession. He became a citizen of the United States in 1810, and during the same year graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Settling in Belleville, N. J., he married a daughter of Rev. Peter Stryker, a clergyman of the Reformed Church of that place. This estimable lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Ricord, was well known in this city. She was highly educated, refined, a writer of much ability, active in good works, and was one of the founders of the Newark Orphan Asylum, being the first directress of the board of managers from its organization until her death in 1865.

Frederick William Ricord was born Oct. 7th,

1819, in the island of Guadaloupe, where his parents were then temporarily sojourning. After the return of the family to America they settled for a short time in New York City, and subsequently in Woodbridge in this State, continuing to reside there until Frederick was eight years old, when they removed to Western New York, where he received his preparatory education, and entered Geneva College at the age of fourteen years. From thence he went to Rutgers College, and subsequently entered upon the study of the law in Geneva. But the practice of that profession appearing to him a slow means of acquiring a fortune, he turned his attention to teaching, a profession for which he was eminently fitted. He taught a private school in Newark for twelve years. In 1849 he became librarian of the Newark Library Association, and in that position was in his element. Passionately fond of books, he culled the treasures of the best volumes, and broadened a mind already richly stored with learning. He continued in that position for twenty years, with the highest degree of efficiency, giving entire satisfaction to the public. While he held the position of librarian he was elected a member of the first Board of Education of the city of Newark in 1853, and served in that capacity sixteen years. He was secretary of the board for six years, and then became its president for three years, 1867, '68, '69. While he was a school-commissioner of Newark he was also appointed state superintendent of public schools, and held that important trust with great benefit to the State for a term of four years. He was elected sheriff of Essex County in 1865, and was twice re-elected for a term of one year. He was elected mayor of the city of Newark in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, serving four years. Shortly after the expiration of his last term he was appointed lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. At the present time he is librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Nothing short of an unsullied life, maintained for so long a time in high positions, and seen of all men, could have commanded and held the confidence of the public. That Mr. Ricord had no sense of fear, that he was unyielding to the pressure of favor, and proof against the temptations of reward, was shown during his mayoralty. The City Council, the majority of which was of his own party, fell a prey to the mania for wood pavements, the advocates of which promised such brilliant advantages to property-owners, and gave such immediate profits to contractors that nearly all of the American cities, in a greater or lesser degree, fell victims to this craze. An ordinance to pave certain streets of Newark with wood was passed by the Common Council; but Mayor Ricord, foreseeing the expense and the folly of the proposed pavement, vetoed the measure. The ordinance was speedily passed over his veto. Then the contract to do the work was awarded, but the mayor refused to give the sanction of the city to that contract, and withheld his signature. The Council then passed an ordinance



F. W. [unclear]

empowering the city treasurer to sign the contract but the mayor vetoed that ordinance. As the readiest way to bring the mayor to submission a writ of mandamus was sought for to compel him to sign the contract, but Mayor Ricord fought the application to the writ and defeated it. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors, in both of which courts Mayor Ricord was victorious, and the city was saved from a doom, the like of which helped to make Elizabeth bankrupt and keeps other cities struggling against lawsuits and high taxation.

Opposition to the wood pavement is the important official episode in his public life that Judge Ricord would prefer to say nothing about, claiming, as he does, that he simply did his duty. It is the episode, however, that the property-owners and taxpayers of Newark should not allow to pass from the memory of men. It might have been supposed that the mayor would have rested his opposition when the Common Council overruled his veto, and that he would have offered no further resistance to the wishes of gentlemen, many of whom were his personal friends, and who had in party organization placed him so often before the public and advanced and sustained him. But he knew no friends, no party, when the interests of the general public were at stake. In that long and bitter fight good men tremblingly asked themselves whether any man, particularly one not possessed of overmuch of the world's riches, could be found to resist the blandishments and temptations that would be brought to bear upon the official whose signature only was wanted to place millions of dollars in the hands of contractors. But Mayor Ricord proved himself equal to the emergency, and won the lasting gratitude of all those of his fellow-citizens who could appreciate the value of his services.

But it is in his study, among his books, by the midnight lamp, translating from his foreign brothers in literature, that Judge Ricord would best like to be presented to the readers of this sketch. His literary labors have been important in an educational as well as in an æsthetic point of view. He has written and published the following works: "An English Grammar," D. Appleton & Co.; "History of Rome," A. S. Barnes & Co.; "Life of Madame De Longueville, from the French of Cousin," D. Appleton & Co.; "The Henriade, from the French of Voltaire," H. W. Derby; "English Songs from Foreign Tongues," Charles Scribner's Sons. He is now engaged in translating from the Latin the Comedies of Terence, and has in press a volume entitled "More English Songs from Foreign Tongues," which comprises translations from the Latin, Danish, Flemish, German, French, Portuguese and other languages.

Although in his sixty-fourth-year, Judge Ricord is a man of vigorous health. He scarcely knows what sickness is, and has never taken a month's vacation for a period of more than thirty years, and during that time has never been absent from home more than ten

days at a time, and that but two or three. To the writer of this sketch he remarked that his only recreation is his literary work, and that if he could daily double the time for this kind of amusement he would probably live a hundred and fifty years. His uncle Philip, in Paris, above alluded to, now eighty-four years of age, seems to be scarcely fifty, and is to-day one of the most active men in his profession.

And yet, notwithstanding his industry in his varied labors and his various attainments, this scholar and obstinate mayor will not trouble the courts with suits-at-law over his wealth. But he will leave to his children what will be better than gold, because gold could not purchase it,—the inheritance of an honorable record, and the recollection that in raising his fellows to a higher plane in culture, and setting them a shining example in political life, the State of New Jersey has been bettered by his residence within her borders.

JAMES JAY MAPES. — Professor James Jay Mapes was born in New York, May 29, 1806. His father, Jonas Mapes, was a major-general in command of the New York State forces in and around New York in the year 1812. His grandfather, James Mapes, born in 1744, at Smithtown, Long Island, near New York, was a farmer. Nearly all his ancestors on his father's side were farmers on Long Island, back to 1640, when Thomas Mapes came from England, and settled at Southold, Suffolk Co., Long Island. In Thompson's "History of Long Island," (1839,) Thomas Mapes is referred to as one of the seven leading colonists, who, in company with Rev. John Young, came from England, *via* New Haven, and founded at Southold the first settlement on Long Island.

At the age of twenty-one, he married a Long Island lady, Sophia Furman, two years his junior, daughter of the late Judge Garrett Furman, of Maspeth, Long Island. Much of the professor's success in life, as well as that of his children, is due to the sterling qualities of his wife and life-long companion. Her children always claimed that "no more gentle, loving and faithful wife and mother ever lived." Mrs. Mapes survived her husband nearly twenty years, dying in the beginning of the present year.

In very early youth he evinced a mind of great activity and invention; in fact, he may be said to have been born a chemist, having, among other experiments, manufactured illuminating gas when but eight years of age, when gas was but little known.

When only seventeen years of age he delivered a full course of lectures in New York on "Military Tactics," varying the interesting exercises on the closing night by the exhibition and explanation of a model machine of his own invention illustrating with figures, etc., the advance of Napoleon on Moscow and the subsequent retreat.

Throughout his life he retained his interest in military matters. There remain with the family a handsome sword and large silver salver, presented to

him respectively by his company and regiment in token of their esteem for him as captain and colonel. This regiment was afterwards merged into the New York National Guards (Seventh Regiment.) The professor was thoroughly loyal in sentiment and deed in the late Rebellion. Again we find him on duty with his old comrades of the National Guards during the riots at New York in the early part of the war.

When about eleven years of age he was a pupil in the classical school of Timothy Clowes, LL.D., at Hempstead, Long Island, and remained there a few years, during which time he resided in the family of the distinguished William Cobbett. That the companionship of Cobbett had an effect towards turning his mind in the direction of agriculture there can be no doubt. Reminiscences of early conversations with his kind old friend were among the most pleasant of his life.

As an analytical chemist Professor Mapes had few superiors. His analysis of beer, made at the request of the Senate of New York, and beer and wines, for the temperance societies, are regarded as standard experiments. He was the first manufacturer of epsom salts from the hydrobisulphate of magnesia, and the author of many improvements in distilling, dyeing, tempering steel, color manufacturing, etc. In 1832 he invented a new system of sugar refining, many features of which are still in general use. He subsequently invented an apparatus for manufacturing sugar from the cane which is now extensively used in many of the Southern States, and the West India Islands. He was the inventor of a plan for the manufacture of sugar from West India molasses, which has long been in use in nearly every State in the Union. He also invented a tanning leather and a centrifugal machine for separating molasses from sugar, and other very valuable processes and machines.

Soon after the organization of the National Academy of Design of New York he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy to that institution, in which capacity he delivered, according to the contemporary press, "one of the ablest courses of lectures on the chemistry of colors ever delivered on that subject."

For some two years previous to the time of delivering this course of lectures on colors he had been more or less engaged in improving the quality of pigments for artists. In referring to the lectures and work on colors of Professor Mapes, Professor T. S. Cummings, in his annals of the National Academy, says: "These lectures were of the highest advantage to the students, members, and to the profession. Several colors not in use were reproduced, many tested as to permanency, and new ones added. Some of the specimens are with the writer and are exceedingly brilliant and durable."

Professor Mapes himself was an amateur artist of considerable merit. We find very favorable criticisms in the art notes of the day, on two of his pictures exhibited at the National Academy,—one an oil portrait

and the other a miniature portrait in water-colors. In the notice of this miniature, the writer says: "Here is an individual stealing an hour from his multifarious concerns and producing a picture that would not discredit an artist, setting a lesson to the youth of our city that there is time to practice as well as to admire. The specimen before us is a good likeness, much in the style of his master, T. S. Cummings."

Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy to the American Institute, and delivered courses of lectures before that institution on natural philosophy, mechanical philosophy as applied to the useful arts, and chemistry. In 1844, Professor Mapes was elected president of the Mechanics' Institute, of New York. He also held the position of vice-president of the American Institute, with which he has been actively connected for at least twenty-five years. Conversational meetings were originally organized by him, and through his zeal and influence rendered a highly important vehicle of education in the various arts and sciences. The night-schools, under the same and kindred institutions, were mainly the work of the professor. At this time these schools and conversational meetings afforded to the poorer classes almost the only opportunity for advancement in science, art, and education. It was really the forerunner of the work of such noble institutions as the Cooper Institute, Museum of Art and others.

He had large knowledge of civil engineering, and is said to have been the first person who ever opened an office in New York as a consulting engineer. On the profits of this profession he lived for nearly twelve years, devoting his spare time to his studies. His success as a student of natural history was very great, and some of his articles attracting attention, he was made a permanent member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and of the National Institute, Washington, D. C., and honorary member of the Scientific Institute of Brussels, Royal Society of St. Petersburg, Geographical Society of Paris, Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, and of many of the horticultural and agricultural societies of Europe and America; while one of our State universities (Williams College, Massachusetts) conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He had begun as early as 1842 to attract some attention as a chemist, particularly by his analysis in a report to the New York State Senate of beer and wines, above referred to, but still more by his able papers on scientific subjects published in the *American Repository of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures*, of which he was the founder and editor. The four volumes edited by him are to-day frequently quoted as a standard authority of the current progress of practical science, including the origin of daguerreotyping, electrotyping, and applied electricity.

Shortly after changing his residence to Newark Professor Mapes organized the Franklin Institute in that city, and was its first lecturer.



Portrait of a man in a dark coat and white cravat, framed by a dark border.

Horace Greeley well says,—

"I have never delivered more addresses at agricultural fairs, or done more for my country than I have done at these. We honor him that is never shrank from the truth, that our country's agriculture is ripe for the use of fertilizers, and that these can be used to the best advantage would produce quadruple our present crops. Deep plowing, draining and heavy manuring had no abler or more earnest champion than James J. Mapes. Certainly, American agriculture owes as much to him as to any man who ever lived."

In view of the large consumption at the present time in the United States of commercial fertilizers, amounting to about one hundred thousand tons annually in a single State, it is interesting to recall the fact that Professor Mapes was the originator in this country of superphosphates, and was the first to prepare an artificial fertilizer.

In England raw bones had been dissolved in sulphuric acid and made into superphosphate, as the result of recent teachings of Baron Von Liebig, of Germany, but it was in 1852 that Professor Mapes gave the recipe for the preparation of "improved superphosphate of lime," made from charred bone (refuse from sugar refiners) dissolved in sulphuric acid, to which was added sulphate of ammonia and Peruvian guano, the Peruvian guano being also subjected to treatment with acid for the purpose of "fixing" the otherwise volatile ammonia and also of rendering the phosphoric acid more soluble. For several years previous to this date (1852) Professor Mapes had prepared superphosphate and treated Peruvian guano for his own use on his farm. After long and vexatious delays at the Patent Office in Washington, he succeeded, in 1859, in gaining the recognition of his rights, and in receiving a patent establishing his claims, but he never pressed his patent nor attempted to prevent the manufacture by others.

One of the most attractive features of the social life of the professor, as all who knew him can well remember, was his unusual fund of genial good-humor, joined with a talent for anecdote and power of mimicry and dialect seldom excelled. He stood unequalled as a story-teller and dinner companion. Few wits of the day could rival him, and his company was sought for on all occasions at the clubs and among his hosts of friends. While his wit was keen, it was always kindly used,—always for pleasure and never to cause pain. His good-heartedness was a prominent trait. Many are the young men who, thirsting for knowledge and advancement in science and art, found a life-long friend in the professor.

In addition to his own large family, he found room in his heart and home to take two for adoption, and lavished upon them almost a father's love and led them to high positions in their career. No appeal was ever made to him in vain, even when the petitioner had no claim other than that of misfortune. Professor Mapes was eminently social in his tastes,—very fond of society in its best sense and in hearty sympathy with all current advanced thoughts of the day. He was a member of many social clubs and

societies, including the Shakespeare Club (New York), the New York Club, St. Nicholas Society, Old Sketch Club and others.

The writer of the biography of his daughter, Mary Mapes Dodge, in "Our Famous Women," refers to him in the following terms:

"Professor Mapes was not only a scholar of distinction, an eminent scientist and an inventor, but a man of wide social accomplishments, a brilliant talker and a famous wit. In his household the children heard high affairs discussed in a high way. Men of science, poets, painters, musicians, statesmen, journalists were familiar friends. The talk was of scientific achievement, of music, painting and the drama, of great philanthropic and benevolent movements all over the world, of projected laws and the reasons for them."

Professor Mapes died Jan. 10, 1866, at his residence in New York, of "fatty degeneration of the heart." He was, with the exception of this local and fatal disease, in good general health and in the full possession of his mental and physical powers. He had for many years been a great sufferer from *tic-douloureux*, an affection of the doloric nerve. At his death he was not quite sixty years of age, and but for the fatal malady might have been expected to have lived even to the ripe old age attained by his mother, who died several years later, also in good general health and perfectly sound mental condition, closing a life of rare beauty at the age of ninety-two years.

Professor Mapes can be said to have "died in harness," for the fatal termination of his malady was doubtless hastened by his exertions when attending, as expert, an important patent case in Boston, where he was obliged to frequently mount high, long stairs. His ever-present humor did not desert him, for he remarked, when puffing from unusual effort of climbing the stairs, "It does seem to be a pity that when the United States own so much land they should be obliged to build a court-room so high up in the air."

Of the children of Professor Mapes, four are living, three daughters—Mary Mapes Dodge, the writer, and the editor of the *St. Nicholas* magazine; Sophy Mapes Tolles, the artist; Catherine T. Bunnell, residing in San Francisco—and one son, Charles V. Mapes, familiar to the farmers of New Jersey as the originator of the "Mapes Complete Manures," and for his contributions to the annual reports of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.

CHAPTER L.

NEWARK'S NOTED CELEBRATIONS.

The Nation's Birthday—The Settlement of Newark—Decoration Day.

Pioneer Fourth of July Celebrations.—What was probably the first celebration in Newark of

States, and elegantly decorated, the keystone of each bearing the escutcheon of a State. The bower at Mount Union was scarcely less inferior. A bountiful supply of cake and tea was served in each, and the day closed with dancing on the green, and balls at Gifford's and Tuthill's taverns.

From that time to the present, the day has been observed by both civic and military societies, with all the enthusiasm that characterized their ancestors, only on a larger and grander scale. Whether the flow of eloquence has kept pace with the assemblages on such occasions is a question. Yet what may be lacking in that one direction is more than made good by young America in his bursts of glorification, and the thought that his ancestors left such a glorious legacy just for him.

Decoration Day.—Another day has come to be observed quite as much as that of the nation's birth,—the day upon which fresh garlands are strewed upon the graves of those who died that the nation might live. On May 30th, thus far in each year, since the war of 1861–65 Newark has proven her loyalty to the cause, and love for her dead heroes, by a proper observance of the day by civic and military processions, the strewing of flowers, and appropriate addresses by prominent speakers of the city.

Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Newark.—The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark was fittingly celebrated on the 17th of May, 1866, under the auspices of the civic authorities and of the New Jersey Historical Society, the event proving a most interesting one and full of instruction. That part of the programme affording the latter was naturally enough contributed by the Historical Society.

At the meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society held in Newark May 18, 1865, Mr. W. A. Whitehead offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the officers and members, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to celebrate, in a proper manner, in May, 1866, under the auspices of the Society, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Newark; that they be authorized to appoint all necessary subcommittees to secure the cooperation of the Common Council of the city and of the citizens generally, in furtherance of their plans, to issue such communications as they may deem advisable; and that they report at the next meeting of the Society the progress made in carrying out the wish expressed by the Society, and their expressed

At the next meeting of the society, held in Trenton, Jan. 18, 1866, the committee reported that

"At a meeting called for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, the members present were unanimously of the opinion that, while it was highly proper for the Society to suggest, as it had done, the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, and to co-operate in every way to ensure success to whatever plan might be agreed upon, yet it was eminently the province of the city authorities of Newark, in conjunction with the citizens generally, to inaugurate the necessary observances. The committee therefore addressed a communication on the subject to Thomas B. Peddie, Esq., the Mayor, and he very promptly invited the attention of the Common Council to the suggestion. The committee are not informed what course that body

intend to pursue, but they have felt authorized to pledge the cordial assistance of the Society in carrying out any arrangements that may be devised."

No arrangements having yet been made by the city authorities when, in April, it became necessary to make preparations for the usual May meeting of the society, the officers, after consultation with several prominent members, determined to give to the proceedings at that meeting a commemorative character, and committees were appointed to make arrangements accordingly.

The Hon. William B. Kinney was requested to deliver an oration on the occasion; Mr. William A. Whitehead to prepare a historical memoir of the events connected with the settlement; Dr. Thomas Ward, of New York, a native of Newark, to read a poem; and Mr. Samuel H. Congar to compile biographical and genealogical notices of the principal settlers.

The action which the city authorities took preliminary to the event is interesting as a matter of record, and the most important items from the minute-books are here inserted.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held on April 7th, a resolution was adopted directing the appointment of a committee to confer and co-operate with the Historical Society in the arrangement for the public observance of the day; and at a subsequent meeting, on the 20th April, that committee was made to consist of Aldermen Peters, Hays and Joy.

On the 4th of May the committee reported to the Council the arrangements made, and submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to issue a proclamation requesting from the citizens a general suspension of business, in order to have the day more especially devoted to testifying their appreciation of the founders of the city."

"Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, and his Staff, the Judiciary, Members of the Bar, the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Newark, the Fire Department, the various military organizations and the civic societies generally, are earnestly requested to unite with the New Jersey Historical Society in celebrating the day."

Resolved, That the sum of six hundred dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to the Special Committee for carrying the above into effect."

In accordance with the suggestion of the committee, on the 9th of May, the following proclamation was issued by the Mayor:

"THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MAYOR"

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEWARK, MAY 9, 1866."

"WHEREAS, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the city of Newark will occur on the 17th inst., upon which day the Common Council have agreed to unite with the New Jersey Historical Society in celebrating the event; and

"WHEREAS, it is eminently proper on such an occasion that we should doat from our daily avocations, and honor the men who, under the blessing of God, and through privations and suffering, and by industry and energy, planted the tree the golden fruits of which we enjoy today;

"THEREFORE, I, THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Mayor of the City of Newark, do hereby direct that the public offices be closed on Thursday, the 17th inst., and I recommend that the day be observed as a public holiday, that the people may unite in the said celebration, and that we may show our appreciation of the character and virtues of the noble band of Christian men and women who founded our beautiful and prosperous city."

—THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Mayor.

Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, chairman of the executive committee, conducted the exercises of the afternoon which were commenced with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., pastor of the church.

An ode for the occasion, written by Dr. Abraham Coles, having been distributed through the audience, was then solemnly sung, to the tune of "Lenox," as follows:

"THE ODE"

Our fathers, God we bless,
We glorify and sing
Thy goodness in thy kindness
And thy love of King
Thy love and truth whose hands did save
These fields Two Hundred Years Ago
O fair the heritage
They brought to hands named,—
Passing from age to age
The title all sustained!
God thou art true they were, we know,
We were born Two Hundred Years Ago
"Thy city, nobly planned,
Adorned with park and shade
Their tasteful eye and hand
The first foundations laid.
Men bearing God they were, we know,
We were born Two Hundred Years Ago
"Though slumbering in the ground,
Thou spirit walked abroad,
Thou hands and workshops formed
And temples built and
What they did plant we came to grow
For heaven Two Hundred Years Ago
"O River, strong and true,
Ancient rocks surround
The same from year to year,
Ye do not mourn the Dead,—
Thou bring'st old things some we were
For heaven Two Hundred Years Ago
"Thou river of the best
Thou fountains, and soot
In their neglected dust
We tread beneath our feet,—
Unfilial feet to trample so
Dying Two Hundred Years Ago
"Thou river, ancient glades were
Thou narrow in freedom course,
Dost battle for the Lord,
For equal rights and laws
Fountains blood been made to flow
Ah! since Two Hundred Years Ago
"What wonders thou has wrought!
Then let us warble forth
His love beyond our thought,
His goodness and worth
Exalted power and grace below,
Forever Two Hundred Years Ago

The historical memoir was delivered by Hon. William A. Whitehead, and proved, as all expected, a thorough, careful review of the formative period of Newark's history.

A lyrical poem was then read by Thomas Ward, M.D., and an eloquent oration delivered by Hon. William B. Kinney. Then followed the singing of Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the Hundredth

Psalm, sung by the whole congregation standing. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. Few Smith, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the large assembly dispersed.

In the evening the rooms of the society were thrown open, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large company, comprising the members of the society, their families, friends and invited guests, assembled to partake of a collation and enjoy the music and dancing that added to the festive character of the occasion, the trustees of St. John's Lodge, whose beautiful rooms adjoined those then occupied by the society, throwing them open also, to contribute to the pleasantness of the evening.

CHAPTER LI.

New Jersey Historical Society. Parker Cookerly Hall. Shapland Hall in Newark. Newark's Moral Reform and County Asylum. Governors of the Port of Newark.

The New Jersey Historical Society.—This old and substantial organization, whose library is located in Newark, had its origin in Trenton on the 27th of February, 1845, though for many years prior to that time the formation of such a society had been urged in the public prints in various parts of the State. Organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Joseph C. Hornblower, Vice-Presidents, Robert G. Johnson, of Salem; Peter D. Vroom, of Mercer; James Parker, of Middlesex. Treasurer, Thomas J. Stryker, of Trenton. Librarian, Thomas Gordon, of Trenton. Corresponding Secretary, William A. Whitehead, of Newark. Recording Secretary, Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark. Executive Committee, Daniel V. McLean, of Monmouth; William B. Kinney, Nicholas Murray, Archer Gifford, of Essex; Eli F. Cooley, Richard S. Field, of Mercer; A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, of Somerset; George W. Doane, of Burlington; Elias B. D. Ogden, of Passaic.

From the first, Newark was strongly represented in the society, for we find among the original members the following from the city: Joseph P. Bradley, John S. Condit, M.D., John Chetwood, William S. Faitoute, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Archer Gifford, Rev. Matthew H. Henderson, David A. Hayes, Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., John P. Jackson, William B. Kinney, John A. Miller, Silas Merchant, Alexander C. M. Pennington, Cortlandt Parker, William Pennington, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Rev. S. I. Prime, John H. Stephens, Lyndon A. Smith, Robert Van Arsdale, William A. Whitehead, John Whitehead, Asa Whitehead and William Wright.

The society was incorporated by act of the Legislature Feb. 6, 1846, the incorporators being Daniel

V. McLean, Peter D. Vossion, Eli F. Conley, Amos C. McLean, Richard S. Field, Stacy G. Potts, Henry W. Green, Aaron A. Macellus, Nicholas Murray, William P. Robeson, William B. Kinney, Thomas Gordon, James T. Sherman, William A. Whitehead and George W. Doane, with their associates.

The library of this society was established in the building in which the Newark Library is located, and remained there until removed to its present convenient and commodious quarters, in the Newark Banking Company's building, at Broad and Bank Streets. It has steadily grown, principally through donations, though partly by purchase, as well as exchange, until it now numbers nearly eight thousand volumes, and, in addition, a very large number of pamphlets and miscellaneous documents. It has become the depository, too, of a large number of relics and curi-

osity of men of kindred tastes, and the perusal from time to time of its collections has put within reach of the lovers of history in New Jersey, and elsewhere, a large amount of exceedingly valuable information upon special topics, and encouraged the study of the affairs of the State and of the nation.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Samuel M. Hanill, of Lawrenceville. Vice-Presidents, John T. Nixon, Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Newark. Recording Secretary, William Nelson, Paterson. Treasurer and Librarian, Frederick W. Ricord, Newark. Executive Committee, Stephen Wickes, M.D., Orange; Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., Flemington; George A. Hensy, Newark; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; John I. Hageman,



MILITARY PARK, NEWARK, N. J.

osities, many of them of great value and of historic or antiquarian interest. The walls are graced with portraits of many persons of distinction,—Aaron Burr, Chief Justice Hornblower (the first president of the society), Richard Stockton (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), Gen. Philip Schuyler, Maj. Skinner, Henry Clay.

Altogether, the library-rooms form one of the most attractive institutions of the city, and the fine collection of books and historical data is of incalculable value to the student or writer of history, the annalist or biographer. It is to be hoped that the treasure here collected may some day be placed in an absolutely fire-proof building owned by the society.

The New Jersey Historical Society has been moderately prosperous financially and very largely prosperous in intellectual achievement or acquisition. It has been productive of much good through the asso-

ciation of men of kindred tastes, and the perusal from time to time of its collections has put within reach of the lovers of history in New Jersey, and elsewhere, a large amount of exceedingly valuable information upon special topics, and encouraged the study of the affairs of the State and of the nation.

Parks.—One of the most beautiful features of the old elm embowered city is constituted by its public parks and squares. For these the people are, for the most part, indebted to the pioneers, who, when they laid out "our town on Passaic," made liberal reservations of ground for public purposes. The most important of these, aside from the tracts reserved for burial-place and church, were the "watering-place," "training-place" and "market-place." The first mentioned was sold in 1810, but the "training-place" remains as Military Park and the market-place as Washington Park.

It is natural that one of the first things a body of pioneers would do two centuries ago would be to clear a place on which to hold their military trainings. It is probable that they almost completely denuded of

its forest growth the spot now known as Military Park. There is pretty good evidence that there were few trees on this area at the time of the Revolution, and that the growth of the magnificent elms has been accomplished in a little more than a hundred years. Military Park is by all odds the handsomest in the city, as well as the largest. It is an irregular triangle, containing almost six and one-quarter acres. The best view of the park as a whole is that to be seen from its narrow southern end, from which point the diverging lines of noble elms in the inclosure and in Park Place, the quiet and elegant street flanking it on the east, have a most beautiful effect. The park as a whole from here looks like a vast sylvan cathedral, and Park Place as a lofty Gothic-arched aisle. The great level expanse of fresh green lawn, flecked with the sunshine that finds its way here and there through the foliage, the stately elms, with their graceful curving branches, form a most refreshing scene of beauty in the very heart of the city.

The centre of the park has been left without trees as a place for military evolutions, and many have been the gatherings and the brave demonstrations of the militia which it has witnessed. A number of great celebrations have been held in this inclosure, and a large stone tablet at the southern end commemorates that of July 4, 1826.

The park is ornamented with a handsome monument to Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny—"Fighting Phil,"—Newark's hero of the Mexican war and of the war for the Union, whose gallantry and absolute fearlessness was displayed from Cherubusco to Chantilly. A lifelike figure of the dashing, impetuous soldier surmounts the pedestal.

Trinity Church, occupying the northwestern corner of the park, enhances the prospect, and its clock is a great convenience to the people in this part of the city.

Washington Park is on Broad Street, north of Military Park, and, like it, is an irregular triangle. It was this ground which was originally set apart as the market-place.

Lincoln Park, on the west side of Broad Street, south of Clinton, is a comparatively new public ground. With the exception of a small fraction, formerly owned by the city, it was purchased and laid out by the Common Council in 1850, at an expense of over thirty thousand dollars. It is triangular in form and contains about five acres. It is surrounded by elegant residences, and only needs the improving hand of time upon its trees to become the equal of Military Park.

Among the other and lesser parks are Lombardy, between Broad Street and the river, and bounded by South Bridge and Lombardy Streets; Orange, at Orange and High Streets; and School-House Park, between Clinton Avenue, Washington and Spruce Streets.

Cockloft Hall and Summer-House.—One of the

most interesting historic houses in Newark, and one rich in literary associations, is the ancient residence which is most commonly called "Irving's Cockloft Hall," because of the great author's frequent sojourn there, and his allusions to it in his writings. Cockloft Hall, which is still in existence, though it can be identified by but few even of the oldest residents, was the residence of the Gouverneur family, who figure as the Cockloft family in Irving's "Salmagundi." It descended to Gouverneur Kemble from a deceased uncle, and it was while in his possession that it was made famous. Pierre Irving, in his "Life and Letters of Washington Irving" says: "Among Irving's associates at this time were Peter and Gouverneur Kemble, Henry Brevoort, Henry Ogden and James K. Paulding, who, with himself, his brother Peter and a few others, made up a small circle of intimates, designated by Peter as 'The Nine Worthies,' though Washington described them as 'The Lads of Killenny.' One of their resorts was an 'old family mansion,' . . . which was on the banks of the Passaic, about a mile above Newark. . . . It was full of Antique furniture, and the walls were adorned with old family portraits. The place was in charge of an old man, his wife and a negro boy, who were its sole occupants, except when the nine, under the lead, and confident in the hospitality of the Patroon, as they styled its possessor, would sally forth from New York, and enliven its solitude by their madcap pranks and juvenile orgies."

Upon the place was a quaint, elaborate and elegant summer-house, which had been built by one of the Gouverneurs, and near by a fish-pond which the same eccentric owner had constructed at considerable cost, although the river, teeming with fish (in his day), was only a few rods away.

It was this summer-house and pond which Irving used to illustrate the peculiarities of the mythical Cockloft, otherwise one of the Gouverneurs. "An odd notion of the old gentleman," says the author, "was to blow up a large bed of rocks for the purpose of having a fish-pond, although the river ran at a distance of about one hundred yards from the house and was well stored with fish; but there was nothing, he said, like having things to one's self. And he would have a summer-house built on the margin of the pond; he would have it surrounded by elms and willows, and he would have a cellar dug under it for some incomprehensible purpose, which remains a secret to this day."

The late William A. Whitehead thus describes this summer-house as it existed in 1859: "It was octagonal in shape, about eighteen feet in diameter, containing only one apartment, with a door facing the river on the east, and having windows opening to each of the other three cardinal points. It was built of stone (Dutch brick), and had been originally weather-

¹ See "Salmagundi," No. XIV.

officers. The latter had to liquidate the bill. That materially cooled their zeal in the enforcement of the law. An effort was made about the same time to stop the consumption of all sorts of intoxicating beverages. Over zealousness in this, as in the attempt to enforce the Sunday law, defeated the entire movement. One of the leading spirits in it made himself so odious to many persons that once he narrowly escaped being tarred and feathered. His mother's hat and cloak formed a disguise whereby he was enabled to elude the vigilance of his irate pursuers. On the old town lot, about opposite the First Presbyterian Church, on Broad Street, stocks were erected, but only to be cut down inside of twenty-four hours, and turned into a subject of ridicule and reproach to the well-meaning but ill-advised "Cold Water Society," as it was termed by mossymouthers.

County Asylum for the Insane.—The new asylum or retreat for the insane in Newark is a model institution, which takes the place of the old one that had become inadequate for the purpose designed. The old asylum was built by the county in 1872 upon a plot of ground purchased by the city authorities for hospital purposes. From time to time additions had been made in accordance with the increased demand for accommodations, and at length it became obvious that the best policy was to build a new structure so commodious as not only to serve present necessity, but to anticipate the demands of the future.

The plot of ground on South Orange Avenue upon which the new County Insane Asylum stands, in a nearly completed condition, comprises eleven and three-eighths acres. The buildings were commenced in 1882. The front building, facing the avenue, will be, when completed, over four hundred feet long by about fifty feet in width, and the rear building, parallel with it and connected with it by a three story wing, is somewhat less in dimensions. The buildings are three and four stories high; the material is brick, trimmed with stone, and the design is admirable, both as regards appearance and comfort of inmates. The advantageous arrangement of the structure is quite remarkable, and few if any, asylums in the country are better prepared to give the insane such care as their condition requires. Strength and durability are everywhere apparent, and yet the value of tastefulness and an aspect of cheerfulness has never been ignored. The building is supplied with all of the modern conveniences in lighting, heating and ventilation, and contains elevators and a good water system.

The grounds are not less admirable, in their way, in appearance and utility than the building. While a portion of the tract is laid off ornamentally, several acres are reserved for gardening, and there many of the inmates of the institution are employed during the summer months at easy labor, which they enjoy

and perform well. Dr. Livingston S. Hinkley, of Avon Springs, N. Y., has recently been elected superintendent of the asylum.

Collectors of the Port of Newark.—The status of changes in this office cannot be given, but the following list gives the names of the collectors and their deputies in proper succession from Archer Gifford, who was appointed in 1834, down to the present incumbent: Archer Gifford, James Hewson, F. L. Thomas, E. T. Hillyer, Peter W. Martin, James Silvey, William A. Baldwin. The deputies who have served were Joseph P. Bradley (1834), John J. Plum, James Hewson, Julius Van Wagenen⁷ and William J. Martin, the present incumbent.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—September, 1862, to Oct. 31, 1865, Daniel M. Wilson; Nov. 1, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1866, Alexander H. Wallis; Nov. 1, 1866, to Mar. 31, 1867, George W. Thorn; April 1, 1867, to June 19, 1871, Jacob Weart; June 20, 1871, to May 20, 1873, Alexander H. Wallis; May 21, 1873, Robert B. Hathorn.

1834	17,292	1866	113,000
1835	17,292	1867	113,000
1836	17,292	1868	113,000
1837	17,292	1869	113,000
1838	17,292	1870	113,000
1839	17,292	1871	113,000
1840	17,292	1872	113,000
1841	17,292	1873	113,000
1842	17,292	1874	113,000
1843	17,292	1875	113,000
1844	17,292	1876	113,000
1845	17,292	1877	113,000
1846	17,292	1878	113,000
1847	17,292	1879	113,000
1848	17,292	1880	113,000
1849	17,292	1881	113,000
1850	17,292	1882	113,000
1851	17,292	1883	113,000
1852	17,292	1884	113,000
1853	17,292	1885	113,000
1854	17,292	1886	113,000
1855	17,292	1887	113,000
1856	17,292	1888	113,000
1857	17,292	1889	113,000
1858	17,292	1890	113,000
1859	17,292	1891	113,000
1860	17,292	1892	113,000
1861	17,292	1893	113,000
1862	17,292	1894	113,000
1863	17,292	1895	113,000
1864	17,292	1896	113,000
1865	17,292	1897	113,000
1866	17,292	1898	113,000
1867	17,292	1899	113,000
1868	17,292	1900	113,000

CHAPTER III

NECROLOGY OF CITY OF NEWARK.

The Death of Washington.—On Dec. 20, 1799, the melancholy intelligence came by mail announcing the death of the illustrious patriot, George Washington, the father of his country, who died on the 14th day of the month at Mount Vernon, Va. As a public testimony of respect a numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of the town assembled at the court-house, and resolved unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Newark, meeting at Mount Vernon, on the 14th day of the month of December, 1799, and having taken the commercial oath, then taken from the same. 2. That it be recommended to the citizens of Newark, that they do, on the 14th day of the month of December, 1799, assemble at the court-house, and resolve unanimously as follows:

⁷ Attested by Report.

⁸ From a MSS. by Mr. A. Baldwin, M.D.

remaining for the like space at thirty days. 3. That the church bells be tolled to-morrow one hour after sunrise, one hour at noon, and one hour after sunset. 4. That Friday next the 27th inst. be set apart as a day of public mourning, that the Rev. Dr. McWhorter be solicited to deliver a funeral sermon at eleven o'clock, and that the uniform companies and militia be requested to appear in military mourning on that day.

A committee of arrangements—viz.: James Hedden, John Pintard and William S. Pennington—was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

On the day set apart the colors were displayed at half-mast on the flag-staff from sunrise to sunset. Bells were tolled at sunrise, at sunset, when the procession moved to the church and when the audience was dismissed from it. The military and citizens assembled before the academy and, at twelve o'clock, moved to the church, under command of Maj. Beach, in the following order:

Musicians playing a dead march, with muffled drums.

Capt. Hays' company of light infantry.

Capt. Van Arsdale's company of Federal Blues, with their standard draped in mourning.

Capt. Parkhurst's company of artillery.

Capt. Johnson's company of cavalry, dismounted.

Field officers and officers of the militia.

The reverend clergy of the town with scarves, and the clergy of the vicinage.

The members of St. John's Lodge.

The magistrates.

Capt. (Col.) Hays' company of Silver Grays.

Preceptors and scholars.

Citizens.

The military marched with reversed arms.

The ceremonies at the church were introduced by the Rev. Dr. Ogden in a well adapted prayer. The Rev. Dr. McWhorter delivered an animated, instructive and pathetic discourse from Deuteronomy xxxiv. 5,—“So Moses, the servant of the Lord, died.” After the discourse the address of the late President on his declining a re-election was read by Alexander McWhorter, Esq. Pertinent psalms were chanted in plaintive strains and a benediction was pronounced. Divine service being concluded, the procession marched to the academy, where the whole was dismissed.

The fraternity of Freemasons appeared in the procession with the emblems and badges of the order, veiled in the deepest mourning and a monumental obelisk to the memory of their illustrious brother, borne by two of the oldest and most respected members of the lodge, which, during the time of divine service, elevated on the desk below the pulpit made a most striking impression on every beholder. The obelisk (since deposited on the altar of St. John's Lodge in this town) is about three feet in height, consisting of a base and pyramid of accurate proportions, representing black marble. The front exhibits an exact likeness of Gen. Washington, in white *bas relief*. Above it are Masonic emblems in pearl. The remaining three sides contain the three great characteristics of Christianity,—faith, hope, charity. On the base are also inscribed in *bas relief* the name and dates of birth and death of the bright luminary of the Western

World; a wreath of laurel encircles the top. The design was executed by Brother Matthias Higgins, secretary to the lodge, whose voluntary exertions received united thanks from the fraternity. The solemnities of the day were very impressive, and all who took part in them evinced a heart-felt sorrow for the loss of this great and good man.

The 22d day of February 1800, in Newark, as elsewhere, was a day of mourning agreeable to the proclamation of the President of the United States; divine service was observed at the Presbyterian Church in the morning at eleven o'clock. In the evening a meeting was held by St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of Free Masons, to solemnize the death of the illustrious brother. Subsequently the members resolved to meet every year on the recurrence of the birth-day of Washington, to keep his character and services in perpetual remembrance.

During the past twenty years many of the men most active in the period of Newark's greatest growth and prosperity passed from earth's life-chapter, and the following is a list showing the years of their deaths and in some instances other data:

1803.	
Feb. 27, Gamaliel Sandford, aged 88.	April 27, William F. Nye.
March 2, Joseph Moore, aged 81.	May 2, Matthias W. Day, aged 61.
March 16, Rev. John Candlish, aged 86.	May 8, Stephen Harris Meeker.
March 22, Joseph Hollingsworth, aged 57.	May 8, Lieut. G. G. Whitfield, 13th N. J. Regt., aged 32.
April 16, J. R. Davison, aged 69.	May 18, James Lamb, aged 51.
April 17, John Compton, aged 66.	May 21, John Booth, aged 54.
April 25, Luther Goble, aged 69.	May 22, Dr. E. A. Pierson, U. S. N., aged 27.
April 29, William B. Tappan, aged 59.	June 1, Isaac Randall, aged 69.
	June 8, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, aged 83.
1804.	
Feb. 4, John C. Denman.	July 15, William Wright, aged 56.
March 11, David Smith, aged 75.	July 25, Mary Johnson, aged 77.
March 23, Jacob Van Arsdale, Esq.	July 26, Mrs. C. V. D. Parker, aged 75.
May 6, John Remar.	July 29, Capt. A. S. Davis, 8th Regt., aged 30.
June 3, Capt. Samuel F. Dodd, 26th Regt., aged 35.	Aug. 4, Charles E. Aymer, aged 55.
June 11, ex-Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower.	Aug. 9, Abr. Baldwin, aged 86.
June 11, James Peters, aged 70.	Aug. 11, Major P. J. Kearney, 11th Regt.
June 17, Edward Doughty, aged 75.	Aug. 28, Judge Marsh (at Schooley's Mountain).
June 24, Austin W. Torrey, aged 41.	Sept. 6, Cornelius Bolce (at Plainfield).
July 1, L. M. Linsley, aged 56.	Sept. 11, Lieut.-Col. John S. Barlow.
July 3, Lieut. C. F. Walker, 7th Regt., aged 24.	Oct. 5, Lieut. Miron W. Smith (at Fortrose Monroe).
July 4, Rev. H. S. Howell, aged 43.	Nov. 7, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Tolles.
July 6, Eliphalet C. Blazier, aged 65.	
July 12, S. H. Pierson, aged 66.	
(For September and October data is not obtainable.)	
1805.	
Col. Samuel Fowler.	Jacob Johnson.
Gen. William Cook.	Archibald Woodruff.
Capt. Lewis Bownarth.	Charles C. Lathrop.
Dr. L. A. Smith.	W. H. Ross.
Dr. J. Corey Selden.	P. G. Cox.
Commodore Cox.	J. C. Groshong.
Dr. G. Rossau.	James Lovett.
Aaron Pack.	Mrs. Eliza Ricord.
Enoch Bolles.	Col. W. N. Baldwin.

[illegible]

1880

Mrs. E. M. Clark.
Mrs. William A. Jackson.

Sarah Armstrong (aged 106).
Elizabeth Winters (aged 100 years).

1881

Rev. Dr. Forrester.
Rev. D. W. Harrison.
Rev. J. A. Marshall.
Rev. J. M. R.
Rev. S. R. R.
Rev. C. F. M. R.
Rev. Dr. Stinson.
Rev. B. C. Taylor.
Rev. D. W. Johnson.
Rev. S. T. Richards.
Rev. A. C. Beach.
Rev. A. S. Colton.
Harris J. Mills, Esq.
James A. Gault, Esq.
Frederic Reichen, Esq.
Dr. J. A. Cross.
Dr. James Whitworth.
Dr. J. G. Smith.
Charles G. Bismarck.
T. J. Booth.
P. W. Vail.
John W. Smith.
George J. Klein.
Marion Phillips.
H. H. Nichols.
James Buchanan.
W. H. Cleveland.
Joseph G. Cross, Jr.
C. H. Condit.
William James.
M. R. Thomas.
W. J. Young.
B. F. Harrison.
Dexter A. H. H.
Nancy F. Blanchard.
A. B. Clark.
H. H. Jones.
L. S. Fennell.
Irene L. Young.
W. B. Archer.
R. J. Gould.
E. A. Utter.
L. B. Miller.
Alexander Barclay.
Barnard Cook.
Thaddeus Lyman.
Lucas Johnston.
Miles Addis.
V. J. N. Fells.
William Thomas.
Samuel Weaver.
John J. Camp.
Abraham Fennell.
William Silvey.
M. R. Mann.
L. W. Bennett.
H. H. Stewart.
Walter Reiche.
Henry Askey.
W. C. Wallace.
J. H. H. Fennell.
James McNamee.
Zachary Smith.
J. Harvey Jaques.
Geo. R. N. Stewart.
H. S. Morgan.
C. H. Sharp.
Theodore F. Rogers.
J. Howell Wilson.
C. H. Cooke.
P. S. Sharp.
Oscar Cook.

Stephen Honeywell.
William P. Parker.
L. H. Marsh.
J. B. Stonelake.
Joseph T. Martin.
A. A. Brittain.
A. M. W. Price.
Capt. F. Stevenson.
Peter Dress.
Peter James.
Amadeo Kirkpatrick.
George R. Buchanan.
Devin M. Sullivan.
John Decker.
Louis Brenner.
Orlando K. Gartin.
E. A. Lines.
John Van Riper.
L. E. Condit.
George W. Cross.
Leonard G. Cleveland.
"Alonso" Trent.
Mrs. James Findley.
Mrs. Alexander Barclay.
Mrs. Joseph T. Martin.
Mrs. J. C. Crane.
Mrs. James White.
Mrs. S. W. Magee.
Mrs. M. P. Poshes.
Mrs. James Whittemore.
Mrs. Thomas Watkins.
Mrs. Mary Francis.
Mrs. Daniel Deaneast.
Mrs. Philo Sample.
Mrs. Isaac Cross.
Mrs. James S. Condit.
Mrs. Lucette Plume.
Mrs. Susan Holden.
Mrs. A. S. Dennis.
Mrs. S. Piers.
Mrs. Thomas Tooby.
Mr. B. M. Shandley.
Mrs. B. Strauss.
Mrs. J. H. Canfield.
Mrs. A. G. Alston.
Mrs. W. F. Bailey.
Mrs. E. R. Rathbone.
Mrs. Reynolds (Jr.).
Mrs. E. W. Whitehead.
Mrs. Caleb Baldwin.
Mrs. A. Beach (Jr.).
Mrs. E. W. Roff.
Mrs. F. H. Thompson.
Mrs. A. Struble.
Mrs. M. H. Canfield.
Mrs. J. E. Bathgate (Jr.).
Mrs. Jabez Elverson.
Mrs. B. Myer.
Mrs. C. N. Lockwood.
Mrs. A. D. Selover.
Mrs. Ezra Gould.
Mrs. Xavier Yale.
Mrs. H. M. Baldwin.
Mrs. E. S. Axtell.
Mrs. J. H. Linsdale.
Mrs. Alexander Turnbull.
Mrs. J. R. Jilson.
Mrs. A. Wadsworth.
Mrs. J. C. Blackford.
Mrs. J. H. Sweeney.
Mrs. J. H. Rutan.

John Johnson.
Samuel Holmes.
A. S. Alston.
Jesse Baldwin.
Mrs. James B. Wood.
Mrs. Daniel Pierson.
Mrs. William Condit.
James A. Condit (orange).
John C. Reay (orange).
Thos. Stephenson (Belleville).
Joseph M. Beldville.

Former Residents

Mrs. Landmesser, daughter of
Rev. J. Few Smith.
Mrs. Miller, daughter of W.
B. Guild.
Mrs. Emma, daughter of P.
W. Vail.
Robert Ward (orange).
Aaron Quimby (orange).
N. Jordonson (Belleville).

1882

Rev. C. H. Thiborath.
Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty.
Dr. Morrison.
James F. Gault.
James D. Baldwin.
Ora Meeker.
Smith C. Ward.
Joseph C. Young.
B. Kearney.
Jabez W. Hayes.
B. T. Henton.
T. W. Brackin.
Thomas Gallan.
H. M. Baldwin.
Charles Spurring.
Col. Joseph Burroughs.
John Post.
Jacob H. Dawson.
William S. Jaques.
A. H. Douglas.
John H. Thurl.
A. Lewis.
William Plume.
George Esch.
David B. Holden.
Prof. James Campbell.
James Ross.
Matthew Lly and wife.
John Hall.
Asa H. Holden.
Thomas C. Stevenson.
William McBeth.
John M. Miller.
E. H. Morgan.
Charles H. Luke.
John Tracy.
I. N. Chandler.
Simeon Bedford.
William C. Crouner.
John V. Cox.
Jonathan Ostrom.
R. F. Harriot.
Edwin Ross.
Edwin Bacon.
George H. Lee.
C. F. Robertson.
U. Scheimer.
Joseph L. Phillips.
Jacob Widmer.
Daniel Darning.
Adam Bosch.
J. D. Dean.
Thomas Clarkson and wife.
Lewis Marsh.
Charles T. Zeigler.
N. P. Morris.
Joseph New.
Thomas Hobbs.
Julius Jaffer.
J. N. Rigby.
W. Stevenson.
John C. Meeker and wife.
William G. Mead.
Admund Nelson.
Charles Parsons.
William Peloubet.
Peter S. Ryerson.
Peter H. Balentine.
Michael Shanley.
T. J. Buckley.
W. H. Faintone.
W. H. Himde.
Cephas M. Woodruff.

C. C. Blanchard.
S. H. Peters.
J. W. Mathison.
W. H. Mawby.
F. H. Thompson.
W. F. Powell.
John A. Whitney.
I. A. McCastland.
Henry Heyl.
John G. Belmar.
James L. Williams.
Charles S. Glaze.
F. W. Van Ness.
Charles S. Jule.
D. F. Mercer.
W. E. Doremus.
E. W. McLaughlin.
Samuel Nichols.
E. J. Wambold.
C. C. Trelease.
M. H. King.
Lewis Francis.
Walter L. Ward.
Alonso Kniss.
F. E. Stentenbury.
Joseph T. Budd.
Mrs. Samuel Halsey.
Mrs. Edward Simon.
Mrs. S. Sturges.
Mrs. W. H. Whittemore.
Mrs. Daniel Price.
Mrs. Horace Harris.
Mrs. Daniel Whitlock.
Mrs. Amos H. Seaford.
Mrs. C. W. Clark.
Mrs. Daniel Walsh.
Mrs. L. B. Heller.
Mrs. S. H. Dalrymple.
Mrs. James F. Fowler.
Mrs. Joseph Cochran.
Mrs. L. R. Schofield.
Mrs. David Burdard.
Mrs. W. G. Linn.
Mrs. J. R. S. Denton.
Mrs. John C. Pennington.
Mrs. Charles W. Hall.
Mrs. John Toler.
Mrs. C. B. Ostrander.
Mrs. Joseph D. Marsh.
Mrs. William E. Tucker.
Mrs. George T. Hatt.
Mrs. W. J. Baunister.
Mrs. John C. Reeker.
Mrs. P. C. Smother.
Mrs. J. M. C. Moorow.
Mrs. S. H. Baldwin.
Mrs. C. E. Buganiller.
Mrs. H. E. Baldwin.
Mrs. R. B. Neumann.
Mrs. Julius Hahn.
Mrs. George W. Betts.
Mrs. W. H. Burnett.
Mrs. William Wright.
Mrs. Thaddeus Lyman.
Mrs. Amos K. Carter.
Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick.
Mrs. M. W. Jansons.
Mrs. Brian H. Congar.
Mrs. Eli Hallaway.
Mrs. James Young.
Mrs. Robert McKenzie.
Mrs. Alexander Nichols.
Mrs. Jacob Cummings.

Former Residents

Udus Rootman.
Joseph H. Walton.
W. H. H. Colburn.
John H. Brown.
James Mitchell.
Ebenzer Johnson.
David B. Crockett.
Daniel W. Lyon.
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Randolph.
C. A. Dickerson.
George F. Smith.
Robert Swadford.
Harry M. Dodge.
E. W. Burwick.



Marcus L. Ward

These constant and unwearied services brought Governor Ward into immediate contact with Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, by whom he was ever regarded as justly entitled to the highest consideration. He so strongly did his services impress the Republicans of his State that he was unanimously nominated for Governor, but in the absence of the loyal soldiers of the State in the field, and in the deep depression of that memorable year, he was defeated. This did not change his unwavering loyalty or affect in the slightest degree his constant and unwearied labors for the right. In 1864 he was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore which renominated Mr. Lincoln, and in the ensuing election he was placed on the Republican ticket as a Senatorial elector.

The close of the war and the defeat of the Rebellion was to him a source of unmixed gratification, and it brought to him a strong personal popularity evinced on every public occasion. As regiment after regiment of the soldiers returned to their native State, they manifested their appreciation of "The Soldier's Friend," and his political opponents admitted his sincerity and patriotism. This was the happiest period of his life. In 1865 he again received the Republican nomination for Governor, and after an unusually exciting contest he was elected by a large majority. His administration was in all respects one of the best which New Jersey has known. His executive ability was fully demonstrated, and his honesty and fidelity were unquestioned. Every department of the public service, so far as his influence could reach it, was economically and faithfully administered. The laws passed by the Legislature were carefully scrutinized, and pardons for criminal offenses were granted only when mercy could be safely united with justice. His appointments to office were widely approved because he regarded capability, honesty and worth as the basis for them. To his administration New Jersey was deeply indebted for many important measures affecting the interests of the State. The present Public School Act was passed upon his strong and urgent representations and its advantages have been felt in the increased educational facilities of the State, and the more thorough character of its schools. The riparian rights of the State were called by him to the attention of the Legislature, and a commission secured through which its large and valuable interests have been protected. His constant and persistent representations to the Legislature, in his various messages, of the mismanagement of the State prison, under both political parties, contributed largely to the passage of an act removing it, as far as possible, from partisan government, and the result has been large savings to the State. Various other public acts and measures, having an important bearing upon the growth and well being of the State, were urged and sustained by him, and whenever adopted they were found to have increased its prosperity and development. The close of

his administration found him stronger in the esteem of the people of the State he had so worthily served.

In 1864, Governor Ward was placed upon the National Republican Committee, and in 1866 he was chosen chairman. In this capacity he made the preliminary arrangements for the National Convention of 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant. He took a decided part in the campaign which followed, and his services and efforts were fully acknowledged. During a few succeeding years Governor Ward lived in comparative retirement, but was frequently called to duties of a public character. He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and by his efforts contributed largely to its success. The "Soldiers' Home" of Newark was originally established through his exertions, and as one of its managers and treasurer he gave it constant and unwearied service. It seemed natural and proper that the man who, during the war, had protected the interests and families of the loyal soldier, who had provided him with the care and attendance of a hospital when sick and wounded, should, when the war was over, still secure him, crippled and maimed, the comforts of a "Soldiers' Home."

During the Presidential campaign of 1872, Governor Ward was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of New Jersey, and was elected by over five thousand majority. Upon taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was recognized as one of its most valuable members. He was placed on the Committee of Foreign Relations, where his influence was felt, and always in the direction of the public interests. Governor Ward made no pretensions to the rôle of a speaker, but on the few occasions when he addressed the House he commanded its attention by clearly expressed views and the thorough honesty of his convictions. In 1874, Governor Ward was unanimously renominated for Congress, but the condition of the country was unfavorable for success. Financial disaster disturbed all the marts of trade, and the large manufacturing district he represented was most severely affected. Thousands of laborers were unemployed, and the hope that a political change would return prosperity influenced their action. The tidal wave which swept over the strongest Republican States submerged his district also, although, as usual, he stood the highest on the Republican ticket. The confidence and attachment of the people were never shown more clearly than in the regret and disappointment which this defeat occasioned. After the expiration of his Congressional term he was tendered by the President the important post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs but it was declined, while fully appreciating the compliment thereby conveyed.

The next ten years of Governor Ward's life were spent in attention to his private affairs, and in two trips to Europe, which gave him great and unalloyed pleasure. In the beginning of the year 1884 he seemed in excellent health, but in March he determined on a trip to Florida with a portion of his

family. While there he was subject to national business and employed in his system, though he returned and devoted his work in Washington for a few days. He was however recalled back to New York, where he had the advantage of the best of care and the highest medical skill, and of his death he expired on the 20th of April 1884. The knowledge of his death was received by the community in which he lived with universal sorrow. The minutes of the institutions with which he was connected show their appreciation of him, and that of the managers of the "Soldiers' Home" was a most eloquent tribute to the man.

The funeral was held at the residence of the deceased

centred their hopes and affections. His life was something more than ordinary and successful. Accompanied by true good friends, a man, every day his life was full of deeds of considerate charity, which have long been remembered by those more blessed. Many a struggling artist has received from him the generous order which did not degrade the spirit, while relieving the necessity. His charities have frequently been presented for public recognition in the world, the result of the native kindness of heart which characterized him. Few men ever brought to public notice a greater amount of benevolent patronage. Every public act was directed to the good of



Charles S. Stockton

that in which he was held. The attendance was unprecedented, and for more than an hour the line of mourners passed through the parlors of his residence to take their last look at the face of the deceased. There were the friends of a long life, the veterans of the war, the artisan, the laborer, the people, without regard to color or race, showing to the last their appreciation of his patriotism and virtue.

The life thus suddenly closed was a well-rounded one in every respect. In 1849 he married Susan L. Morris, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Longworth Morris, and for forty-four years they lived in mutual love and respect. They had mourned the loss of children, but two sons remained, among whom

justice and of right which would stand the test of the closest scrutiny. Popular in the highest and purest sense of that term, he would not sacrifice his judgment or his convictions to the caprices of the multitude. His manners were unassuming and popular, but he reached positions because of the qualities which should command it. He preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied by all who seek distinction and success in public life.

CHARLES S. STOCKTON.

Charles S. Stockton, a descendant of the Stocktons, who, coming from England at an early day,

settled on the banks of the Delaware, and gave to New Jersey so many illustrious names, was born in Springfield township, Burlington Co., Dec. 17, 1836. His parents were Stacey and Eliza (Roselle) Stockton, and both were natives of New Jersey. He was principally educated at the New Jersey Conference Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pennington, from which institution he was graduated with the highest honors July 28, 1855, the valedictory oration falling to his lot on that occasion. Fond of scientific study, as well as of the exercise of his native mechanical skill, he fixed upon the profession of dentistry as one in which he could fully gratify his tastes. In accordance with this determination, he began his studies in this department of surgery in the office of Dr. George C. Brown, of Mount Holly, N. J., and subsequently continued them under the direction of Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, highly esteemed in that place for his professional ability, and afterwards distinguished as one of the founders of the Dental College of Pennsylvania. With two years' experience, he believed himself qualified to assume the responsibilities of an independent practitioner, and the opportunity having been afforded, he purchased, in 1857, the property and business of Dr. Kingsbury. The experiment was a decided success, and with success came also, in time, the desire to obtain the highest proficiency in his profession. To this end, and notwithstanding the business sacrifices necessary to be made, he entered, as a student, the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and from this institution, as formerly from his *alma mater*, was graduated with the highest honors Feb. 29, 1868. Resuming his practice in Mount Holly, he continued to pursue it until 1872, when he began to long for a different and a broader field. Fixing upon Newark, N. J., as a place in every way desirable, he removed to that city, having previously purchased the property now occupied by him on Cedar Street, and formerly the residence of Messrs. Colburn, the well-known dentists of that day. Here he began again the work of his profession, and here he still lives and labors.

Dr. Stockton has been by no means selfish in his acquisitions. Whatever he has gained by study or by experience he has been desirous of promulgating for the benefit of his profession, and hence, before his arrival in Newark, as early as 1870, he was actively engaged in the establishment of the New Jersey State Dental Association, of which he was deservedly chosen its vice-president, and appointed to deliver the inaugural address at its first annual meeting, held at Newark, in July, 1871. This discourse, embodying as it did the results of his study and experience, with the applause of his audience, and a copy of it

was requested for publication. Of this association he was subsequently elected president, and before it he has at various times read papers full of interest and instruction; nor have his talents or his labors been undervalued, for he has always filled prominent places upon its important committees, and has also occupied its presidential chair. The same thing may be said of him as a member of the Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, over which he has also been called to preside. In August, 1883, he was chosen first vice-president of the American Dental Association. One of the most valuable things, not only for his profession, but for the people of the State, was the defeat, through his persevering personal efforts, of the bill before the Legislature of 1884, which was to give authority to a board of examiners to confer the degree of Master of Dental Surgery, thus opening a road for commerce in matters that should be religiously guarded against ignorance and charlatanism. Instead of this very questionable law another was enacted, which provided that from and after the 27th of March, 1884, "It shall be unlawful for any person not now lawfully practicing to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of New Jersey, unless said person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable dental college chartered under the authority of some one of the United States." Thus good came out of evil.

Aside from his profession, Dr. Stockton has shown a commendable interest in matters that should, more or less, engage the attention of every good citizen. In political affairs he has shown all the activity that could be expected from a person not in search of office. From time to time he has been a delegate in county, district and State conventions, nor has he neglected his duty at the primary meetings of his ward. In educational matters he has performed his share of labor, not only as a member of the Board of Education, but by his discourses before literary and scientific societies, in whose behalf he has always been a cheerful workman. In things appertaining to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Newark he has been active and prominent, as may be shown by the fact that he is at present one of the vice-presidents of the Board of Trade. And that religious concerns are not neglected by him is evident when it is known that he has represented his church in the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of New Jersey. Dr. Stockton's contributions to dental and other kinds of literature are numerous. Among them addresses and essays may be found upon the following topics: "Dentistry and Something Else," "Culture," "Failures," "The Young Man of To-Day," "The Autobiography of a Cent," "Great Believers," etc.



